## 1982

## January

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**Date**: Jan 01, 1982

**Economic Cooperation** 

## **Volume No**

1995

#### ALGERIA

#### Indo-Algerian Inter-Governmental Cooperation

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 04, 1982:

As a part of the growing Indo-Algerian Inter-Governmental Cooperation, a high level delegation led by the Minister of Transport and Fisheries, Government of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, visited India during October, 1981. A protocol on cooperation in the Railway Sector between the two Governments was signed during their visit, thus paving the way for the Indian Railways to participate in the on-going developmental programmes of the S.N.T.F.

As a follow up of the above, RITES submitted an offer to the S.N.T.F. for carrying out engineering studies for the AIN-TOUTA-M'SILA section of the proposed high plateau-railway line in Algeria. This offer has recently been finalised after negotiations and contract signed.

#### SHARING OF INDIAN EXPERTISE

The present contract is valued at approximately US \$4.2 million and envisages active participation of the engineers of S.N.T.F. during the engineering studies, enabling sharing of appropriate railway expertise of the Indian Railways, with S.N.T.F. The team of Indian Railways engineers will be proceeding shortly to Algeria, to commence the study.

The growing cooperation in the Railway Sector, between India and Algeria is also reflected from the fact that RITES has been asked to participate in the further study of 5 more developmental projects of S.N.T.F. in Algeria. Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) will also actively participate in the railway developmental programme of S.N.T.F. with the submission of an offer, by mid January, 1982 for construction of the first of the complementary railway line. This will be followed up with further offers for other lines.

GERIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Jan 04, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **BANGLADESH**

#### Indo-Bangladesh Joint Press Statement

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 15, 1982:

In pursuance of the decision of the two Foreign Ministers on September 13, 1981, Shri Eric Gonsalves, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India and Mr. Humanyun Rasheed Choudhury Foreign Secretary of Bangladesh met in New Delhi from January 13 to 15, 1982 to

discuss important bilateral issues. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

The Indian and the Bangladesh delegations had fruitful and positive discussions on New Moore/South Talpatty Island. It was for the first time that detailed and substantative discussions were held on the subject between the two governments. In conformity with the mandate both sides exchanged additional information for in-depth examination on the basis of all relevant facts and principles. They agreed to discuss this matter again at an early date with a view to taking all further necessary steps for early and peaceful solution of this problem.

#### MARITIME BOUNDARY

Talks were also held on delimitation of the maritime boundary between the two countries. The Indian and Bangladesh delegations reviewed their respective positions on this issue in a cordial and friendly atmosphere and decided to continue the dialogue with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable solution.

#### **TINBIGHA**

Further progress was made on working out the terms of the lease in perpetuity of the area at Tinbigha. It is expected that this would be finalised at the next meeting and consideration given to its implementation.

NGLADESH INDIA USA

**Date**: Jan 15, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **FRANCE**

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 19, 1982:

The Indo-French Joint Commission for Cultural, Technical and Scientific Cooperation between India and France for the years 1982 and 1983 met in Paris on 11th and 13th January, 1982. The Joint Commission decided on the artistic exchanges between the two sides, exchanges in literature and publishing, exchange of radio and TV programmes and films, on museology, archaeology, archives, on higher education, scholarships and fellowships, social science and humanities, public administration, health, sports and school education. Apart from this, in the section dealing with scientific and technical cooperation, the two sides detailed cooperation in animal husbandry, agricultural research and education, rural planning, physical and engineering sciences that include solar energy, utilisation of bio-conversion technology, dynamics of machines and structures, mathematical models for application to weather forecasting and biomechanics, solid state physics and connected sciences, micro processors applications etc.

The highlights of the programme for the following two years are:

- (a) The Indian side proposed
- (1)sending of one performing troupe of about 15 persons in 1982
- (2)sending of one performing troupe of about -15 persons in 1983,
- (3) visit of 2-3 dancers and musicians with their accompanists for lecture demonstrations.
- (b) The French side will send to India a major exhibition of sculptures and drawings by Robin towards the end of 1982 or in early 1983.
- <pg-2>
- (c) The two sides expressed the view that the translation of their classical and contemporary literature and of their works in social sciences into the language or languages of the other country is a priority matter. They are ready to promote the translation of 5 books into the other side's language or languages, during the validity of present programme.
- (d) Both sides will facilitate contacts and exchane of books/publications and information between national organisations of book publishers in either country and for this purpose, both sides may exchange visits of a delegation of 2-3 publishers from

each country for a period upto one month for discussions, visits and exchange of experience.

- (e) Both sides will encourage film events with a view to promoting better understanding of Indian cinema in France and French cinema in India and examine the possibility of organising film weeks.
- (f) Both sides noted with satisfaction that the Centre Pompidu would show a large retrospective of Indian films towards the end of 1982.
- (g) Both sides agree that the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra and Inalco, in France will explore the possibility of collaboration in developing methods and producing other technical materials for teaching Hindi to French speaking students and for teaching of, French to Hindi speaking students, using modem language teaching technology. For the fulfilment of this objective, an Indian expert from CIH, Agra, will be invited by the French side for a stay of 9 months to a year during 1982-83 on terms to be decided through mutual consultations.
- (h) France will offer every year 29 scholarships including three or fine arts to Indian students for higher studies in science, technology, humanities and applied research. These scholarships will be granted as far as possible in the fields in which cooperation between the two countries has been established under the programme.
- (i) India will offer ten scholarships/fellowships for 1982 and 1983 for regular course, post graduate studies/research/training/specialisation in India in the fields other than fine arts, and four scholarships in the field of arts.
- (j) Both sides will arrange visits to each other's country of 2-3 persons involved in youth work, the administration of youth programmes or the development of youth policy for a period of 2-3 weeks in order to extend their knowledge of youth policy programmes and techniques. The details will be worked out by mutual consultation.

ANCE INDIA USA **Date**: Jan 19, 1982

### **Volume No**

#### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

#### President N. Sanjiva Reddy's Republic Day Message

Following is the text of the President, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy's broadcast to the Nation on the eve of the Republic Day 1982:

Tomorrow we celebrate the 33rd Republic Day. On this auspicious occasion I am happy to greet you, fellow citizens, and convey my good wishes to you all. On this occasion, I wish to share with you my happiness about the country's achievements during the past thirty years and also my concern about some aspects of our national life.

#### ECONOMIC PROGRESS

As. we look back over the country's record, we find many things to be pleased <pg-3>

about. Foodgrains production has increased from about 55 million tonnes to over 130 million tonnes. Considerable industrial capacity has been created in capital. intermediate and consumer goods, as well as in infrastructural facilities. We are self-sufficient in several fields of technology and our technical men are working in different parts of the world with distinction. We are making progress in the use of nuclear power to supplement conventional sources of energy and we have made a beginning in space technology as well. Our domestic oil production has gone up considerably in the last twenty years and is likely to increase further. We can be rightly proud of these achievements.

At the same time there are many features in the economy which cannot but cause concern. Over Rs. 90,000 crores have been invested in the five year plans, which works out to almost 100 rupees per person per year. But the fruits of development are beyond the reach of a large number. Unemployment and underemployment continue to dog us. The increases in per capita incomes or per capita availability of many essential articles are far short of the goals we had set for ourselves and the expectations aroused in the early years of planning. There is no doubt that the large increase in population neutralises a great deal of the benefits of development. The numerous external challenges to our territorial integrity have similarly come in the way of our endeavours. Yet, if only the installed capacities had been utilised with greater efficiency, there would have been much more to show for the investments made. It is, therefore, necessary to pay greater attention to this aspect. We all know that the basic problems of India were not created in a day and cannot be solved in a day. It is all the greater reason why we must exert ourseves to overcome our national shortcomings.

In recent months the infrastructure has performed better and industrial production has risen, thanks to the combined efforts of workers and managers. The annual harvest has also been good. The wholesale price index has shown improvement but this is yet to be reflected in retail prices, which continue to cause anxiety to Government and people alike. The public distribution system is being enlarged, but a sizeable number, especially in the countryside, are still outside its purview. Even the knowledge that inflation is a global phenomenon caused by the rapid rise of oil prices does not lighten this burden. They might be willing to put up the hardship if they see a climate of austerity and simple living around them. Popular feeling w'ill naturally view with disfavour not only conspicuous consumption by the affluent but any public expenditure which is not directly related to development or to the defence of the nation.

#### GREATER ATTENTION TO SMALL FARMERS

I spent six years during the last decade working in the fields in my village and have thus added to my earlier practical experience of rural life. I am convinced that conditions of living in rural areas and the hardships of the small farmers and of agricultural labourers need much greater attention. During some agricultural operations, farmers have to work in their fields, whatever be the weather and whatever be the time of the day or night. Very often the entire family, including women and children are obliged to work. Most holdings are and have always been well below the limits fixed under the ceilings legislation. The Indian farmer is among the hardest working in the world. The physical and financial hazards he runs are innumerable. Long months of toil may be nullified by pests or diseases or natural calamities. The income derived is far less than what many other sections earn with far less exertion. In most countries the farmer is at a similar disadvantage. In our country which is bound to remain predominantly agricultural the problem of the farmer must receive priority. I have personal experience of how acute the problem of unemployment is in rural areas. I remember vividly the look of dejection on the faces of agricultural labourers, who after walking a few miles in vain in search of work had often to come back disappointed. I have known villages the residents of which have to walk a few miles daily to get a pot of <pg-4>

drinking water. The programmes for the provision of drinking water as well as rural health and education facilities should be speeded up. The conditions in urban areas are hardly better. Urban population, as in all developing countries, is growing faster than expansion of civic services and amenities. Large numbers of our urban poor live in squalor, with only precarious employment. Our attention is mostly devoted to placating organised vociferous groups of society. While such groups may enjoy the special benefits and facilities available to them, I cannot help observing that there are many times that number who

are much worse off in every respect.

I must refer here to the growing tendency to violence that has been manifesting itself in recent years in some parts of the country. Values and sanctions which had in the past enabled us to live together in peace appear to be losing their hold. Respect for law and order and sanctity of life and property seem no longer to guide our conduct. Most of you, like, me feel perturbed by frequent instances of atrocities on the weak and the innocent and wanton damage to property. Using all the means available to it, I am sure the Government will endeavour to curb the trend to violence and to restore a sense of security to the citizen.

#### HEALTHY FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRACY

I had the privilege of having been a member of the Constituent Assembly. Some of the ablest men of our country had been engaged in the drafting of our Constitution and, in doing so, they had drawn upon the experience of the working of democratic institutions elsewhere. We have reason to feel satisfied that our democratic system has been working satisfactorily. The Constitution which is supreme has spelt out the role of the different agencies created by it. It behoves them all to work within the respective spheres allotted to them and confine themselves to the role assigned to them, observing in letter and spirit the constitutional provisions. Any attempt to transgress the limits imposed by it can only lead to confusion. The sad experience of countries which have been subject to continued political turmoil must serve as a warning to us. In the faithful working by all of Us of the Constitution, which we have given unto ourselves, lies the guarantee of the nation's political stability.

The essence of the democratic system is that problems are discussed and debated by the people's representatives and decisions are taken on the basis of a broad measure of agreement. The views of the opposition, who too represent a sizeable section of the people, ought to be given due consideration. The opposition, on its part, is expected to be reasonable and responsible in its approach. For the healthy functioning of a democracy, a strong and responsible opposition in a, prerequisite. We have to cultivate those habits of mind required for the successful working of democracy. Qualities of restraint and moderation and a spirit of accommodation and compromise need to be cultivated by all of us to make the system work. We must draw upon our deeper resources of wisdom and make a success of our democratic form of Government.

#### REVIVAL OF SPIRIT OF SACRIFICE URGED

It is just over sixty years since Mahatmaji launched his non-cooperation movement. Only a little over 50 years since he launched the Salt Satyagraha movement and about 40 years since he

gave the call for the Quit India movement in the fight for India's freedom. Thousands and thousands of our countrymen took part in these movements. Some of them gave up lucrative careers. There were many who participated in the movement and were reduced to a state of penury. They responded to Gandhiji's call, unmindful of the suffering and sacrifice it entailed and without expecting any reward for themselves in their life time. What we find today is the very antithesis of the noble spirit that animated the nation only a few decades ago. Why is it that this permissive attitude has overtaken our society in the short span of a few decades? Have we of the older generation set a wrong example to the country by our life and conduct?

I have spoken at length about the disturbing features of the national scene because, unless we take immediate action to <pg-5>

arrest the disregard of moral values in public life, people's faith in our political system will be undermined with consequences which are too frightening to contemplate. May I fervently appeal to all political parties to do some heart-searching and endeavour to bring about a regeneration of moral values in our public life?

And may I also add that my faith in the soundness of our people is undimmed? They have a proven capacity to overcome their problems. Where the defence of freedom of national integrity is concerned, I am sure that our people will never be found wanting. This is a heartening feeling at a moment when the international situation is so full of dangers and forebodings.

In recent months, I had many opportunities of meeting officers and men of our armed forces. I visited them at remote places like Ladakh, Nathula, Tawang and other border areas and talked to them. They are full of cheer and courage. These men who serve in inaccessible areas enduring inhospitable climate, who stand sentinel over the country's borders, deserve our admiration and gratitude.

In six months from now I shall demit office as President of India and this is the last occasion on which I shall be speaking to you on a national day. I am grateful to all sections of the people for the affection shown towards me. May Providence crown with success our efforts to create better conditions of living for our people.

A INDIA PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Jan 19, 1982

## **Volume No**

#### INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

India Signs Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Celestial Bodies

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on January 19, 1982:

Ambassador Natarajan Krishnan, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations, on January 18, signed on behalf of the Government of India, the agreement governing the activities of states on the moon and other celestial bodies. India is the eleventh country to sign the agreement.

The agreement which was opened for signature at New York on 18 December, 1979, proclaims inter alia, that the moon and its natural resources are the common heritage of mankind. It further provides that the moon shall be used by all state parties exclusively for peaceful purposes and that the exploration and the use of the moon shall be carried out for the benefit and in the interests of all countries.

The parties to the agreement have undertaken to establish an international regime to govern the exploitation of the natural resources of the moon.

Ambassador Krishnan also deposited India's Instrument of Accession in respect of the Convention on Registration of Objects Launched into Outer Space. The Convention was opened for signature at the UN Headquarters in New York on 14 January, 1975. The Convention, inter alia, requires state parties to register objects launched into outer space with the Secretary General of the United Nations. With India's accession, 31 countries are patries to the Convention.

India's instruments of ratification for the 1967 treaty. on principles governing the

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activities of states in the exploration and use of outer space were simultaneously deposited on January 18 at London, Moscow and Washington by Indian envoys in these three capitals. With these actions, India has signed or become party to the major global instruments in the field of outer space.

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA UNITED KINGDOM

**Date**: Jan 19, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **INDONESIA**

Indo-Indonesian Economic and Industrial Cooperation

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 27, 1982:

The Indonesian Industry Minister, Mr. A. R. Soehoed and Dr. Charanjit Chanana, Minister for State for Industry, Steel Mines had vide ranging discussions this morning which covered many areas of economic and industrial co-operation between the two countries.

#### PROGESS OF PROJECTS REVIEWED

The two Ministers reviewed the progress of the projects where the organisations of the two countries are working together. These include a Cement Plant in Indonesia, which is being set up by the Projects and Equipment Corporation, a public sector enterprise, on a turn-key basis. It was noted with satisfaction that this project is making the anticipated progress.

The other areas of mutual interest discussed at today's meeting included the Toolroom-cum-Training Centre being set up by HMT in Indonesia, the technical collaboration for which has already been signed and the commercial collaboration is likely to be signed shortly. The HMT has also offered its services for setting up a Watch Assembly Unit and some other units.

#### NEW AREAS OF COOPERATION

During the discussions, the Indonesian side indicated interest for conducting a survey for power resources in West Sumatra followed by exploring possibilities for setting up energy intensive industries. The Indian side also offered assistance in the establishment of additional power generation capacity in Indonesia. It was agreed that two separate teams - one for the possibilities in West Sumatra, and the other on the power generation and transmission equipment, would visit Indonesia shortly.

Reference was also made to the establishment of auto ancillaries in Indonesia with Indian assistance. It was agreed that HMT would prepare a project profile and submit it for the consideration of Indonesian authorities.

The question of supply of iron ore pellets from India also came

up for discussion. Both sides indicated their interest therein.

DONESIA USA INDIA

**Date**: Jan 01, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **JAPAN**

Japanese Credit for Telecommunication and Railways

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 13, 1982:

Japan is to extend a credit of Rs. 438.60 Million (Yen 10.48 billion) to India under an agreement signed here today by Shri R. N. Malhotra, Secretary, Economic Affairs and Mr. Eikichi Hara, Japanese Ambassador.

Out of this assistance, Rs. 251.10 million will be used for import of switching equipment of electronic and cross bar type for the Tele-Communication expansion project (Phase II, Rs. 112.20 million for import of wheels sets and other equipment the manufacture of Railway Wagons and Rs. 75.30 million for import of EMU traction equipment for Bombay Suburban Railway Modernisation Project.

The loan amount is repayable over a period of 30 years and carries an interest rate of 2.75 per cent.

DIA JAPAN USA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Jan 13, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Exclusive Interview to Pakistani Journalists

Following is the text of the prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi's exclusive interview to the Pakistani Journalists in New Delhi on Jan 30, 1982.

[The questions posed by the Journalists were not recorded on the tape and have therefore had to be reconstructed from notes that were taken during the meeting.]

PRIME MINISTER: May I welcome you all? I hope you have been well received and are comfortable in your stay. Today is a special day for us here, because it is the first day of spring. It seems to have come very soon. But, normally, after this day the warm weather begins very gradually. And, you see, I am wearing the colour of the new mustard flower, because this is a representative of spring.

Even though you have been here for a very short time, I am sure you must have seen or felt the abundance of goodwill amongst our people for the people of Pakistan. And this has been reported to me by many who come here and also by our people who have gone to Pakistan in recent months.

#### REGIONAL SECURITY LIES IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

We, I personally, the Government of India, and I can say the people of India wish you well. And the general feelings in Parliament and outside is that we should create conditions on our sub-continent which would enable us to concentrate our energies on some of the major problems of the people, which means problems of development. We feel very strongly that the greatest form of security lies in using most of our resources for purposes of the economic well-being of our people rather than to increase our armaments.

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I welcome the visit of your Foreign Minister, His Excellency Mr. Agha Shahi. He is here to continue the dialogue that has been going on for some time between our two countries at the level of Foreign Ministers. Apart from discussing the nonaggression offer, the two Foreign Ministers will also address themselves to a large number of bilateral issues which are pending. I hope that progress will be made, because nothing is more important to us than good relations with our neighbours, and especially with Pakistan.

I should like to send my greetings to the Government of Pakistan and, through you, to all the people of your country. And I would like to recall something which my father Jawaharlal Nehru wrote

to your former President, Ayub Khan, and I quote, "The idea of any conflict with Pakistan is one which is repugnant to us, and we will never initiate it". Now, I would like to add that while we have been suggesting a no-war pact, and it is something that we would welcome, I would like to say very clearly that, pact or no pact, we shall never attack Pakistan.

QUESTION: Z. A. Suleri, Chief Editor, Pakistan Times, Lahore. We are very grateful that you have received us. It is an unique opportunity for us. I am an old journalist who has seen Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru and worked with the Qaide-eAzam. So, I knew the independence movement well. We here feel that many of the points that you have projected are unexceptionable, such as what you have said about Indian Ocean and Middle East. You have also advised us not to further endanger the situation. We are wholly conscious of these dangers. In an academic sense, these perceptions are such that we can easily share them. But we do feel that when India want us to follow a certain line, particularly in regional matters, it has not shown us a gesture which would prove to us that Pakistan can rely on India for its security. It is in this complex situation that perceptions between Pakistan and India differ. Take for example, the no-war pact. It was of course, first made by Pandit Nehru. But now apprehensions have been expressed about Pakistan's intentions in making the offer. I wish to assure you that we are sincere. We would have been reassured if you had invited us to talk about our offer. Instead you have concentrated on expressing your apprehensions. Therefore, what Pakistan need is a gesture of friendship, made in a concrete manner so as to enable Pakistan share India's defence perceptions....

PRIME MINISTER: And in what manner?

QUESTION: Regional ......

No-WAR PACT

PRIME MINISTER: Have you asked me a question or you were giving me your views? Well, anyway, frankly I don't see any reason for Pakistan to have apprehensions. It is true that when we first heard of the No-War Pact, which was not in a very clear manner or a direct manner, I think the manner did raise doubts in our minds and did raise suspicions. Now, is it better to hide those suspicions or to let you know that these are the suspicions we have, so that we can talk about it and get rid of them - which is what happened? Had we not said it, and had I harboured it inside me but talked something else, I don't think we could have sat down at a table as we have today. We have always been very open and frank in all our thoughts, all our policies. Perhaps, if I got anything of my father, it is the first thing he taught me: never to be secretive about anything.

We have a very open and free society and we don't hide anything

from our own society or our own people either. But suddenly the impression was given as if India was the one that was waging war, and Pakistan was making a magnificient offer. Now, this was not a right impression. On the other hand, it was India who had made this offer, not in 1949 - I mean that my father made it and that is part of history; I was't referring to 49, 1 just said that but, since then we have consistently made it, as recently as when Sardar Swaran Singh went in 1980, i.e. after I came back to power this time. So, I am not talking <pp-9>

about the previous years at all. One of the first things we did this time was to bring Sardar Swaran Singh out of his retirement, as I wanted a special person who knows and has friends in Pakistan to go there as a personal envoy. And so, that is the first thing I thought of on our coming back to power. But, while we have suspicions, we were also surprised at the sudden change, because you were constantly rejecting it. And, suddenly, a sort of offer was made. I remember the last time I talked of it with the previous Pakistani leader, I was told, 'Well, it may be a good 'idea, but now we have become allergic to it, because you have been repeating it so many times.' And so, it was at Simla, I said, 'If you don't like this word, you leave this word and have any other word.' But, the purpose should be that we do not have a conflict of this type or a war of this kind or an aggression of any kind. But, having expressed all our doubts and suspicions, at the same time, we said very clearly that this is a matter which we are very willing to consider.

QUESTION: Mohammad Saleh Zaffar, Jang, Karachi. (The question was posed in Urdu).

What has been the basic cause of your suspicions?

(This Answer in Hindi)

QUESTION: Nawa-e-Waqt, Lahore. Madam, you have talked of "war clouds" over the region. Would you please tell us whether these war clouds are there because of the Russian occupation of Afghanistan or because of the acquisition of arms by Pakistan?

#### PAK ACQUISITION OF ARMAMENTS

PRIME MINISTER: Well, I think that Pakistan's acquisition of highly sophisticated weaponry has perhaps added to the cpg-10>

situation. But, basically the war clouds are there because the cold war is becoming hotter. And as I said just a little while ago in Hindi, the threat is a world-wide threat, and almost all leaders of nations, certainly those who have come here from the Western countries as well as others, realise this. And that is why everybody is trying very hard to see whether there is any

possibility of trying to avoid such a conflict, which can only be disastrous, not only to those who are involved (and we may not be involved, and though it may be fought some where else) but the effects of it will be very heavy on all the poorer, less developed countries.

QUESTION: Fazal Qureshi, Pakistan Press International. As we look at the correspondence exchanged between the two countries on the subject of the No-War Pact, it appears to us as if the principles listed by the two sides are almost the same. Of course, in press interpretation of these principles, certain differences appear to have emerged. How ever, can we not have this round of discussions sign an agreement on agreed principles, even if we are not able to fully work out terms of a No-War Pact?

PRIME MINISTER: You know the two Foreign Ministers have put their heads together and I think we should await the results of it.

QUESTION: Pakistan Television.

In your opening remarks you said that India and Pakistan should concentrate on their economic development. In this context, we would like your comments on the No-War Pact offer.

#### INDIA WILL NEVER COMMIT AGGRESSION

PRIME MINISTER: I have just said that we have been speaking about no-war or non-aggression and, therefore, we welcome not just an offer, but any step in this direction which will help us to create conditions in which there will be no aggression. I have said that on our part we will never commit aggression. Now the other proposal is being discussed by the two Foreign Ministers.

QUESTION: H. Rahman, APP correspondent based in Delhi. Madam Prime Minister, will you tell us precisely what Pakistan should do to promote better relations between India and Pakistan?

PRIME MINISTER: I think that is not a difficult question, There are certain broad aspects and certain specific aspects. The broader aspect is to create an atmosphere of confidence, trust and friendship, because only when that atmosphere exists can you solve any long-standing, deep-rooted problem. The specific things are, you know, the question of visas, trade, tourism and various other things; and cultural exchanges.

QUESTION: Nisar Usmani, Dawn, Karachi. India is a country which is large in area, with a large population, and with many resources. Her defence production potential is at an advanced stage of development. You have a formidable armaments shopping list. In comparison, Pakistan is a weaker and smaller nation. Why then do we hear of India apprehending any threat from Pakistan?

INDIA'S DEFENCE RESPONSIBILITIES

and when a person has had a particular experience, he can't forget it. We have done more than any country would have done in the circumstances. We have tried to put aside that experience and said, 'Let's go ahead now and not look at the past.' But the fact is, we had this aggression without any provocation from our side whatsoever.

And so far as the defence increases are concerned, Pakistan, I am told, has in the last few years more than doubled its capability, which we are very far from doing. And, as you yourself mentioned, we have not only a large area, but a long land border and equally long coastal border, which we have to protect. And the border is not just what is bordering Pakistan, it stretches way beyond right up to the Eastern part of the Indian Ocean, the Day of Bengal.

QUESTION: Saleh Zaffar, Jang,, Karachi. (The question was put in Urdu). There are some problems which are being sought to be settled bilaterally. Is the question of Kashmir one of these? Also, what in your view is to be done if bilateralism fails to produce a solution for the problem of Kashmir?

(This answer in Hindi)

QUESTION: Muslim, Islamabad. Madam, you have regretted the lack of unity in Asia. You have also referred to the cold war hotting up and coming nearer us. Would you please tell us whether you think it is the USA or the USSR that is more responsible for this situation? Also, do you see the USA and the USSR making a new Yalta over Afghanistan?

#### INDIA AGAINST FOREIGN INTERVENTION

PRIME MINISTER: I would not like to prophesy anything. You see, there is a difference between the Super Powers because... Now, I am not a communist, I don't believe in communism. The communists here are against me. So, I am not supporting the system of the

Soviet Union or their policies. But I cannot ignore the fact that ever since they came into being, there has been a world-wide effort to try to destabilise or remove communism. Frankly, I would prefer other countries to have our democratic system. But we also believe that we have to co-exist, and we co-exist with all different systems in the world. It is none of our affairs if they choose a particular system.

The other thing is, we do not approve of any foreign interference in any country. We have said so about Soviet presence in Afghanistan. We have made our position and our views very clear, publicly and privately, to the Soviet leaders. But I have also pointed out that similar intervention by other countries in Latin America, in Africa, in Asia, has not received world-wide condemnation. This is what I have said, that there are double standards. If you are condemning the others, well, we condemn this also; we condemn them and we condemn the others. But it is inconceivable that you condemn one sort of thing and not another. I don't think that the Soviet presence in Afghanistan is not the beginning of the cold war, because the foreign presence in the Indian Ocean, not only in quantity but in quality, I mean the nuclear weapons and so on, all this began before the Soviets went into Afghanistan. If you think of it from their point of view, maybe they said that there is an augmentation of other presences, and we must see that these presences do not come nearer to them. But,

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if I may say so - I hope nobody will take offence - Pakistan has certainly taken the maximum advantage out of the Soviet presence in Afghanistan.

QUESTION: A. T. Choudhry, Free Lance Columnist, Lahore. You have emphasised the importance of unity in Asia. I was in Salisbury for the Zimbabwe independence celebrations and I heard you there to speaking on this theme. However, may I ask you with all respect whether it is not true that it is India that has played a peculiar part in dividing Asia, dividing the Third World and dividing the Non-aligned Movement? For example, it was India which abtsained on the vote in January 1980 on Afghanistan, when most countries of Asia, the Third World and the Non-aligned Movement voted for the resolution. Then, you have recognised Kampuchea while the majority of Asian countries continue to express their reservations. Where China is concerned, all other countries bordering China have settled their border disputes with that country, only you have not done so.

#### STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

PRIME MINISTER: I think it is a very strange way of looking at it. If India would not have been non-aligned, I don't think that Movement would exist at all. It is India which has consolidated the Movement without taking the leadership, by encouraging the

smaller countries, by helping the smaller countries. Because we do not believe in leadership and we are not a power, either mini or maxi or any other. We don't want to be a power. We are bending backward to take people along with us in partnership. We don't believe being leaders of anybody. That is what creates the most problems in the world. It is because certain people want to become leaders and lead the world, that most of the world's problems have arisen. Now, you say that, because we voted differently, therefore, we are dividing. Is it your contention that we should go against our independent assessment of the situation merely because a large number of people are saying something different? You don't say a thing is true or . untrue because a hundred people come and say so. It remains true if it is true, it remains untrue if it is untrue. And what you say about Kampuchea and Afghanistan is entirely wrong. I have heard personally from world leaders that the stand we have taken (on Afghanistan) is the correct stand. People, you yourself, have changed your stand, if I may say so. In the beginning you were just condemning them and later on you were trying to find a solution. Now, that is what we said in the beginning. We said that in such a situation what is wanted is not a condemnation. but a way out to settle this question, and it will not be solved by condemnation.

We stood alone when Americans were in Vietnam. Who was right? America was there, the whole of Europe was there, Australia and New Zealand were there. I was told personally by the Australian leaders: "You do not understand the situation, we are there to protect you from China. "Now, who are protecting us from China? Americans today are greatest friends of China. So, if you watch the history of all these things, I don't want to say, "I told you so," because I may have been wrong on many things. But, on these major things our stands have been vindicated by history and later events. It has been vindicated in Kampuchea. The present Government we support is fully in control of the area, and that is one of the major criteria for recognising any Government, that it is in support of the area, in spite of the fact that other people are interfering. And there are also some people, who are voting in a particular way for various reasons. I am not blaming them. Privately their view to us has been somewhat different.

QUESTION: Jehad, Peshawar. (The question was asked in Urdu) Keeping in view what you have said about the control, would you not agree that the present regime in Afghanistan has failed to control the situation? I live in Peshawar and I have seen the large number of refugees who have come into Pakistan from Afganistan. At least 25 lakh refugees have come into our part of the country.

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(This answer in Hindi)

QUESTION. Editor, Baluchistan Times. (The question was put in Urdu).

We have all seen that the people of India want friendship with the people of Pakistan and the people of Pakistan want friendship with the people of India. It also seems to us that the Governments of two countries also wish to promote mutual friendship. Would it now, therefore, be appropriate for you to meet President Zia-ul-Haq in the near future?

(This answer in Hindi)

QUESTION: Mir Shakil-ur-Rahman, Jang, Lahore, We have heard it said that India wants to be dominant on the sub-continent. Do you not accept that other countries in the region are sovereign and there is equality between them and India?

#### EQUALITY AND MUTUAL SELF-RELIANCE

PRIME MINISTER: No, I said earlier also that not only do we believe in equality and accept equality, but we are doing our best to enable other countries to rise and equal and, this is why, we say it India has attained a higher position, how is it? It has not happened by magic, believe me; it has happened because, that was our one thought, not to make India dominant but to solve the problems of our people. That is what we concentrated all our energies on. First, agricultural production. We found that we could not increase our agricultural production without increasing our industrial situation. And we went about it. And as you have yourself said, India is too big a country, we don't have any one to ball us out. You are very fortunate that people come to help you in all types of situations. If we are buying arms, we have to pay the full price of it. No other country is helping us out of it. When we started out we did get help for some of our programmes. Now, in the last plan it is only nine (9) per cent. And, we are working our way towards self-reliance, and we are working it with-the support of the Indian people. But, it is very very hard work. By hard work, I don't mean long hours, it is the heavy burden on the people. But they are bearing that in order to build a better future for themselves. This is why we say, we need all our strength, whether it is financial, whether it is talent, our bright young people and everything for development. And, this is why we are trying to persuade other countries, if they also take this path, there will be no question of domination because each country will be very much stronger.

When I wrote to Preisdent Zia, I made it clear that we fully recognise the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Pakistan as well as all other countries. There was some talk in Pakistan press that we have not recognised Pakistan and not accepted Pakistan. In all humility, I say, it is utter nonsense. We have accepted it from the very beginning, And, we have plenty of problems and we have enough of size to satisfy us and our people. We have no desire to add to that.

QUESTION: Z. A. Suleri, Chief Editor, Pakistan Times, Lahore. Why do you believe that the Simla Agreement will be diluted by a No-War Pact? (After Prime Minister had replied that this was certainly not the Government's cpg-14>

view, Mr. Nissar Usmani of Dawn, Karachi said that he had read in all the Indian newspapers that this was the view expressed by the Official Spokesman. Ambassador Natwar Singh said that the Spokesman was present. Prime Minister asked the Spokesman whether he had said this, the Spokesman denied having said so.)

PRIME MINISTER: Who has said this? Not in our press. Well. somebody may have been giving their views. But, well, that is certainly not the Government's point of view. The Simla Agreement very clearly, in a manner of speaking, it was a no-war pact. Because, one of the clauses or articles, whatever it is, said, that all issues must be decided peacefully and bilaterally. Now, if you decide an issue peacefully, it means you are not going to a war over it. That is no-war. There can't be a conflict between the two. (Interruptions)

PRIME MINISTER: No, no. You know, I don't think I have to remind you, our press is not only free, but rather liberal in their interpretation as to how they would like to see things.

QUESTION: Z. A. Suleri, Chief Editor, Pakistan Times. Why is it that the problem of Kashmir has not been taken up for settlement bilaterally? For 10 years, since the Simla Agreement, there has been no move to settle this question. Should it not be tackled? The problem of Kashmir must be resolved. It is because of this that relations between India and Pakistan are basically under strain.

#### **KASHMIR**

PRIME MINISTER: You see, our relations are under strain for many reasons. Kashmir may be lone of them. And no strain or tension can be removed until there is a base of a better atmosphere between the two countries.

QUESTION: Z. A. Suleri, Chief Editor, Pakistan Times. So long as Kashmir remains unsettled it will cause disturbance .....

PRIME MINISTER: Well, they are important to the people. People feel strongly about them and they cause hardship to the ordinary citizen. But, more than that they will be an indication of goodwill. I said that there are many things which cause tension. All those points either here or in other countries are not always removed. But you try and find out an area on which you can agree and then you see whether that area can be increased, so that, you

create great understanding, greater friendship, leading to cooperation. And, that is an atmosphere in which there can be any.... One can talk with greater confidence on any subject, but while there is tension, when small problems cannot be solved how can a big problem be solved?

QUESTION: Questioner did not identify himself. The presence of 85,000 Russian troops in Afghanistan has made Pakistan a front-line state. India is in a unique position because it has close relations with the USSR. What are you doing to find a political solution to that problem?

#### FRIENDSHIP TOWARDS ALL..

PRIME MINISTER: India's friendship with Soviet Union is not peculiar. We are friendly with Soviet Union, but that friendship does not interfere with our friendship with any other country, or in making our acceptance or coming to our judgement about any international, national or any other problem. We are also friends with a large number of other countries, in fact most countries in the world. We have our friendship treaty with Soviet Union, which is just that, it is a friendship treaty. We will be very happy to have a friendship treaty with Pakistan also. But, I don't think that poses any threat to Pakistan or to India.

QUESTION: Questioner did not identify himself. Several bottlenecks appear to have developed in the negotiations despite Pakistan's sincerity and her desire for lasting peace. What is to be done about these bottlenecks?,

when there are no difficulties and bottlenecks. But if there is genuine goodwill and desire, then we try to get around those bottlenecks. When we were talking in Simla, there was a very large...., we thought there will be no agreement. It was practically in the last 10 or 15 minutes that agreement came. So, it just depends on how anxious one is. But, of course, any agreement must take account of national interest and if it is not in national interest, then, it will not be lasting.

QUESTION: Fazal Qureshi, PPI.

India has undertaken a peaceful nuclear explosion Pakistan is also undertaking research in nuclear field for peaceful purposes. Do you recognise Pakistan's need to develop nuclear energy, including, if necessary, her need in this connection to conduct a peaceful nuclear explosion?

PRIME MINISTER: I have defended you in my Parliament. I have said that if they say it is for peaceful purposes, I take their word

for it. But,- the world is giving another version. In fact, right now, somebody has sent me a book on all the various core sectors and probably it is published in America or England. If it is genuinely for peaceful purposes, we can't naturally object.

QUESTION: A. T. Choudhury, free lance columnist, Lahore. We should have improved facilities for travel and trade between the two countries.

PRIME MINISTER: (Prime Minister merely nodded in agreement.)

QUESTION: Muslim, Islamabad. India has a large Muslim population. Keeping this in view, would you like to say something about the political resurgence that is taking place in the Muslim world?

#### MUSLIM ROLE IN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

PRIME MINISTER: I don't like to comment on what is happening in other countries, that is their affair. In India, the Muslims have played a very big part in our Independence struggle. They have fought very bravely whenever there have been aggressions against India and they are playing a big part in development in our Science, in Industry, in Agriculture... You know we call ourselves 'secular'. It is not in the dictionary meaning of the word, because in the dictionary, secular means 'non-religious'. Here, we use it to mean 'equal respect to all religions'. So, we not only allow but we encourage all religions. Recently, in the celebration of 1400 years of Hijra, we had a very good exhibition, seminar and many things of Islamic culture.

One of the reasons why progress of Muslims were halted, and a large number of them remained economically backward was because in British times they did not come into English education. Now, rightly or wrongly, English education became an advantage. Many of the poorer Muslims stayed with the Madrasa type, which may be very good otherwise, but, it is very poor in science. So, we want modern education and other facilities to reach out to them, so that they can take advantage of the programmes that are now available to all Indians.

Wish you a happy stay and happy landings when you return.

KISTAN USA INDIA RUSSIA AFGHANISTAN FRANCE ZIMBABWE CHINA VIETNAM AUSTRALIA NEW ZEALAND

**Date**: Jan 30, 1982

## **Volume No**

#### **PAKISTAN**

#### Indo-Pak Joint Press Statement

Following is the text of the Indo-Pak Joint Press Statement issued in New Delhi on Feb 01, 1982:

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan, Mr. Agha Shahi, visited New Delhi from January 29 to February 1, 1982 in response to the invitation extended by the Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, to continue the dialogue between them on matters of mutual interest to the two countries.

President of Pakistan, as wet as officials of the Pakistan Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Agha Shahi and the members of his delegation witnessed the Beating Retreat ceremony marking the culmination of the Republic Day celebrations. Mr. Agha Shahi also attended the ceremony organised at the Gandhi Samadhi at Rajghat on January 30. He called on the President of India, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy and the Vice-President of India, Shri M. Hidayatullah. He was received by the Prime Ministers, Smt. Indira Gandhi, on January 31.

The Foreign Ministers had several rounds of formal talks and informal discussions in an atmosphere of frankness, warmth and cordiality.

#### SIMILARITY OF VIEWS

Reviewing the situation in the region and important international developments since their last meeting, they shared a, similarity of views on many issues, including Israel's policy of brazen expansionism, the extension of Israel's laws to the captured Syrian territory in the Golan Heights, the attacks on Palestinian refugee camps and the attack on the Iraqi reactor at Baghdad.

With regard to the situation in Afghanistan, the two Foreign Ministers noted the recent moves to initiate a dialogue for a political solution of the problem and expressed their hope for early progress in the matter. In this context, they reaffirmed their adherence to the Declaration of the non-aligned Foreign Ministers' meeting in New Delhi in February 1981.

#### NON-AGGRESSION PACT

The proposal for the conclusion of an agreement on non-aggression and non-use of force between India and Pakistan was discussed in detail by the two Foreign Ministers. The Foreign Ministers noted with satisfaction that the air had been sufficiently cleared to facilitate specific consideration of the elements which could constitute the substance of such an agreement. A measure of mutual understanding was reached on a number of these elements. The Foreign Ministers agreed that officials of the two countries will meet in Islamabad before the end of February 1982 in order to continue their exchange of views on the contents of the proposed agreement. The two Foreign Ministers agreed that the conclusion of such an agreement would make a positive contribution to peace and stability in the region.

#### JOINT COMMISSION

Both sides recognised the need to maintain bilateral contacts on a frequent and regular basis at various levels. The Pakistan side welcomed the proposal made by the Prime Minister of India to establish a Joint Commission to review and promote Indo-Pakistan relations.

The Indian side welcomed the announcement by the Foreign Minister of Pakistan that, in addition to the shrines covered by the 1974 Indo-Pakistan Protocol, the Government of Pakistan would open two more shrines namely Katas Raj in the Punjab and Hayat Pitafi in Sind to pilgrims from India.

The two Foreign Ministers recognised the desirability of further action to pursue their common objective of promoting contacts between the peoples of the two countries. In this spirit, they discussed many bilateral matters.

As regards the missing defence personnel of the two countries both sides recalled that searches of jails made in the past had failed to locate such persons. Expressing sympathy for the distress of the effected families, they agreed to make fresh efforts to locate the missing personnel.

The Foreign Minister of Pakistan thanked the Indian Minister of External Affairs and the Government of India for the generous hospitality extended to him and to members of his delegation. The Pakistan Foreign Minister extended an invitation to Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs, to pay a visit to Pakistan at his convenience. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

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KISTAN INDIA USA ISRAEL SYRIA IRAO AFGHANISTAN

**Date**: Feb 01, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **SINGAPORE**

**Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement** 

Following is Me text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 17, 1982:

An agreement for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income has been entered into between the Government of India and the Government of Singapore and has been notified in the Official Gazette today. The agreement will have effect in India for the assessment year 1979-80 and subsequent years, and, in Singapore, for the year of assessment commencing on January 1, 1979 and subsequent years.

Under the agreement, business profits derived by an enterprise will be charged to, tax only in the country of its residence unless the enterprise carries on business in the other country through a permanent establishment, in which event, the profits attributable to that permanent establishment may be taxed in that other country.

#### SHIPPING AND AVIATION

Income derived from the operation of aircraft in international traffic will be taxed only in the country of the taxpayer's residence. Income from the operation of ships in international traffic will be taxed in the country of residence as well as the country of source, but the tax chargeable in the country of source shall be reduced by an amount equal to 50% of such tax.

The agreement provides that dividends paid by a company of one country to a resident of the other country will be taxable in both the countries. Likewise, income by way of interest or royalties would be taxable in the country of source as well as the country of residence.

The agreement stipulates that the income from immovable property may be taxed in the contracting state in which such property is situated.

#### SALARIES AND PENSIONS

Government remuneration or pension will normally be taxed by the paying Government only. In other cases, salaries, wages and other similar remuneration derived by a resident of one country in respect of an employment shall be taxable only in that country

unless the employment is exercised in the other Country, in which case such remuneration may be taxed with certain exceptions in that other country. The remuneration of visiting teachers, professors, and researchers and certain payments made to visiting students and trainees, subject to certain conditions, will be exempt from taxation for specified periods in the country visited.

Where a particular income is taxable in both the countries, relief from double taxation will be given by the country of the taxpayer's residence by allowing credit from the tax paid in the country of source on the doubly taxed income. For the purpose of giving credit, tax payable in the source country will also include tax spared under certain specified provisions of the basic law of that country.

The agreement also provides for exchange of information for carrying out the provisions of the agreement or for the prevention or detection of evasion of the taxes which are the subject of the. agreement, cpg-18>

PUBLIC OF SINGAPORE INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Jan 17, 1982

### **Volume No**

1995

#### **SPAIN**

Preisdent Sanjiva Reddy's Speech at Banquet for King of Spain

Following is the text of the speech by the President of India, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, at the banquet hosted in honour of Their Majesties The King and Queen of Spain in New Delhi on Jan 25, 1982:

It is a matter of great honour and privilege for me to welcome Your Majesties in our midst this evening. We are delighted that you accepted our invitation to be the Chief Guests for our 33rd Republic Day Celebrations. We look forward to Your Majesties joining the leaders and people of India in some of the festivities which mark the emergence of independent and modern India.

Your Majesty and Her Majesty the Queen are not strangers to India. We re-, call with pleasure your previous three visits to India. Your current tour, which is the first of its kind undertaken by any Spanish Head of State to India is particularly

significant and welcome.

The interest which Your Majesties have taken in India's cultural and philosophic traditions is a matter of great gratification for us.

#### CLOSE FRIENDLY RELATIONS

India and Spain have maintained very good relations ever since diplomatic ties were established between the two countries. Our interest in one another has naturally been enhanced ever since Your Majesty became Head of State of Spain and your great country embarked upon a bold and dynamic programme of democratising the political, social and intellectual life of your country. We have watched with great admiration the laudable role which Your Majesty has played in protecting and nurturing the democratic tradition and institutions in your country. The courage, farsightedness and sense of history which you have displayed have evoked the respect and admiration of freedom-loving people all over the world. Being ourselves a comparatively young democracy, in terms of modern democratic institutions, though not the democratic spirit, we feel naturally concerned when we find fascist tendencies raising their heads in any democratic society. It is our earnest hope and confidence that under your able stewardship, democracy in Spain will triumph and prosper. We are proud to say that the Indian people have demonstrated through exercise of their right of franchise on successive occasions, their steadfast adherence to democracy and have established beyond doubt, that the democratic spirit has deep roots in the Indian psyche.

Fortunately, no problems divide us and many links unite us. However, the growth of lasting ties between nations demands positive cooperation in various fields of activity. We hope that in this aspect also our two countries would explore more avenues of cooperation in the economic, technological land cultural fields. The economies of the two countries provide ample ground for greater cooperation in the form of a larger volume of trade establishment of joint ventures and cooperation in setting up industries in third countries. We are glad that recently, the Indo-Spanish Economic Committee met and decided to progress these tasks.

#### **CULTURAL EXCHANGES**

Similarly, India and Spain having been heirs to rich cultural, artistic and literary traditions, can exchange artists, writers, dancers and musicians. Such exchanges would not only enable the people of one country to enjoy the achievements of the other but would also promote closer ties between the two countries. We are happy to note the increasing importance of Spanish language and would like more Indians to learn your beautiful language. We have a great deal to learn from Spain in the field of tourism.

It would be not far from the truth to say that today we live in a more dangerous world than any earlier generation of mankind. War clouds are covering various regions of the globe with grim forebodings. Our region is on the verge of becoming the theatre of a trial of strength between the Great Powers. We in India are doing our best to preserve peace and promote detente in the region. The developments in Europe, as in our part of the world, have caused all of us much concern. We hope that among other efforts, the Conference on European Security and Cooperation, which it has been going on in your beautiful capital, Madrid, will lead to concrete and beneficial results.

We hope that in your brief sojourn, Your Majetsies will be abe to see some parts of our country. You would be able to see also the gigantic socio-economic and technological transformation which is going on in various parts of India. I have no doubt that wherever you go, you would receive warmth and affection from our people.

#### AIN INDIA USA

**Date**: Jan 25, 1982

### **Volume No**

1995

#### **SPAIN**

Spain King's Speech

Replying to the toast King Don Juan Carlos I of Spain said:

The Queen and I thank you very much for the kind words with which you have welcomed us on our first official visit to India, and we, for our part also wish to convey to Your Excellency, the Government and the people of India, our most affectionate greetings, together with a message of sincere friendship from the Spanish people.

This first day of our stay amongst you has been filled with very pleasant impressions.

We have driven through the streets of New Delhi with genuine pleasure, and have listened with profound interest to India's foremost political leaders. Above all, on laying a wreath this morning in front of the monument of Mahatma Gandhi, the Rajghat, the Queen and I were overcome by intense emotion as we recalled

his exemplary life, his boundless love for his mother country and his lofty humanism which distinguished him among the statesmen of his time.

India, with its ancient, rich and fascinating history, its millenary culture' and the universal moral message of its philosophy and poetry, has always found a wide echo in my country, arousing deep interest and admiration in our society, from the highest intellectual circles to the classrooms of Spanish youth.

It is impossible to speak of India without, at the same time, pronouncing the word "culture".

#### WORLD CIVILISATION

Here we find oversleves in one of the cradles of world civilisation. Indian philosophy - which probes deeply into the spiritual roots of man - the prestige of Sanskrit, the hymns of the Rig Veda, the epic tales of the Mahabharata and Ramayana, the feats of imagination of Indian architecture and sculpture, are all living monuments of universal culture.

As in Spain, the fertile symbiosis of races, languages and cultures has produced in India a national and cultural entity which ranks amongst the foremost in the world.

Spain is familiar with the heroic modern history of your nation which, imbued with the solid principles of its tradition and led by the inspiration and example of outstanding and unselfish men ready to offer themselves in sacrifice, was able to recover its independence, found a great State and occupy the pre-eminent place which is its due in the international community.

This image of patriotism and affirmation of the Indian nation will become even more complete for us tomorrow when the Queen and I will have the privilege, accorded by your generosity, of attending cpg-20>

the "Day of the Republic" celebration as guests of honour.

Although our countries are separated by distance and set by the dictates of geography and history within different cultural contexts, Spain and India nevertheless share a deep belief in many moral, social and political values.

Thus, the basic ideas which are the cornerstones of your sociopolitical organisation - that is, democracy based on the party system, respect for regional particularities and the dignity of man, the rejection of violence, the defence of freedom and the untiring search for justice are precisely the concepts most deeply rooted in the Spanish people, and consequently the founding principles of our political order.

Likewise, the transcendent humanistic philosophy which presides over Indian diplomatic action, over and above the concrete options imposed on each country by specific economic, political or strategic imperatives, also finds its parallel in the guiding principles which traditionally have inspired Spain's international presence and activity. And it is not surprising that this should be so since our two countries, whose history goes back to very ancient times, have - as meeting points for different peoples and melting pots for different cultures - been able to create a global vision of the world which is both sensitive and receptive to universal anxieties, problems and ideals and firmly attached to the idea that man is the measure of all things.

For this reason, Spain bases its relations with other nations on a series of firm convictions: the sovereign equality of States, respect for their respective legitimate interests, non-intervention in internal affairs, the protection of human rights which is a pre-requisite for social harmony and whose defence is an irreversible con-quest of our times - the solution of conflicts by peaceful means and, finally, cooperation between nations as the ethical imperative of an inter-dependent world and the only basis for true peace.

#### **DECOLONIZATION**

Thus, Spain, consistent with the demands of freedom and equality, has systematically supported the historic process of decolonization and continues to do so. This phenmenon is not only political in nature but also has an anthropological significance since, on restoring to men and to peoples their freedom and dignity, and making them masters of their own destinies, it brings about an ethical improvement in the structure of the international community.

For the same reasons, Spain energetically rejects any form of racial discrimination, which we consider contrary to human rights and an insult to man's reason.

My country is determined in its support of all the diplomatic initiatives and efforts that are currently being made in favour of peace and detente, and for this reason, Mr. President, it is actively participating in the Madrid Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe - a forum which we trust will usefully contribute to the cause of peace. In this same context, Spain shares the concern of the countries bordering on the Indian Ocean in view of the risks of tension in that region.

As Your Excellency knows, Spain, which is a European nation for geographical, historical and cultural reasons, fully shares European spiritual and cultural values, as well as its political

and social coordinates, to the establishment of which it has significantly contributed throughout the course of history.

Spain consequently has opted for full membership in the European and Western institutions. But at the same time, because of its physical location and its history, our country has other specific dimensions which enrich its personality, I refer here to our Latin American dimension, based upon our common language and lineage; to our belonging to the Mediterranean world; to our centuries' old relationship with the Arab nations which are so deeply bound up with our own past; and also to our vicinity to the African Continent.

#### THIRD WORLD

These realities make us especially sensitive to the problems and aspirations of the so-called "Third World."

In this context, I should like to underline, Mr. President, the sincere esteem in which Spain hold the countries of the Third World and our appreciation of their important contribution to the international stability and the cause of peace.

India plays an outstanding role as a leading country within this group. Allow me now, Mr. President, to pay tribute to the figure of Jawaharlal Nehru, who together with Gandhi built modem India ' and whose doctrine deserves our greatest respect.

But while decolonization, the defence of human rights, disarmament and detente constitute some of the essential elements for peace. It cannot be consolidated with-, out broad international co-operation. This is a logical conclusion of the very nature of the community of nations and of the interdependence which characterizes today's world. Indeed, only if temptations towards isolationism and selfishness are overcome, and positive results in the efforts for the restructuring of the world economic system and in the North-South dialogue are achieved - only if, in short, the earth's resources are fairly distributed - will the foundations for peace be solid.

During these days of our stay amongst you, we shall see with our own eyes the results of the enormous effort being made by India in its struggle for socio-economic progress and well-being of its people.

You have already achieved major successes in attaining selfsufficiency in food, and modern India's spectacular advance in the fields of industry, science and technology are well known.

Once more, the great spiritual tradition of your nation will play an important role in guaranteeing that technical progress will not generate dehumanizing tendencies in Indian society. Spain, which on account of its intermediate level development knows fully well the difficulties and sacrifices which such an effort involves, wishes India a successful culmination of this stage and unconditionally offers its experience and co-operation within the framework of the bilateral relations between our two countries.

Likewise, the artistic abilities of our two peoples, their sensitivity and dynamism, have a field here for common action, which can also bear splendid fruit in the stimulating sphere of cultural co-operation.

I should now like, Mr. President, to convey to you on, behalf of the Queen and myself, as well as of all the members of the delegation who are accompanying me, our most sincere appreciation for the generous hospitality with which you have distinguished us.

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen: I propose a toast to the prosperity and greatness of India, to the friendship between our two peoples, and to the personal happiness of President and Mrs. Reddy.

<pg-22>

AIN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA USA

**Date**: Jan 25, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### SRI LANKA

Inauguration of Indo-Sri Lanka Microwave Link

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 18, 1982:

The Minister for Communications, Shri C. M. Stephen today inaugurated a new wide-band microwave communication link between India and Sri Lanka. This link initially provides 48 circuits between Colombo and Madras, 12 circuits between Colombo and Bombay with scope for further expansion. With the commissioning of this link there would be stable and adequate trunk circuits between the two countries. Additional capacity will be added as and when the traffic between the two countries grows.

The microwave system from Rameswaram. to Colombo and from Mannar to Jaffna in Sri Lanka at a cost of about Rs. three crores, was funded by the Government of India.

The Indian Telephone Industries, Bangalore was the agency chosen for supply of all telecommunication equipment including the auxiliary materials. Radio and multiplex equipment for the wideband and narrow-band microwave links in Sri Lanka was manufactured and supplied by ITI Bangalore. Similarly, tower materials were manufactured by Messrs. Triveni Structurals Limited, Allahabad and P & T Telecom factory at Jabalpur and supplied to Sri Lanka. A few other items like waveguide, antennae and testing instruments were imported and e imported and supplied to Sri Lanka..

#### LANDMARK IN REGIONAL TELE-COMMUNICATION

Completion of Indo-Sri Lanka microwave project connecting

Rameswaram in India with Colombo in Sri Lanka is an important landmark not only for telecommunication between India and Sri Lanka but also for the development of the regional telecommunication network in South and South East Asia.

A memorandum of understanding was signed in 1976 between the Government of India and Government of Sri Lanka, wherein it was agreed to establish a wide band microwave link between Madurai (India) and Colombo (Sri Lanka) with baseband access at Kirimetiyakanda, Anurathapura and Mannar in Sri Lanka and a narrowband microwave system between Mannar and Jaffna. Both these systems have now been installed.

Subscriber Trunk Dialling between the two countries is likely to be set up in the near future.

I LANKA INDIA USA RUSSIA

**Date**: Jan 18, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### SRI LANKA

India, Sri Lanka Revised Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 27, 1982:

India and Sri Lanka today signed a revised Convention in furtherance of the Double Taxation Agreement existing between the two countries.

Mr. Ronnie De Mel, Finance Minister of Sri Lanka signed on behalf of his country and Sri Pranab Mukherjee, Union Finance Minister, signed on behalf of India.

The Convention will come into force upon exchange of Instruments of Ratification by the two countries.

India had already a double taxation avoidance agreement with Sri Lanka which had been notified on February 6, 1957. Since then there have been a number of changes in the basic law in India. The international thinking on methods for avoidance of double taxation has also changed substantially. The revised Convention signed today takes into account these aspects.

#### STIMULATING Economic DEVELOPMENT

The main objective in notifying treaties for the avoidance of double taxation of income is to stimulate the flow of capital, technology and personnel from one country to the other for accelerating economic development and remove obstacles that double taxation presents in development of economic relations between the concerned countries. Foreign investors are generally subjected to tax in their home country as well as in the country in which they make the investment. Tax treaties secure the result that a taxpayer is not required to pay tax twice in respect of the same income.

India has so far entered into comprehensive agreements for the avoidance of double taxation of Income with several countries including developing countries like Singapore, Tanzania, Malaysia and Egypt. With the signing of today's revised agreement with Sri Lanka, it is hoped that the economic relations between the two countries will be strengthened further.

I LANKA INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA MALAYSIA REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE TANZANIA EGYPT

**Date**: Jan 27, 1982

## **Volume No**

### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

India Deposits Instrument of Ratification with USSR Government

Following is the text of a press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 20, 1982:

On January 18, India deposited with the Government of the USSR the instrument of ratification of the treaty on principles governing the activities of the states in the exploration and use of outer space including the moon and other celestial bodies.

The instrument of ratification was received from the Indian Ambassador, Shri V. K. Ahuja, by the Soviet Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, Shri N. M. Firyubin.

In his remarks at the ceremony, Ambassador Ahuja stressed that the Government of India fully subscribe to the noble objective of the treaty to facilitate and encourage international cooperation in scientific investigation of outer space and to ensure that it would be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. He referred to the ongoing programme between India and the Soviet Union for cooperation in the peaceful exploration of outer space in the spirit of this treaty and also recalled the pioneering role played by the Soviet Union in inaugurating the space age.

Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Firyubin thanked India for its support given to the proposal made by the Soviet Union in the 36th session of the UN General Assembly on the conclusion of a treaty to ban the deployment of any weapon in outer space. He mentioned the Soviet Government's gratification that cooperation with India was not confined to the legal aspects only but manifested itself in practical cooperation which helped to enrich man's know-

<pg-24>

ledge of the vast expanse of outer space. He referred to the proposal put forward by President Brezhnev on a joint space flight by Indian and Soviet cosmonauts and added, "our peoples look forward to the day when we can hear the voices of Indian and Soviet cosmonauts together from space."

DIA USA

**Date**: Jan 20, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### UNITED KINGDOM

British Cooperation in Construction of Power Station Discussed

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 21, 1982:

The Minister of State for Industries of the United Kingdom Mr. Kenneth Baker met the Minister of State for Energy, Shri Vikram Mahajan on January 20, 1982. 'They discussed matters of mutual interest to the two countries.

The discussions mainly related to the offer made by U.K. for cooperation and assistance in the setting up of a thermal power station of 1000 MW capacity in India.

The Government of U.K. had submitted a proposal to India for a power station of 1000 MW capacity alongwith a financing package of 1240 million consisting partly of grant and partly of export credits. They had also indicated their interest in offering a similar package for the development of associated coal mine.

It was indicated during the discussions today that the proposals are under consideration of the Government of India.

A INDIA UNITED KINGDOM

**Date**: Jan 21, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## UNITED KINGDOM

Indo-British Discussions on Expansion of Economic Cooperation

Following is the text of a Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jan 21, 1982:

Next meeting of the Indo-British Economic Committee is likely to be held in London in June this year. This was indicated in a meeting between the visiting British Minister of State for Industries, Mr. Kenneth Baker and Shri Shivraj V. Patil, Commerce Minister, here this morning.

The two Ministers discussed ways and means of increasing and diversifying Indo-British trade and joint ventures in third countries. Mr. Baker showed keen interest in cooperation in the fields of electronics and computer software. He also pointed out that India and U.K. could collaborate in the field of telecommunications by supply of equipments and exchange of personnel.

Mr. Baker said that his country absolutely accepted the obligation of transfering technology to developing countries like India at the earliest possible opportunity. He pointed out that this would go a long way in removing the trade imbalance with India, which was now in U.K.'s favour.

The Commerce Minister agreed with the views expressed by the British Minister and said that India wanted to upgrade her technology in several areas. He stress-pg-25>

ed the need for identification of such areas where technology transfer could take place.

The two Ministers discussed the possibilities of launching more joint venture projects in third countries. The British Minister observed that while India and U.K. were already having several joint projects in the Gulf areas and some in African countries like Nigeria, they could cooperate in other areas also. Mr. Baker referred to India's vast reservoir of skilled man-power which could be utilised in such joint venture projects with U.K.

India's exports to U.K. were worth Rs. 4280 million in 1980-81 as compared to Rs. 4740 million in 1979-80 and Rs. 5340 million in 1978-79.

Our imports from U.K. were Rs. 8250 million in 1980-81 as compared to Rs. 6640 million in 1979-80 and Rs. 5700 million in 1978-79. <pg-26>

A INDIA UNITED KINGDOM NIGER NIGERIA

**Date**: Jan 21, 1982

# February

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NMARK PAKISTAN INDIA SYRIA ISRAEL INDONESIA JAPAN JORDAN KOREA SWEDEN USA TANZANIA

**Date**: Feb 01, 1982

# Volume No

1995

### **DENMARK**

Danish Assistance for Rural Welfare Schemes

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Feb 05, 1982:

Denmark has indicated that the annual level of its grant assistance to India during the remaining years of the VI Plan (1982 to 1985) will be in the range of Rs. 140 to 180 million (Kroner 110 to 150 million). The offer has been made and accepted during the talks concluded here today between the delegations of the two countries,

The Danish delegation was led by Mr. Erno Olsen, Head of Department, DANIDA, while the Indian team was led by Shri M. R. Sivaraman, Joint Secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

The two delegations in principle agreed to recommend that the following projects should be further looked into by Joint missions for utilisation of Danish assistance:

- 1.Replacement of hand pumps in Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa.
- 2. Comprehensive water supply project for South Arcot and Salem districts, Tamilnadu.
- 3.Low cost primary schools in Orissa.
- 4. Tasar culture in tribal areas of Orissa and other States.

NMARK INDIA

**Date**: Feb 05, 1982

# **Volume No**

### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statement inLok Sabha on Pakistan Foreign Minister's Visit to India

Following is text of the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, in the Lok Sabha on Feb 19, 1982 regarding the visit to India of Mr. Agha Shahi, the then Foreign Minister of Pakistan from January 29 to February 1, 1982:

Mr. Agha Shahi, the then Foreign Minister of Pakistan paid a visit to New Delhi from January 29 to February 1, 1982 in response to the invitation extended by me during my visit to Pakistan in June last year. He was received by the President, Vice-President and Prime Minister and had several rounds of formal talks and informal discussions with me. During Mr. Agha Shahi's visit, we reviewed important international developments since our last meeting and had detailed discussions on areas of bilateral cooperation. It was recognised that bilateral contacts at various levels need to be maintained on a frequent and regular basis. In this context the Prime Minister proposed the setting up of a Joint Commission to review and promote Indo-Pakistan cooperation. This suggestion was welcomed by the Pakistani side. I am sure the House will agree that this is a positive development in Indo-Pakistan relations. The Prime Minister also underlined India's peaceful intentions towards Pakistan by saying, at the special press interview given to Pakistan! journalists, that pact or no pact, India will never attack Pakistan.

### OPENING OF SHRINES

The Government of India has expressed its appreciation for the decision of <pg-27>

the Pakistan Government to open two additional shrines, viz. Katas Raj in the Punjab and Hayat Pitafi in Sind to pilgrims from India. On its part, the Government of India has initiated several proposals aimed at facilitating travel between the two countries and increasing contacts in the cultural, economic, scientific, technical and communications fields. We hope that the Pakistan authorities would examine these proposals and that forward movement in these areas will be possible in the near future. I also raised the question of the missing Indian defence personnel who are reported to be in Pakistani jails for more than a decade. The Prime Minister herself mentioned this subject to Mr. Agha Shahi. We were told that there are no Indian defence personnel in

Pakistani jails. However, the Pakistani side agreed to make renewed attempts to search for such personnel.

#### IN-DEPTH DISCUSSIONS

Mr. Shahi's visit afforded the first opportunity to hold direct and in-depth discussions on the proposal for the conclusion of an agreement on non-aggression and non-use of force between India and Pakistan. The House will recall that I had made a statement on this subject on November 25, 1981, in which I had explained at length the history of the proposal and Government of India's approach to it.

In order to promote a dialogue on this subject, the Government of India took the initiative of presenting an aide memoire to the Government of Pakistan on December 24, 1981, outlining some of the elements which could be incorporated in the substance of such an agreement. This was followed by an aide-memoire which the Ambassador of Pakistan handed over to me on January 12, 1982, containing Pakistan's ideas on the subject.

Mr. Speaker Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to inform the House that after the discussions between the two sides, we are now in a position to undertake specific consideration of the elements which would constitute the substance of a no-war pact or an agreement on non-aggression and non-use of force. It has been agreed that the officials of the two governments should hold further discussions at an early date. A delegation led by the Foreign Secretary is expected to go to Pakistan in the first week of March for this purpose.

DIA PAKISTAN USA **Date**: Feb 19, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statement in Parliament on KashmirIssue Raised by Pakistan at Human Rights Commission

Following is text of the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, in the Lok Sabha on Feb 25, 1982 in response to Calling Attention motion regarding the reported statement of the Head of Pakistan delegation raising the issue of Kashmir at the meeting of the

U.N. Human Rights Commission at Geneva recently and the reaction of the Government of India thereto:

At the 38th session of the U.N. Commission on Human Rights now in progress in Geneva, the Pakistani delegate, Mr. Agha Hilaly, spoke about Jammu and Kashmir while intervening on an item relating to the right of self-determination. He also made a reference to UN resolutions in this context. Mr. Hilaly then went to the ex-tent of equating Kashmir with the Palestinian and Namibian issues. In an obvious reference to the successive general elections held in Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Hilaly said and I quote "No, 'elections' held under foreign military occupation or alien domination can be considered as a genuine exercise of the right of self-determination".

### ATMOSPHERE VITIATED

statements in the Human Rights Commission made by Mr. Hilaly.

Mr. Hilaly raised the Kashmir question during the consideration of an item dealing with the application of the right of self-determination to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation. It is preposterous to suggest that such a situation obtains in Jammu and Kashmir, which is an integral part of India.

In fact, the section of the people of Jammu and Kashmir who have the misfortune of continuing to live under Pakistan's illegal and forcible occupation are denied their legitimate right to unite with their brothers living in freedom and dignity in India, and to enjoy their right to franchise. It is Pakistan, and not India, which defied UN resolutions and did not fulfil its obligations.

## SIMLA AGREEMENT

Under the Simla Agreement, India and Pakistan have undertaken to settle their differences bilaterally and through peaceful means. This commitment is equally applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, whenever Pakistan raised the so called Kashmir question in international forums since the conclusion of the Simla Agreement, we have objected to and protested against such references as violations of the Simla Agreement. The authorities in Pakistan, therefore, have been fully aware of the strong feelings among the Indian people on this matter. it is in this context and in the context of the declared intentions of the

Governments of the two countries to improve their relations that by his reference to Jammu and Kashmir in a contentious manner in the Human Rights Commission, the Pakistani delegate has done a disservice to the proposed Foreign Secretary level talks.

### VISIT POSTPONED

We have carefully studied Mr. Agha Hilaly's statement. It is inconceivable that so senior and experienced a diplomat, who has served as his country's High Commissioner to India, could have made such a statement without the prior approval of the Government of Pakistan, who could not have failed to anticipate the strong reaction in India. Therefore, we feel that the visit of our Foreign Secretary to Pakistan should be postponed for the time being. We shall await Pakistan's reply. We have conveyed this to the Pakistani Ambassador in Delhi.

The Government of India have, all along, demonstrated their desire for genuine friendship to the Government and people of Pakistan. India's peaceful intentions have been expressed in unequivocal terms time and again, the most recent instance being the Prime Minister's statement that Pact or no Pact, India will not attack Pakistan. This continues to be our policy.

KISTAN SWITZERLAND INDIA NAMIBIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Feb 25, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

Indian Delegate's Statement at, U.N. Session on Syrian Golan Heights

Following is text of the statement made by the Permanent Representative of India on Feb 01, 1982 at New York at the Ninth Emergency Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly on Israel's illegal annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights:

gation of India wishes at the very outset to express its satisfaction at seeing you preside over the proceedings of the present emergency special session of the General Assembly to consider Israel's illegal annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. Having witnessed the exemplary manner in which you had conducted the complicated work of the 36th session of the General Assembly, I have no <pp-29>

doubt that You will acquit yourself through the present session too, with wisdom and impartiality. On behalf of my delegation I pledge to you our goodwill and cooperation in your difficult task.

Since this is the first occasion on which our new Secretary General 'H.E. Mr. Perez de Cuellar, is at the rostrum of the General Assembly, it is appropriate that I 'should convey again to him our felicitations and good wishes, and express the full confidence and high expectation that my delegation, as no doubt the entire Assembly, reposes in him. His discretion, dedication, and determination characterises a personal style that has already made a mark on the Organisation in the short time he has headed the secretariat.

Mr. President, we have heard with particular attention the declaration on last Friday of the Deputy Prime Minister of Syrian Arab Republic, H.E. Mr. Khaddam. Our concern over the gravity of the situation has been further deepened. It is indeed a sad irony of the times that a question which had been the subject of consideration at the 36th General Assembly late last year should once again have become an issue engaging the attention of the world community and that too at an emergency session of the General Assembly. When the Assembly considered this question last December it had expressed its legitimate expectation that the Security Council would take full account of the seriousness of the situation created by Israel's blatant attempt to consolidate and legitimise its illegal occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights by applying Israeli law, jurisdiction and administration to that portion of Syrian territory. The international community had expected that the Security Council would not only condemn Israel's action as being a serious violation of international law, of the principles of the U.N. Charter and of the relevant resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly and declare Israel's actions null and void, but also that it would take effective steps to ensure that Israel would immediately revoke and abrogate these annexationist measures.

The unanimous adoption by the Security Council of Resolution 497 (1981) had led the international community further to believe that the Council was indeed mindful of its responsibility as the guardian of international peace and security. Having called upon Israel to forthwith rescind its measures, the Council should also have given serious consideration, then itself, to the consequences of a possible rejection by Israel of this call with a view to taking further action to give credibility to its decision.

The world was dismayed, but not surprised, at the failure of Israel to heed the injunction of the Council. The manner of Israel's repudiation of Resolution 497 (1981) left no doubt that the Council would have to seriously consider "appropriate"

measures" against Israel in order to secure implementation of its own decision.

#### PUNITIVE ACTION RECOMMENDED

When, therefore, the Security Council met in early January 1982 to consider the situation created by Israel's refusal to abide by the Council's decision, my delegation had expressed the belief shared by many others, that the Council should act without delay or hesitation and invoke the punitive provisions contained in the Charter to enforce compliance by Israel. It was our hope that in the spirit of rectitude which had animated them at the time of the unanimous adoption of Resolution 497 (1981), the members of the Council would once again act with unanimity to uphold the credibility and force of its earlier decision.

Mr. President, the failure of the Security Council to take any action in furtherance of an explicit commitment contained in Resolution 497(1981) which has necessitated the convening of the present emergency special session raises strong doubts in the minds of many delegations as to the ability and willingness of the Council to discharge its responsibilities under the Charter for the preservation of inter. national peace and security. The fact that the most recent failure has been the result of a negative vote cast by a permanent

member of the Security Council does not increase the confidence of the preponderant majority of the states members of this Organisation in the "special responsibility" claimed by them for safeguarding the fabric of international law and in ennsuring world peace. If anything, that confidence stands seriously undermined.

## INDIA'S SOLIDARITY WITH SYRIA

The position of the Government of India on the question of the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights by Israel is well known and has been reiterated more than once in the Security Council and in other fora. Our steadfast support and solidarity with the people and Government of Syria have been reaffirmed. The spurious arguments advanced by Israel in support of the occupation and annexation of that portion of Syrian territory carry no conviction because the history of Israel's policy of confrontation with its Arab neighbours, occupation by force of Arab territories and its gradual annexation of foreign lands is all too well known. The armistice regime between Syria and Israel was violated on several occasions by Israel and the Security Council has rebuked it time and again for committing breaches of the peace in the region. Israel has itself acknowledged the status of the Golan Heights as occupied territory and surely it does not expect the world to believe that by consolidating its authority over that territory it has brought peace to the Golan

Heights or enhanced the prospects of a settlement. The people of the Golan Heights are entitled to Syrian laws and administration and can enjoy no peace until that territory is returned to Syria. The responsibility for the prevailing tension and conflict in West Asia lies squarely with Israel. The basic fact of the matter is that Israel has deprived the Palestinian people of their fundamental rights and is in forcible military occupation of sizeable portions of Arab lands including Jerusalem taken consequent to the 1967 war unleashed by Israel upon its neighbours. Since then, Israel has defied every U.N. Resolution, including those of the Security Council, which has demanded the vacation of Arab territories and the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable right to establish a state in their own homeland. Instead of moving towards the eventual withdrawal from territories occupied by force and towards the establishment of peace with its neighbours, Israel has been engaged in a systematic depletion of the natural resources of the occupied areas and the establishment of Israeli settlements there as a prelude to outright annexation. The action taken in respect of the Golan Heights represents the culmination of yet another stage in Israel's ambitious programme of territorial expansion. It is without doubt another renewed act of aggression worthy of universal condemnation. To call it an act of self defence or to justify it as an invitation to negotiation is to indulge in distortion and duplicity.

Inspite of the cynical mockery with which Israel has reacted to world opinion and the call of the United Nations, there are still some among us who believe that we should persevere with patient persuasion and reasoning. I recall the old saying it you can only wake a man who is really asleep and not one who is merely pretending to sleep". Israel's posture of reasonableness is a palpable pretence. We cannot reason any longer with someone who is gone beyond reason.

### EXPLOSIVE SITUATION

As long as Israel and its most powerful benefactors continue to feign indifference to or wilfully ignore the reality of the situation in West Asia, that region will remain a dangerous power keg of international tension. The reality of the situation is that a comprehensive, just and durable peace in West Asia can only be attained as a consequence of the withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Arab territories and the exercise by the Palestinian people under the leadership of the P.L.O. of their inalienable right to establish a state of their own. Such a reality also implies the inevitable bankruptcy of a policy based on the forcible legitimization of so called "spoils of war". cpg-31>

Mr. President, Israel continues to deny these realities, to defy world opinion, and to repudiate U.N. decisions. Today, in the eyes of an overwhelming majority of the nations of the world,

Israel stands condemned of having perpetrated yet another cynical act of aggression. Only the adoption by the Assembly of a Resolution which calls upon the nations of the world to adopt appropriate punitive measures in the military, economic and political fields can compel Israel to turn back from its expansionist and annexationist policies. Only by taking such action can the General Assembly justify the expectation placed in it by the convening of the present emergency special session and live up to its commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter.

DIA SYRIA USA ISRAEL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC UNITED KINGDOM

**Date**: Feb 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

India Condemns Israel in Human Rights Commission

Following is text of the statement made by Shri B. R. Bhagat, Leader of the Indian Delegation on item regarding the question of the violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories including Palestine, in the Human Rights Commission on Feb 08, 1982:

It is with genuine pleasure, Mr. Chairman, that I extend to you, on behalf of my delegation, our warmest felicitations on your election to the chairmanship of. the Commission. I am confident that you will continue to bring to bear on the deliberations of the Commission, tact and intellectual clarity which have come to mark your performance in the Commission. Our congratulations also go out to the other members of the Bureau. We would also like to express our deep appreciation to Ambassador Carlos Calero Rodriguez of Brazil for steering the activities of the Commission through its 37th session with sagacity and wisdom.

Mr. Chairman, 34 years have passed since the United Nations made the solemn pledge to assure the right of self-determination and a homeland to the Palestinian People. Since then this question has been discussed in several international and UN fora including this Commission. Many resolutions have been passed and studies conducted. But the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people remain unattained, and the international community is faced with the fact of continuing Israeli occupation of vast Arab territories, resulting from its expansionist and annexationist

### policies.

Far from vacating the occupied Arab territories including Palestine, the world has witnessed flagrant violations of human rights by Israel against the Arab peoples in these territories. During the 36th session of the General Assembly, the Special Political Committee specifically dealt with Israeli practices affecting the human rights of the population of the occupied territories. The then chairman of the Special Committee, Dr. Kurt Waldhiem, in his letter to the Secretary General had stated, inter alia, and I quote: "The situation of human rights in the occupied territories has not changed from previous years. The information given in this report shows that the Government of Israel, the occupying power, continues to follow a policy of annexation of these territories, settlements continue to be established and others continue to be expanded; the number of Jewish settlers in these territories continues to increase. On the other hand, the civilian population is subjected to a constant repression which takes various forms. The Special Committee has found particularly disturbing the statement of policy of the new Government of Israel according to which the Government would raise the claim to the "sovereignty of Israel over the occupied territories in the near future". < pg-32 >

### VACATION OF AGGRESSION URGED

This indeed brings out into sharp focus, the grave violation of human rights by Israel in the occupied Arab territories. It further underlines the need to continue to mobilise world public opinion in condemnation of Israeli practices and to strengthen the efforts aimed at getting Israel to vacate her aggression and occupation so as to enable the Arab people, including the people of Palestine to enjoy their basic human rights.

No amount of sophistry can cover up the fact of the gross violation of human rights of the Arab peoples in the occupied territories. The delegate of Israel has argued that the situation of the people in the occupied territories has "improved" during the occupation. According to him the living standard of the people in the occupied territories has improved as have health, educational and other facilities. This line of argument seeks to lead us to believe that the best thing that could have happened to the Arab people is that Israel has occupied their territory: we resolutely reject any such suggestion which is an affront to the Human Rights Commission itself.

Mr. Chairman, in our view, and we have emphasised this on several occasions, the most basic violation of the human rights of the Palestinian people is the continuation over a long period of time of the Israeli occupation, denying to the people of the area the right to self-determination while imposing severe hardships on them, both physical and psychological. Thus the fact of

occupation itself is a grave violation of the rights of the Arab people in the occupied territories and from this emanate all other acts of inhuman treatment of the Palestinian people by Israeli authorities. Several studies carried out by jurists and impartial observers clearly highlight the fact that the Palestinian people have been denied the right to return to their homeland, of movement, speech, assembly and cultural and religious expression. This Commission has had many occasions to consider the inhuman treatment of Arab detainees by Israeli authorities.

#### DISREGARD OF LAW AND MORALITY

Mr. Chairman, not only has Israel continued to disregard all norms of international law and morality and to ignore United Nations resolutions calling upon it for complete withdrawal from occupied territories, but it has extended its expansionist policy of annexation of the holy city of Jerusalem. Most recently the Israeli authorities have sought to annex the occupied Syrian territory of the Golan Heights. As our Foreign Minister of India stated whilst addressing the Indian Parliament on December 17, 1981 and I quote: "It is clear that Israel continued to pursue a policy of expansionism by force. It is highly provocative and aggressive being a policy of conquest and confrontation which will further exacerbate the already tense and indeed volatile situation in West Asia". Israel's latest act of aggression in attempting to annex the Golan Heights has provoked universal condemnation in the United Nations General Assembly but the Israeli authorities have once again chosen to defy the opinion of this world body.

My country, Mr. Chairman, has been sympathising with the people of Palestine and our consistent and principled support for the establishment of a Palestinian state goes back to the days of our own freedom struggle, when our national leaders saw a parallel between our struggle for nationhood and that of the Palestinians. As our Prime Minister, Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi has stated and I quote: "Our support to the Palestinian cause has been consistent and has been part of our foreign policy since its very inception. Even in the thirties, when we ourselves were struggling for freedom, Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru expressed sympathy for the Arabs of Palestine in the face of the Zionist threat and wished them complete success in the attainment of their objectives."

Mr. Chairman, my delegation is seriously concerned about the human rights situation in the Arab territories in-<pg-33>

cluding Palestine which are presently under occupation by Israel. We endorse the sentiments expressed by the chairman of the special committee regarding the action to be taken to remedy the situation when he declared that and I Quote: "The duty upon the international community to intervene by all means at its disposal

has become more manifest than ever". My delegation along with others in this Commission is prepared to do whatever is required towards this end.

Mr. Chairman, it is with the background of continuing violations of the human rights of the Arab people in the occupied Arab territories including Palestine in the face of near-unanimous condemnation of such violations that we have joined with other non-aligned delegations on cosponsoring the draft resolution contained in E/ON4/1982/L which was introduced by the distinguished representative of Cuba on Friday afternoon. We hope that the draft would command the widest support in the commission.

DIA ISRAEL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC BRAZIL USA SYRIA CUBA

**Date**: Feb 08, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

UN Human Rights Session: Indian Delegate Condemns Apartheid

Following is text of the statement made by Shri B. R. Bhagat, M.P., and representative of India, in the Human Rights Session at Geneva on Feb 14, 1982:

The criminal apartheid policies of the racist white minority regime of South Africa have been a serious issue before the international community ever since the UN came into existence three and a half decades ago. The ad hoe working group of experts of the Commission has been examining the policies and practices of the racist regime in South Africa as well as its policies and practices in Namibia where it is still in illegal occupation, since 1967. Every year, members of the Commission solemnly pronounce themselves on the ad hoc working group headed by the sorrow and shame that the situation of human rights in South Africa has not improved in any way. On the contrary, as the ad hoe working group headed by the most eminent and respected Mr. Keba M'Baye has noted there is further evidence of intensified repression, persistence of systematic torture of detainees and brutality towards prisoners, arbitrary detentions and trials and violence by the police and military against unarmed citizens. The policy of territorial apartheid continues. So does the policy of forcible evacuation and settlement to the point that it is in danger of becoming wholescale genocide.

In the face of all this evidence, what have we done, Mr. Chairman, to rid ourselves of this cancer of apartheid? To blot out this challenge to all that stands for humanity and civilisation To restore to the black, coloured and Indian majority of South Africa and the people of Namibia the rights which are inalienably theirs by the simple fact that they are human beings? The answer regrettably is very little. It is ironic that this should be so because if there is one issue on which the international community is united, it is in regard to apartheid. Not one single delegation has spoken in support or justification of this abhorrent and inhuman system. If we cannot join together in concerted action on an issue on which we are united, how shall we act on issues on which we are divided?

### UNIVERSAL CONDEMNATION To BRING PRESSURE

is not a quality found wanting in us. We have been patient for over three quarters of a century since Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, first launched his struggle against the apartheid regime in the last century. Is patience to be demanded till eternity? Surely we would better bear up to the call for patience if we had something other than vague assurances of an eventual change. Would it be too much to ask how long we are supposed to be patient? A distinguished representative said that efforts are being made to improve the lot of the non-white population of South Africa through the EEC codes of conduct. How do we reconcile this with the statement of Mr. Keba M'Baye's working group in para 152 that these various codes of conduct were "having little impact on the wages and conditions of black workers employed by foreign companies. According to Mr. F. Sands, General Secretary of the National Union of Motor Assembly and Rubber Workers, the codes have served primarily to improve the companies' credibility. They were drawn up without prior consultation with workers and were being implemented in the same paternalistic way. And according to the Christian concern for Southern Africa (CCSA), many observers saw the code as a policy that was never really intended to work but one which was introduced in order to deflect pressure for withdrawal from South Africa". Or take another conclusion in para 146 on page 36. "The gap between black and white earnings ranged from two to five

times the level of black average monthly earnings". Or of this conclusion of the McBride Commission quoted in para 182(D): "The arms and equipment used for war and repression by South Africa originated mainly from NATO countries and that mercenaries from the same countries were associated with, or even integrated into, South African army units".

It is distressing that even protest against inhuman treatment of squatters is opposed. For example, in para 83 the working group observes: "In this connection the Western contact group decided to appeal to the South African Government to give humanitarian considerations high priority in the handling of the situation in the Nyanga Crossroads Area. However, the protest against the treatment of Cape squatters was opposed by the United States".

### ILLEGAL OCCUPATION

Quite apart from the horrors perpetuated on the people of South Africa, the racist regime continues to be in illegal occupation of Namibia, flouting the will of the international community. Over a decade and half has passed since the UN terminated the mandate of South Africa over Namibia. Yet we witness a cynical charade aimed at placating the forces of illegal occupation. We witness the strange spectacle in which the minority racist regime which denied the most fundamental of human rights to the oppressed majority in South Africa itself is seeking guarantees for minorities in a territory which it is occupying illegally. The international commission of inquiry headed by Mr. Sean McBride has concluded that "the recognised rights of the Namibian people are being violated in outrageous fashion by South African occupation and as a violation of the fundamental principle of a people's right of self-determination constitutes a crime of aggression against the Namibian people. The use of armed force against SWAPO and the people of Namibia also constitutes an international armed conflict, while systematic massacres and torture carried out by South Africa against the population and the liberation movement fighters are a violation of humanitarian law".

We follow with interest the efforts of the Western contact Group of Five. But it is nearly four years since Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) endorsing the plan for independence of Namibia was adopted. If the people of Namibia are enabled to attain their independence and freedom today it would not be a day too soon. If the recent reports of progress in the efforts of the contact group are to be believed, there may be some reason for optimism. But too often in the past hopes have been raised only to be shattered soon after by the intransigence of the racist regime. Our sense of optimism has therefore to be tem-cyg-35>

pered with abundant caution. We want to see some agreed and positive results soon.

#### BRUTAL REPRESSION MUST END

We must ask, Mr. Chairman, are the human rights of the non-white population of South Africa and Namibia less sacrosanct? Is there not immorality in a policy that subordinates the human rights of these peoples to so-called strategic considerations or to expectation of commercial and economic gain? In the days to come, when we speak and hear of inalienable human rights, of the value of the human person, of deprivation of liberties and freedoms enshrined in the universal declaration and the covenants, would we not be haunted, would not our conscience be pricked by the awful truth of the brutal repression and inhuman treatment by the racist regime of the people of South Africa and occupied Namibia? I say all this, Mr. Chairman to emphasise that it is not the resolutions which are adopted by this Commission, year after year, but a sincere change of heart on the part of those countries which continue to collaborate with South Africa in diverse fields, which is really needed if we are to succeed in eradicating the scourge of apartheid from the face of the earth and in ushering in majority rule in South Africa and independence of Namibia before long. As Mahatma Gandhi once said and I quote: "What is happening in South Africa involves a loss of dignity of not only those who are victims of apartheid but also those who are perpetuating it and directly or indirectly encouraging it".

### **SSANCTIONS**

3/ 3 ŠMr. Chairman If we are to succeed in our common determination to th Africa and wherever it threatens to raise its ugly head, it is essential that the political, economic, commercial and military support South Africa enjoys from some countries should be ended forthwith. The past policies and practices of the racist regime inspires no confidence that it is amenable to or even deserving of anything so civilised as friendly persuasion. If the racist regime has the temerity to flout the will of the international community it is because of such outrageous support. We have consistently advocated that there can be no truck with this racist minority regime. We ourselves imposed comprehensive sanctions unilaterally, as far ago as in 1946. It is our view that imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African regime is essential to root out this evil system of apartheid completely and is long overdue.

Turning now to item 16 Mr. Chairman, I would like to commend the Group of Three for the work they have done during the year. I am happy to inform the Commission that since we last met. the Indian Parliament has unanimously adopted a bill under which the crime of apartheid will be punishable by death or imprisonment and fine. This bill would give effect to the provisions of the international convention on suppression and punishment of the crime of apartheid to which we became a party in 1977. 1 might also mention that we intend to vote in favour of draft resolution

L-13 and hope that, as mentioned in that draft, those countries who have not et done so, will soon become parties to the convention.

DIA SWITZERLAND SOUTH AFRICA USA NAMIBIA UNITED KINGDOM CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Feb 14, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **INDONESIA**

Indo-Indonesian Technical Cooperation Agreement Signed

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Feb 11, 1982:

An agreement on scientific and technical cooperation was signed in Jakarta on February 10 between the Governments of India and Indonesia. The Foreign Minister of Indonesia, Shri Mochtar Kusumaatmadja signed on behalf of Indonesia and the Ambassador of India to Indonesia, Shri S. K. Bhutani signed on behalf of India.

The Agreement which is a major step in further increasing cooperation between the two countries amongst other things covers:

- (1)Exchange of information on technical, scientific, organisational and management matters and information on existing training facilities in technical, industrial and educational institutions.
- (2)Exchange of scientists, advisers, experts, technicians,

scholars and research fellows.

- (3)Execution of joint research in the field of common interest.
- (4)Other forms of technical and scientific cooperation.

Speaking on the occasion, Foreign Minister Kusumaatmadja stressed the importance of the recent visits of the Prime Minister and President of India to Indonesia and said that they underlined the efforts to further strengthen the friendly relations and enhance the spirit of cooperation in various fields. He emphasised the significance of the agreement which he said laid the foundation of cooperation between the two countries in their effort to improve skills, technology and science. It symbolized cooperation within the scheme of technical cooperation among developing countries, in order to accelerate the realization of the new international economic order. He hoped there would be follow-up implementation agreements in the very near future.

Referring to the problem of unemployment in Indonesia, the Minister said that the government was encouraging the development of small and medium-scale industries to absorb manpower and develop human resources. He hoped that India which had succeeded in developing small and medium industries would extend her experience to help solving these problems. On behalf of the Government of Indonesia he thanked the Government of India for its willingness to cooperate in the field of science and technology.

## **CLOSE TIES**

Ambassador Bhutani thanked the Minister of Foreign Affairs and recollected that the suggestion for the agreement had been made by the Minister during his visit to New Delhi some years ago. Referring to the visits of the Prime Minister and President of India to Indonesia in return for President Soeharto's visit to India he said it was a rare occurrence for this to happen in a short space of time which reflected the close understanding existing between India and Indonesia. The Ambassador said that given the close understanding arising from historic and cultural links there was mutually beneficial cooperation between India and Indonesia, whose development problems were similar as were their aims to better the lives of the millions of their people. As the two biggest developing countries, he said they should be able to establish a relationship which can serve as a model for economic and technical cooperation between developing countries. Both countries had developed technologies appropriate to their conditions and had trained personnel. As such both countries < pg-37 >

would mutually benefit from their exchange. He assured the Minister that the Government of India would be very happy to

share India's experience in development of small and medium scale industries. He conveyed his happiness that the agreement on setting up of a tool room-cum-training centre in Surabaya (with assistance from H.M.T.) is likely to be signed in the near future.

The Foreign Minister later hosted a lunch in honour of the Ambassador who will be shortly leaving Indonesia on completion of his assignment.

He spoke highly appreciatively of the Ambassador's dedicated efforts during his term, which he said had contributed greatly to the tremendous improvement of relations between India and Indonesia resulting in close mutual understanding and development of economic cooperation between the two countries, in the past two years.

DONESIA INDIA USA BHUTAN

**Date**: Feb 11, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **JAPAN**

Japanese Grant Assistance to India

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Feb 06, 1982:

Japan is to extend Rs. 122.8 million (Yen 2.934 billion) grant assistance to India under an agreement concluded here today between the two countries. Out of this grant amount, Rs. 62.8 million will be used for import of small size steel bars from Japan for construction of buildings in priority sectors such as middle low income group houses, hospitals, colleges and schools.

An amount of Rs. 12.5 million will be used for import of necessary equipment for the manufacture of Encephalitis vaccine at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli. The remainder Rs. 47.5 million is debtrelief grant aid, being extended by Japan annually in terms of a resolution on debtrelief measure of the trade and development board of UNCTAD. It will have the effect of reducing the interest paid by India on past loans to a rate of 3 per cent per annum. The grant amount will be used for import of machinery, components, spares, etc. from Japan and the developing countries, which are termed as the eligible source countries.

greement was signed by Shri R. N. Malhotra, Secretary, Ministry of Finance and Mr. Eikichi Hara, Japanese Ambassador

### PAN INDIA USA RUSSIA

**Date**: Feb 06, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **JORDAN**

Vice-President M. Hidayatullah's Speech at Dinner for Crown Prince of Jordan

Following is text of the speech by the Vice-President, Shri M. Hidayatullah, at the dinner, hosted by him, in honour of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal, of Jordan, in New Delhi on Feb 18, 1982:

your party amidst us. We have been looking forward to your visit with great interest. I am happy that your visit has provided us a valuable opportunity to exchange views on issues of mutual interest.

Our two countries have been linked through age-old ties of history and geography from time immemorial. Friendship and cooperation have characterised relations between our two peoples since long. Both our countries are young as nationstates but in our rich civilisation and culture, we are among the most ancient in the world. Jordan and India share a common political outlook and ideals and both are devoted to peace and the principles of Non-alignment.

### WELFARE OF ALL SECTIONS

India has watched with great admiration your successful efforts in the gigantic task of bestowing the benefits of independence and modernisation to your peoples through development projects'. We have also been pursuing the objective of social and economic progress for the welfare of all sections of our people. Our two countries should, therefore, help each other in the realisation of the common objective of betterment of our people.

### ARAB CAUSE,

India's support for the Arab cause, emanating from the principles and values so dear to us, has been firm and consistent. Since the very beginning India has articulated her strong opposition to Israel's expansionism and her support for the struggle of the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable rights. We note with satisfaction that our Arab brothers have shown perceptible understanding of India's policies. We are confident that this Indo-Arab friendship, based on shared ideals and designed to promote mutual interests would continue to thrive in the coming years.

Your Royal Highness, we hope that your visit will provide the necessary impetus to consolidate our relations in political, economic scientific and cultural fields. I am confident that our excellent bilateral relations will be further strengthened.

Excellencies, ladies and friends, may I now request you to join me in raising your glasses in a toast for the health and happiness of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath, to the progress and prosperity of the Jordanian people and to the continued strengthening of the ties of friendship which bind India and Jordan together.

RDAN USA INDIA ISRAEL

**Date**: Feb 18, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **JORDAN**

Text of Speech by Crown Prince of Jordan

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Bin Talal of Jordan said:

May I take this opportunity to thank you, Mr. Vice-President for your warm and personal words of welcome and the very friendly hospitality accorded us. My wife and I have been deeply moved by your kind invitation and value this timely resumption of personal contact.

On behalf of my Jordanian party I would like to transmit the friendly good wishes of His Majesty King Hussein and the Jordanian people who are increasingly aware of the inspiration given by our com-mon heritage and background. Personal relations that have existed between our two countries date back to the

friendship developed jointly between the late Jawahar Lal Nehru and His Majesty. The principles for which these two great men have struggled are the cornerstone of our aspirations today. In particular, at a time when humanitarian principles are politicised and polarised for reasons of expediency, it is worth reaffirming the significance of the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the need for implementation of their right to self-determination on their national soil.

### PEACE AND STABILITY

<pg-39>

Affected as we are in Jordan by our central location we are aware of the Super Power alliances and interests. We are also well aware that the cause of peace and stability can only be promoted by the people of the region, the Arab nation. We have striven since the Great Arab Revolt of 1916 for our independence and national dignity, not to be thwarted today by Israel's proposals of an autonomous region and dependant statehood. We are faced by a political movement in Zionism which has demonstrated since the 1967 War the face of aggression and arrogant disregard for an Arab readiness to talk on the basis of United Nations resolutions which have been distorted by changing political rhetoric. Our question to the world community of states remains: Do the Palestinians have rights or do they not? Were the West Bank and Gaza Strip, as well as the Golan Heights occupied in the June 1967 War, or were they not? Was Jerusalem central to those territories? Were the City and region not annexed after that said occupation fifteen years ago?

At this moment we live the eleventh hour of change in Arab Palestine, change the World Zionist Organisation plan has initiated through settlements in the occupied territories aimed at reducing the Arabs to a minority status within five years.

Mr. Vice-President, Israel pleads security in enacting its policies and yet according to a recent United Nations General Assembly report has transcended conventional weaponry. It has developed an unquestionable nuclear capability.

### **NON-ALIGNMENT**

Mr. Vice-President, the humanitarian principles we share are not concessions from the law of war. They should, rather, constitute the basis for a law of peace. Your great country has contributed and continues to offer meaning to the principles of non-alignment. Such political middle ground must be preserved and developed in the political as well as the economic and social fields with their related values.

We come here to learn and to interact with your ideas and to

strengthen where possible the ties that must lead to a South! South interdependence far removed from the interference of super powers.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, my friends, I now request you to join me in raising your glasses in a toast to the health and happiness of Vice-President Mohammad Hidayatullah and Shrimati Hidayatullah and to furthering like minded words and deeds in developing our future relations.

RDAN USA ISRAEL **Date**: Feb 18, 1982

# Volume No

1995

### **KOREA**

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Dinner for Foreign Minister of Korea

Following is text of the statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao at the dinner, hosted by him, in honour of H.E. Mr. Shinyong Lho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, in New Delhi on Feb 18, 1982:

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome in our midst, His Excellency < pg-40>

Mr. Shinyong Lho, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, and the distinguished members of his delegation. I do this, with particular satisfaction as His Excellency the Foreign Minister has served with distinction in India as the Ambassador of his country from 1972 to 1974. He is, therefore no stranger to this country.

Since the arrival of His Excellency we have been able to have an extremely useful and cordial exchange of views. As our talks have confirmed and underlined, it is the effort of both the Republic of Korea and India to work for peace and security in their respective regions, on the Asian continent and the world in general.

We share the view that the developing countries of Asia and other parts of the world can secure a better life for their peoples only in a peaceful environment, without tensions of any kind. India has consistently followed a policy of non-alignment since its independence. In keeping with the principles and aims of the

nonaligned movement we have endeavoured to promote peace, stability and economic development both in the region immediately surrounding us and, within the limitations of our modest means, in the world at large.

### STRENGTHENING OF TIES

During our exchange of views this' afternoon, we have been able to review our bilateral relations. While expressing satisfaction at their development in the recent past we have also underlined our commitment to further strengthening the friendly relations which already exist between us and to widening the area of cooperation which are available to our peoples and governments.

India's association with Korea is rooted in history, indeed in antiquity. Buddhism has formed a bridge between the two cultures, each of which can claim a rich heritage. In more recent times, we have been witness to the unfortunate division of the Korean peninsula. It has been the consistent view of our government that the re-unification of Korea should be achieved through peaceful efforts on both sides, without foreign intervention. We shall continue to support all initiatives that are taken to this end.

### COOPERATION

Excellency, it is a matter of great satisfaction that there are no outstanding contemporary problems between us. The potential for cooperation between our two countries is indeed considerable. It is our task to fulfil this potential and further strengthen the friendly relations between our two peoples.

May I request you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in a toast t His Excellency Mr. Chun Doo Hwan, President of the Republic of Korea, to His Excellency Mr. Lho Shinyong, the Foreign Minister and our distinguished guest this evening, to all the ished members of the visiting delegation of the Republic of Korea and to all those present here.

REA INDIA USA

**Date**: Feb 18, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### KOREA

Text of Korean Foreign Minister's Speech

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Korea, Mr. Shinyong Lho said:

First of all, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation for this delightful evening. I am also most grateful for the warm hospitality and cordial courtesy that have been accorded to me and my delegation since our arrival in this great country.

I am delighted to visit this beautiful city of New Delhi again after seven years. I learned to admire and love India when I served here as my country's envoy and India still occupies a very special place in my heart.

India is well known to Korean people and respected for the way in which this great country has maintained its unity and  $<\!\!\text{pg-41}\!\!>$ 

contributed to world peace and prosperity.

### LARGEST DEMOCRACY

We have watched with admiration the emergence of India as the largest practising democracy in the world. Equally important to us in the fields of international relations is India's outstanding contribution to the Non-aligned Movement as a stabilizing force in today's complex world of formidable challenges. In this sense, we would like to salute you for successfully holding the Conference of Non-aligned Foreign Ministers in New Delhi last year.

The friendship between India and Korea is long-standing and marked with numerous events of historical significance. Koreans still remember the outstanding performance of a great Indian diplomat, Mr. K. P. S. Menon. In 1948, as Chairman of the UN Temporary Commission on Korea, this gentleman successfully carried out the difficult job of supervising the first general election which gave birth to the Republic of Korea. Again in the early 1950s when we were attacked by the North, India didn't hesitate to render humanitarian assistance by sending a Field Ambulance Unit.

### **TRADE**

Mr. Minister since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973, the bilateral relations between our two countries have been increasingly warm and satisfactory. Two-way trade has increased more that 20 times and last year it reached US \$ 310 million. Furthermore what deserves our special attention is the expansion in cultural exchanges. The active functioning of the Korean-Indian Joint Cultural Committee and the exchanges of folk dance troupes are only a couple of examples of ever increasing cultural programmes.

The just and principled stand of the Indian Government concerning Korean question in the international community, especially in the United Nations and the Non-aligned Movement, has always been an example to other countries.

I hope that our two countries, as equal partners in Asia, will continue to expand a wide variety of cooperative relations in various economic fields on the basis of mutual benefit and understanding.

Your Excellencies and distinguished guests, now let me briefly explain on the situation of the Korean peninsula.

The Korean Government has taken several constructive initiatives to ease tensions on the peninsula and to achieve the cherished goal of peaceful unification. The most significant of these is the latest one.

#### UNIFICATION OF KOREA

On January 22, this year, His Excellency President, Chun Doo Hwan put forward a comprehensive unification formula calling for a conference of representatives from the South and the North to draft a constitution of united Korea. Unfortunately, North Korea has so far responded negatively again calling into question its professed interest in peaceful unification. We will continue, however, to make every effort to achieve the peaceful unification of the peninsula.

Mr. Minister, I would like to take this opportunity to express my profound appreciation to your Government for its generous cooperation to make our Ambassadors' meeting successful. We attach special significance to the meeting as it has taken place this time in India, a country which plays very important role in ensuring world peace and prosperity.

Your Excellencies and distinguished guests, may I now ask you to rise and join me in a toast to the continuing good health of His Excellency the President of the Republic of India and to everlasting friendship between our two countries. cpg-42>

REA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NORTH KOREA

**Date**: Feb 18, 1982

# **Volume No**

### NEW DELHI CONSULTATIONS

### Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Inaugural Address at New Delhi Consultations

Following is the text of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi's inaugural address at the New Delhi Consultations on Feb 22, 1982:

On behalf of the Government and people of India and on my own behalf I welcome the distinguished delegates from forty-four developing countries to these Consultations.

Later this evening we are honouring President Nyerere of Tanzania with the presentation of the Third World Award. We are especially glad to have him with us on this occasion also. He is one of us - a far-seeing statesman who has been articulate, and firm in espousing our cause. We welcome also the presence of Ambassador Badjaoui of Algeria, Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York, and of Mr. Jean Ripert, Director General for International Economic Cooperation who is representing the Secretary General of the United Nations. We thank them all and all of you for joining us.

### RESTRUCTURING WORLD ECONOMY

Of major importance in restructuring the world economy are the efforts of developing countries to forge collective self-reliance. Arusha was a landmark where President Nyerere's contribution was significant. There three years ago was drawn up a programme for the collective self-reliance of developing countries and a framework for their negotiations with the developed countries. The Arusha spirit has not lost its validity. Cooperation among ourselves is an essential part of, and an instrument for, the building of a New International Economic Order based on justice and equality.

This is inescapable for the world to sustain high and stable growth rates of income, output, employment and trade and also to ensure equitable distribution of the benefits of accelerated growth.

We have travelled a long way from Arusha to Caracas, where we were able to agree on a machinery for coordination, monitoring, follow-up and evaluation for the effective implementation of our programme of cooperation. Greater effort has to be made to concretise programmes. Existing machinery must be strengthened and new and innovative mechanisms devised.

## NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

The very nature of the problems of the world economy demands cooperation between the North and the South. Economic cooperation among developing countries cannot possibly relieve the industrialised countries of their responsibilities and commitment towards developing countries.

We are all deeply concerned at the visible deterioration in the global economy even in this short period of four months since the Cancun Summit. Unchecked, this disturbing trend can have strous consequences for humankind. One has only to imagine the effects of prolonged and mounting unemployment, inflation and interest rates. Major developed countries continue to raise walls of protectionism. Concessional assistance is fast diminishing. Even well established institutions like the IDA are in deep trouble. Developing countries, trying desperately to increase their export earnings, are the principal victims. They are the ones who suffer the most from the decisions of the few who dominate the world.

This is the background for our deliberations on certain basic issues. We cannot remain silent spectators and must jointly exert ourselves to arrest this decline. We have a common obligation to assess what contribution is possible to resolve issues of immediate importance as well as those of medium and long-term relevance. This was the reason for our  $<\!\!\text{pg-43}\!\!>$ 

initiative in holding these Consultations. I should like you all, distinguished delegates, to convey my appreciation to your respective Heads of States and Governments for their sympathetic response.

## BROADENING INTERDEPENDENCE

Given the will for cooperation, there is no dearth of opportunities for organising and broadening interdependence on the basis of mutual interests and benefits. Progress in the developing countries will help to rejuvenate the stagnating economies of industrialised countries. In turn, improvement in the economies of the industrialised world offers better prospects for our own development. Interdependence is the rationale of the dialogue and cooperation between North and South.

It is unfortunate that we lose this perspective and get bogged down in formulations, and debates over procedural matters. In spite of differing perceptions, of existing international institutions, a consensus was reached in Cancun on the desirability of launching Global Negotiations. My suggestion there to act with a sense of urgency was accepted unanimously. The timing and content of Global Negotiations are crucial. They should, of necessity, be wide-ranging and cover all major areas.

Subsequent developments are disappointing. But let us not despair. There is resistance in some quarters, but hopeful elements in others. As policy makers in your Governments, I am

sure you will recognise the importance of focusing on points of substance. Our ac ion or absence of it, today will influence the course of international economic cooperation tomorrow.

### FOOD FINANCE AND ENERGY

The critical problems which confront developing countries brook no delay. They have been identified and possible solutions have been discussed. This meeting can, therefore, straightway look into urgent measures for food security, financial flows and energy.

A broad international consensus on the strategy to increase food production in developing countries has recently been reflected in the decisions of several international forums. Addressing the Food and Agricultural organisation last November, I urged immediate and purposeful action by each one of us in this vital area. Requisite exportable surpluses must be generated in food exporting developing countries to meet the demands of the food-deficient ones through joint ventures which use the surplus capital and technical knowhow of developing countries.

A determined effort has also to be made to help oil-importing developing countries to explore and exploit their own energy resources as well as through regional cooperation for energy. Programmes, particularly for the short term, encompassing all developing countries in various geographic regions have to be worked out and additional resources found to help them to tide over the energy crisis. The World Bank seems merely to be reallocating limited resources among various sectors, when what it should be doing is to expand its energy lending through additional funds.

## AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The climate for developmental aid has worsened sharply, accentuating the problems of many oil importing developing countries. This drift is dangerous. It implies unacceptably low rates of growth and Jeopardise their capability to finance their energy and food development programmes. This can only deepen the global economic crisis. We urge all countries to adhere to the basic rationale of the I.D.A. Any one country's action disregarding this well-considered pattern should not become an excuse for others to follow regressive policies. The severe debt problems of developing countries are aggravated by high interest rates, and call for immediate and sympathetic consideration.

These developments run counter to the consensus arrived at in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade for the progressive liberalisation of the operations of

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International Financing and Trading Institutions. Such trends must be resisted. In fact, all those who believe in the philosophy of development cooperation must redouble their efforts and contribute according to their capacities.

## EXPANSION OF AID PROGRAMME URGED

Multilateral institutions like the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund have played an important role. When developing countries already have a low growth rate and are compelled to make structural adjustments in order to overcome balance of payments problems, they need flexible responses from the IMF. The usual short-term stabilisation programmes will not suffice in this new situation. The sooner we abandon outmoded and irrelevant concepts, and prepare for a vastly expanded programme of assistance, the better it will be for the adjustment process, which otherwise would cripple many economies.

Many developing countries have made tremendous sacrifices to struggle up to their present levels of development. External resources have helped in this but a great deal has been achieved through the mobilisation of domestic resources. When the economies of developing countries are being subjected to such strong pressures assistance from developed countries is vital to maintain the pace of development. I sincerely hope that the commitments undertaken by the international community at the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries, will be fully implemented. Reinforcing existing multilateral financial institutions is essential. But what do we see? The movement is in the opposite direction. We seem to be retreating to the era when development assistance was one of the instruments for furthering narrow national interests. It would be tragic and wasteful if the larger perspective of international cooperation is replaced by ideas which have previously proved unsuitable.

## COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE

The resolution on Policy Guidelines to Reinforce Collective Self-Reliance among developing countries which was adopted by the Nonaligned Summit in Havana, was a significant stage in the process of economic cooperation among developing countries. It set in motion a chain of decisions and activities. The most notable were those according priority to supplies of essential raw materials and food by developing countries which are surplus to those that are deficient and the working out of arrangements regarding a global system of trade preferences among developing countries and preferential treatment in regard to the flow of technology among developing countries. Many of us have taken the steps necessary to implement these guidelines. Speaking for India, I might mention that wherever possible, we have shared our surplus food resources with other developing countries, we have augmented our scientific and technological cooperation with other developing countries and have a preferential investment policy for

investments from capital surplus developing countries. But we find that two and a half years later and nine months after the adoption of the comprehensive Caracas Programme of Action, the implementation of some of these recommendations is wholly inadequate. Technical cooperation amongst developing countries should be an essential component of Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries. Capital-surplus countries must be persuaded to assist those especially in need, and recipient countries inturn ensure favourable treatment to investments from developing countries which have surplus capital.

We should all evolve modalities for optimal benefit and examine how bilateral action could be usefully supplemented by subregional, regional and inter-regional arrangements. These require detailed preparations, consultations and negotiations.

### **ECDC**

expedited. The various chapters of, the Group of 77 in key capitals will probably need much more support to fulfil their tasks satisfactorily.

Specific projects of cooperation, as indicated in the Caracas Programme of Action, can be formulated through closer and more frequent contacts. Indeed, we have no alternative but to turn such Economic Cooperation into a vast movement involving Governments as also peoples of the developing countries, especially leaders of business, commerce, industry as well as scientists, intellectuals, writers and journalists.

Together, developing countries command vast markets. They have a large reservoir of human resources, technical skills and manufacturing capacities, and now some of them even have substantial financial resources to reduce their dependence on external aid which certain groups in affluent countries regard as charity.

Distinguished delegates, your agenda is a heavy one and deals with issues concerning the functioning, indeed the survival, of a viable system of global economic cooperation. Once again I should like to underline some points for consideration to make international Cooperation more efficacious.

a)Agreement on the immediate launching of Global Negotiations.

b)Increased food production in developing countries.

- c)Reversal of the present disturbing trend in the flow of assistance, particularly concessional assistance, from developed to develop-countries.
- d)Strengthening multilateral cooperation.
- e)Devising mechanisms to finance the development of energy resources in developing countries.
- f)Speedy adoption and implementation of schemes, including regional arrangements to lighten the financial burden of increased oil prices and to ensure supplies of oil to developing countries.
- g)Provision of financial support for balance of payments problems in the transitional stage of oil importing developing countries.
- h)Reversing protectionist trends.

and above all,

i)Development of the solidarity and collective self-reliance of developing countries to reduce their vulnerability to pressures from and events in affluent countries.

I have pleasure in inaugurating the NEW DELHI CONSULTATIONS. The Conference belongs to you. My good wishes for your deliberations.

DIA TANZANIA USA ALGERIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA PERU CUBA RUSSIA

**Date**: Feb 22, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### NEW DELHI CONSULTATIONS

Concluding Remarks of the Chairman of the Plenary

Following is text of the Concluding Remarks of Ambassador G. Parthasarathy, Chairman of the Plenary of the New Delhi Consultations held from February 22-24 1982:

Distinguished Delegates and Colleagues, we are about to conclude these New Delhi Consultations.

Our work as regards South-South Cooperation has been business-

like smooth and wrapped up satisfactorily. Our work on North-South Issues, as usual, has had its own complexities and ambiguities. We have arrived at a broad consensus, as we always do in this group of ours, which in many ways, is our global family.

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As in other international meetings on this theme, during the New Delhi Consultations too, we have been using certain expressions and words, which, over the years, have acquired certain special shades of meaning, and significance, in the course of our struggle to persuade our friends and colleagues from the affluent countries to join our quest for a New International Economic Order. The reality of our imperfect world with its imperfect systems, inherited by us is both the cause and the background of our use of these words and expressions with special significance for us all: Global Negotiations; parallel approach; respect for the competence of the special agencies functioning in specialised fields.

Put in plain terms, what we are attempting is to alter the old patterns, rules, regulations, norms and mores, and perhaps, motivations, that have governed the global economic system. Along what lines and patterns is world trade conducted? What are the rules, written and unwritten, that govern financial flows? What are the principles (or the lack of these) that control production and distribution patterns for food in global terms? What action can be taken to ensure that the finite energy resources of today can be used to ensure that infinite and less expensive energy resources become available for the future generations? These are the questions to which we strive and seek answers.

The existing patterns were fashioned neither in Asia, nor in Africa, nor in Latin America, the three continents to which the bulk of us belong. The fashioning of these patterns, the framing of the rules in this context has come about through a historical process. Historical process of a period of exploitative colonialism. The functioning of the UN during the last three decades and more has brought universality to the membership of the UN and, in the process, the near abolition of colonialism. But economic domination of the old era has persisted. The economic patterns that exist continue to reflect the old controls. These we want changed. And the affluent and industrialised countries of the world do not want the status quo to be altered. Our effort has been to persuade the North. Some of them are idealistic and not totally negative. Others are not prepared even to think in terms of a consensus that can bind both the North and the South. It may appear that in the short term we of the South have little leverage vis-a-vis the North. But in the long run, the meek but determined South cannot but get its fair share of the good things produced by Mother Earth. We do not wish to supplant the present rule makers. We only wish to cooperate with them so as to ensure that the rules are not weighted against

us for all time to come. We must take their legitimate interests and proper concerns into account. But they too must not pretend that we have no interests and cannot be permitted to express any concerns.

May I now remind you of the Inaugural Address of the Prime Minister of India on 22nd February made to us in this very room? She had ended her address by underlining 9 points for our special attention. Let us examine how many of those points we have succeeded in achieving or fulfilling.

I hope our deliberations regarding the launching of Global Negotiations will assist the Group of 77 in moving towards this goal.

A number of constructive ideals have been generated at the New Delhi Consultations for increasing food production in developing countries in a spirit of solidarity and collective self-reliance. cpg-47>

The unanimous strongly held feelings at this meeting for reversing the present disturbing trend in the flow of assistance, especially concessional assistance, I hope, will help further progress towards sanity.

I am satisfied that the way we have conducted these consultations will be considered a further step strengthening multilateral cooperation.

Our work in these Consultations should be considered a step forward in devising mechanisms to finance the development of energy resources in developing countries.

I am not certain that we have made adequate progress towards lightening the financial burden of increased oil prices and to ensure supplies of oil to developing countries. I do hope more work in the context Of providing financial support for balance of payments problems in the transitional stage of oil importing developing countries shall be made by our group.

It is my judgement that the appeal to curb protectionist trends in the trade that goes from here will be heard loud and clear in all countries of the world.

We have by our work here strengthened the solidarity of the developing countries and their resolve to reduce their vulnerability to pressures from and events in affluent countries. We are taking from here several constructive ideas for presentation to the Group of 77 as regards the implementation of the Caracas Programme.

Let the New Delhi Consultations be remembered as a land-mark in strengthening South-South Solidarity.

I thank you all for coming to New Delhi for this endeavour. We appreciate the hard work that all of you have put in, both inside the Committee Rooms and outside. It has been a gratifying experience for me to have been with you. And we can all draw satisfaction from the results. It is my expectation that the spirit of mutual faith and the atmosphere of innovative and constructive cooperation during our deliberations will continue to assist the Group of 77 in its further endeavours.

Thank you all once again and may you all travel home in safety, good health and good cheer.

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA

**Date**: Feb 22, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### NON-ALIGNED INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION COUNCIL ON

#### INFORMATION

Cooperation Between Non-Aligned Countries in Field of Information: Shri Sathe Inaugurates Experts Meeting

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Feb 22, 1982:

A two-day meeting of the Expert Group of Non-Aligned Inter-Governmental Coordination Council on Information began here today.

Inaugurating the meeting, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Vasant Sathe, offered to share India's ex-<pg-48>

perience in the field of rural communication, as in all other fields of mass media, with the non-aligned and developing countries. The Minister said that India had gained considerable experience in developmental communication addressed to rural communities and in training media personnel for the press, radio, television and film. He said that we had been sharing our media experience with the other developing countries, to the extent we could. He said that most of the people in the developing countries lived in rural areas and unless we could effectively communicate with them, motivate them, train them and inspire them to move steadily towards our goal, the pace of development could not be fast enough. He said our communication infrastructure should therefore, pay special attention to the techniques of rural communication and for this purpose we might have to combine our traditional interpersonal mass communication technique with

the modem means of communication.

## CORRECTING IMBALANCE IN INFORMATION

Emphasising the need for a new international information order, Shri Sathe said that all the facilities for collection and dissemination of news were at present not only concentrated in the hands of organisations primarily catering to the advanced countries, but also dependence on these facilities caused great cultural alienation among the peoples of the developing countries. Rightly, therefore, the non-aligned countries had been demanding that the imbalance in information flow must be corrected and gaps in information exchange must be filled. This was possible only when the developing countries were able to command adequate communication infrastructure and facilities for collection and dissemination of information.

Referring to the cooperation between the non-aligned countries in the field of information, the Minister said that the News Agencies News Pool had been constantly growing and developing. It had started with 40 members in 1976 and now there were over 70 national news agencies participating in the Pool's activities. Even the daily wordage had increased considerably and what is more there had been diversity of stories. The mechanism of Broadcasting Organisations of Non-aligned Countries (BONAC) had been instrumental in keeping up an even tempo in general exchange of information on a regular basis. However, it might be necessary for the Council to take steps to strengthen the Pool and streamline coordination between BONAC and the Pool.

## STRENGTHENING NANP

Shri Sathe urged the experts to look into the reasons why news exchanges were still confined to only a few countries and others had yet to participate fully in this process. The experts meeting, he said, might propose commissioning of studies for the identification of specific requirements of the infrastructural facilities for the promotion of news exchanges. They might also assess the quality of professionalism that is going into Pool activity and suggest ways and means for improving the standard of the Pool performance and improve acceptability of such material.

Emphasising the need for reduction of communication tariffs, the Minister urged the experts to make a strong recommendation to the Inter-Governmental Council on the tariff structure. They might also discuss the availability of newsprint and consumption pattern and come out with tangible suggestions to correct the imbalance in the consumption of these two essential resources for the development of print media.

#### DEPUTY MINISTER URGES COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE

The Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Shri Arif

Mohammad Khan, in his speech on the occasion said that the collective self-reliance must first be based on regional cooperation and then enter the realm of inter-regional and international cooperation. He said India had always acted to further the cause of regional communication development by sharing her experience in development communication with other developing countries in the region.

The Deputy Minister said that our training and the research institutes in mass communication as well as in the field of film and T.V. had been regularly receiving trainees from other developing countries.

It had been our constant endeavour to meet within the constraints of our resources the increasing demand for training from the entire non-aligned world, he added.

Earlier, welcoming the delegates, Shri S. B. Lal, Secretary, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, said that the objective of the experts meeting was to prepare for the sixth meeting of Inter-Governmental Council as well as for the seventh summit of non-aligned countries scheduled to be held in September, 1982.

In their introductory remarks made on behalf of the Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Council, Chairman of the Coordination Committee of Non-Aligned News Pool, Chairman of the Broadcasting Organisations of Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC) and International Telecommunication Union, the speakers emphasised the need for greater cooperation between the non-aligned countries in the field of information.

Delegates from 11 countries including Cuba, Guyana, India, Iraq, Jordan, Morocco, Malta, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Vietnam and Yugoslavia are attending the meeting.

DIA USA CUBA GUYANA IRAQ JORDAN MALTA MOROCCO SRI LANKA TUNISIA VIETNAM YUGOSLAVIA

**Date**: Feb 22, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## PAKISTAN

Rail Communications Agreement Between India and Pakistan

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Feb 25, 1982:

A high level meeting between Delegations of Pakistan and India was held at Rail Bhavan, New Delhi, from February 16 to 25, 1982, to review the agreement on rail communications between the two Governments entered into in June 1976. As a result of discussions held, a new agreement on rail communications was concluded and signed today, February 25, 1982.

The new agreement was signed on behalf of the Government of India by Shri B. B. Lal, Member Mechanical, Railway Board and Ex-Officio Secretary to the Government of India and Leader of the Indian delegation. On behalf of the Government of Pakistan the agreement was signed by Mr. Hasan Zaheer, Secretary in the Minisery of Railways of the Government of Pakistan and Leader of Pakistan Delegation.

The agreement provides for continuing existing express train service between Amritsar and Lahore with first class and second class communication. In pursuance of the common objectives of improving facilities for passenger travel and the movement of goods between the two countries, some new clauses have been incorporated in the agreement. To cater for the increasing passenger traffic between the two countries, the number of coaches in the express train have been increased from eight to ten, to be contributed equally by the Indian and Pakistan Railways. In case of heavier rush of passengers, the composition of the train would be further augmented by mutual agreement between the two Railways.

The two Delegations also agreed on suitable specific measures for the speedier pg-50>

movement of goods train, particularly for the movement of pig iron from Pakistan to India.

The discussions between the two Delegations were held in most cordial atmosphere.

During their visit to India, the Delegation from Pakistan visited Diesel Locomotive Works at Varanasi and Research, Designs and Standards Organisation at Lucknow. While in Delhi, the delegation from Pakistan called on Shri P. C. Sethi, Ministers for Railways and Shri M. S. Gujral, Chairman, Railway Board.

The Pakistan Delegation would return to Lahore via Amritsar by train tonight.

KISTAN INDIA USA **Date**: Feb 25, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **SWEDEN**

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at Dinner for SwedishPrime Minister

Following is text of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at the dinner she hosted in honour of Mr. Thorbjorn Falldin, Prime Minister of Sweden, in New Delhi on Feb 10, 1982:

It is 22 years since we last had the pleasure of receiving a Prime Minister of Sweden. Mr. Falldin, Madame Falldin and the distinguished members of the Swedish delegation are most welcome.

Your country, Mr. Prime Minister enjoys a high reputation in the world for its varied achievements. It is today a byword for technological advance and the special care it takes of its people. Equally remarkable is your work in the arts. The high level of creativity of the talented Swedish people has influenced minds and movements in Europe and beyond. Once a land of warriors it is now known for its concern for peace. Every year great savants travel to Stockholm to receive the world's accolade.

I remember my own visits to-your beautiful country and the pleasure of meeting many distinguished men and women. I was glad to make your acquaintance in Nairobi and to renew it in Cancun. Your participation in both those Conferences reflects your personal involvement with the major problems of mankind. It is symbolic of Sweden's untiring work for disarmament and to generate intrenational cooperation. Sweden's aid-giving policies are among the most enlightened, showing comprehension of the needs of and respect for the susceptibilities of developing countries.

No two countries could be more different in every possible aspect than ours, yet Sweden has stretched out a hand of friendship to us and we have gladly clasped it. This is because we share a concern for the present state and the future of the world.

For decades, Sweden has been deeply committed to reconciliation. It is a haven of sanity having prudently and punctiliously stayed out of the major military confrontations of this century. In India, from the first day of freedom, our objective has been peace and friendship. We have kept out of the conflicts of others. In our own times India's ancient tradition of tolerance

was given new life by Mahatma Gandhi, who used it as political weapon in our nonviolent struggle for national independence. Jawaharlal Nehru extended the same approach to international relations. This has moulded our policy of non-alignment. Nehru's goal was greater co-operation among nations. cpg-51>

#### DETERIORATION IN INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENT

We have worked for detente. We cannot but be disturbed by the deterioration in the international environment, by the new confrontations and the momentum of the arms race, the din of which drowns the gentle voices of reason and compromise. In our own region we see rivalries growing. More than ever before there is need to reaffirm the principles of peaceful coexistence.

India's views are clear. We are against any kind of foreign presence, be it interference or subversion. We welcome all efforts which could diminish the present dangers, keeping in view the legitimate interests and security concerns of the involved parties. How can peace come through the induction of new and sophisticated weapons into areas of tension? Problems can be solved only by patient negotiations and by building mutual trust. Peace-loving nations like Sweden and the non-aligned countries must continue their constructive efforts to reduce tensions. It is appropriate that this year's Nehru Award for International Understanding is being given to the celebrated Swedish couple, Gunnar and Alva Myrdal.

## ECONOMIC DISPARITIES

Excellency, next to armed war the major threat to peace are international economic disparities. The Cancun Summit was an attempt to build bridges between differing points of view. But that is not enough. There must be a forward movement and concrete measures to alleviate the hardships of long-suffering developing nations. Most of them face overwhelming problems of balance of payments. Markets for their raw materials are shrinking and their exports are barred by many. This is the reason for our initiative to invite some developing nations to New Delhi later this month to discuss and devise steps for greater South-South cooperation to complement the North-South dialogue. Let us hope that a new international economic order will not remain as remote as it now appears.

Excellency, you are a farmer and close to the land. Seventy-five per cent of our own people live on and by the land. Agriculture, animal husbandry and allied vocations are the foci of our development. However much our industry grows, we must remain predominantly agricultural. The labour of our farmers has given us self-sufficiency in cereals. But farmers need industry for their essential requirements, and much of our industry is

dependent on farm produce. It is our endeavour to keep our roots deep in Indian philosophy and composite culture while modernising our functioning and our systems. We want to progress materially without surrendering to totally materialistic values. The long and hard road of development can be traversed only with the willing and enthusiastic cooperation and involvement of all sections of our people.

#### **BILATERAL RELATIONS**

Prime Minister, your visit enables us to give new impetus to our bilateral relations. There is scope for more extensive ation in economic, commercial and scientific fields. We are particularly glad that you are accompanied by His Excellency Mr. Nils G. Aosling, Minister of Industry, and a delegation of leaders of Swedish industry. We hope that their visit will give them an idea of our advance in different fields and create a good atmosphere for further collaboration. The Energy Seminar will also initiate cooperation in that crucial area. The proposed agreement on social forestry will benefit many people in the rural areas of Tamil Nadu. India's ancient thought grew out of forests, and we are once again becoming aware of the vital importance of forests and a clean environment to our economic and cultural life.

Your visit is brief and our country is vast in size, in diversity, in the gigantic proportion of our problems. Still you will see some different cities and encounter our past as well as our future.

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EDEN INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC KENYA USA

**Date**: Feb 10, 1982

# Volume No

1995

#### **SWEDEN**

Text of Mr. Falldin's Speech

Replying to the toast the Prime Minister of Sweden, Mr. Thorbjorn Falldin, said:

First of all I would like to express my sincere thanks for the cordial reception we have received and for the friendly words you, Madam Prime Minister, have just addressed to me, to my wife

and the Swedish delegation. It is with great pleasure and expectation that we have arrived in India for this eight-day visit.

In Sweden we watched India's struggle for liberation with great respect and sympathy. We remember with admiration the two outstanding figures of Indian independence - Mahatma Gandhi and your father, the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru. Their guiding principles were peaceful development in unity and democracy.

The birth of your nation was regarded as a model and an example by many of the peoples who struggled for independence and self-determination after the second world war. Such a model is needed just as much today. We have to recognize that foreign intervention and oppression is still taking place in many parts of the world. Leading principles of the non-aligned movement should together with the principles of the United Nations serve as constant reminders of the universal rights of freedom and independence.

In Sweden there is a profound interest in India's long history and rich culture, which have shaped the outlook and beliefs of a large section of mankind, Indian philosophy, literature, art and music have fascinated generations of Swedes.

Our two nations are different in history, geography, size and population. Yet we share similar basic views on political issues. We adhere to non-participation in alliances, to independent opinion in different international issues as well as to firm support for the United Nations and its work for peace, liberty and justice. This policy of our two countries is based on fundamental principles for international relations. It is also a line of action which is corresponding to, and promoting, the national interests of our two countries.

## **MUTUAL TRUST**

India and Sweden are working closely together in international fora in a spirit of mutual trust and confidence. We are both convinced that international cooperation has to be far closer than today. We must continue our efforts to convince the international community that we all share the responsibility to achieve real progress in the important north-south dialogue. Let me tell you in this context, Madam Prime Minister, how I appreciated our talks on global issues when we met last year at the United Nations conference on energy in Nairobi and at the north-south summit in Cancun.

#### GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS

It is indeed regrettable that the United Nations General Assembly has still not been able to set the global negotiations in motion.

In our view these negotiations, while focusing special attention on the needs of the developing countries, would simultaneously also help to stimulate the world economy as a whole. They would be a concrete expression of the interdependence of the economies of developed and developing countries.

It is, however, also imperative that the present stagnation is not allowed to lead to a general paralysis. In many areas the situation is already of such a kind that urgent measures are called for in support of the development of the less advanced countries. I am referring to energy, agriculture and food, as well as to the transfer of financial resources, where progress might well be made even now.

## CLOSE COOPERATION

India and Sweden have developed a close and fruitful cooperation also in our bilateral relations. For several decades <pg-53>

Swedish industry has played a role in the expansion of India's industry. Far from all opportunities in this field have been explored, it is an urgent task for both of us to extend our cooperation in correspondence to our potential and to our mutual interests.

Trade between our two countries may seem modest in scale and limited to traditional commodities. There are, however, stantial possibilities to increase our trade both in scope and in volume. It is in the interest of both countries that we should make the best possible use of this potential.

I hope that the delegation of prominent representatives of the Swedish business world, visiting New Delhi just now, and the energy symposium which is now in progress, will give additional impetus to trade and industrial cooperation between Sweden and India. We believe that there are particularly positive opportunities for cooperation in the engineering industry and in the fields of energy, metallurgy, transport and communications.

India was one of Sweden's first partners in development cooperation. For more than two decades, we have been taking an active part in India's development efforts in a number of different fields. If we add up Sweden's bilateral and multilateral development efforts, we find that India is Sweden's foremost partner in development cooperation. It is, being increasingly focussed on long-term commitments in public health, forestry and water supplies. We have put special emphasis on supporting India's efforts to extend asistance to broad segments of the population and to promote participation of the people in the development process.

In the relations between our countries' cooperation in the

spheres of science, technology and medicine has also found its natural place. I find the contacts taken up recently in forestry and agricultural research especially gratifying. I should also like to underline that both our nations face important and difficult problems in the environmental and energy sectors, and that these areas, are highly suitable for a greater measure of research cooperation. For our part, we believe that contacts in science and technology between India and Sweden will be of great importance in the future.

Madam Prime Minister, It is gratifying and a source of satisfaction that the cooperation between India and Sweden is based on a firm foundation of friendship and mutual interests. I am looking forward to our continued talks in a spirit of cooperation and openness.

Finally, I should like to say that all of us in the Swedish delegation are anticipating with pleasure our tour of your great, beautiful and many-facetted country in the next few days when we shall have an opportunity to learn about Indian conditions and to become acquainted with the working life and the culture of your country.

I should like to propose a toast to your, Madam Prime Minister, and to Your Government, to India and to the Indian people, and to the friendship and wider cooperation between Sweden and India.

EDEN USA INDIA KENYA

**Date**: Feb 10, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **SWEDEN**

Indo-Swedish Joint Press Statement

Following is text of the Indo-Swedish Joint Press Statement issued in New Delhi on Feb 12, 1982:

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Thorbjorn Falldin, accompanied by Madam Solveig Falldin is visiting India from February 10 to 18, 1982, During his stay the Swedish Prime Minister called on the President of India and had a number of meetings with Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. The Ministers for External Affairs, Commerce and Finance called on Prime

Minister Falldin. During these talks, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations and the international situation. <pg-54>

The Prime Minister of Sweden was accompanied by the Minister of Industry, Mr. Nils G. Asling, the Permanent Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and senior officials and advisers.

A delegation of leading industrialists of Sweden also visited India at the same time to hold discussions with their counterparts in India with a view to increasing industrial cooperation between the two countries. Several experts on energy also came with the delegation and held a joint workshop with Indian colleagues on conventional as well as new forms of energy.

## TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION

An Indo-Swedish seminar on rape-seed oil research was also conducted in New Delhi as a follow-up of deliberations of the Indo-Swedish Joint Commission on Trade, Development and Industrial Cooperation in the field of Science and Technology.

The visiting Prime Minister inaugurated three meetings between industrialists, energy experts and rape-seed oil experts on February 10, 1982.

The Prime Ministers discussed the possibilities of further reinforcing economic, industrial and trade relations between India and Sweden. They concluded that prospects were particularly favourable for closer cooperation in the engineering, metallurgical, energy, forestry, transport and communication sectors and requested their Ministers of Industry to lay down the basis for further work in these areas. During the course of the visit an agreement was signed between the two countries for Swedish economic and technical assistance to India for the Tamil Nadu Social Forestry Programme. Both sides envisage an extension in the Social Forestry field to the other States of India and studies and deliberations are underway towards this end. The Indian side also suggested that cooperation may be extended to the field of environmental protection. The Swedish side expressed interest in this proposal.

## NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

In the international field a thorough exchange of views took place inter-alia on the need to pursue detente and disarmament and to launch the North-South dialogue, especially in the areas of energy, food and financial flows. The discussions were based on earlier contacts between the two Prime Ministers in Nairobi and Cancun.

The Swedish Prime Minister expressed his warm appreciation to the Prime Minister of India for the hospitality extended to him and to the members of his delegation during the visit to India. He

extended an invitation to her to pay a visit to Sweden, which the Prime Minister accepted with pleasure.

EDEN INDIA USA KENYA

**Date**: Feb 12, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## **SWEDEN**

Expansion of Indo-Swedish Economic and Industrial Cooperation: Agreed Minutes of Discussion

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Feb 12, 1982:

An important agreement reached is that expansion of economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries will be pursued under arrangements, such as joint cooperation in research and development, production sharing, joint management consultancy and technical and financial collaboration in India, in Sweden and in third countries. The Swedish side expressed interest in increasing and diversifying its imports from India.

The Swedefund is to establish a local office in India and this facility is to be deployed for the promotion of joint Indo-Swedish ventures. The Swedish side indicated that availability of a system of concessional export credit that could be considered for financing components of major projects with Swedish participation in India in the Industrial and Energy sectors.

EDEN USA INDIA

**Date**: Feb 12, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## TANZANIA

President N. Sanjiva Reddy's Speech at Banquet for President Nyerere

Following is text of the speech by the President of India, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy, at the banquet he hosted in honour of Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, in New Delhi on Feb 21, 1982:

It is a great pleasure and a privilege for us to have you, and the distinguished members of your delegation in our midst tonight. The friendship and understanding that mark Indo-Tanzanian relations reflect a history and a tradition that join our two peoples together. Our friendship epitomises all that is good in relations between two countries and provides a splendid example in an otherwise gloomy era in which counsels of goodwill are being put aside and mistrust and confrontation are the order of the day. Your visit to India, Excellency, renews opportunities for our two countries to share views and experiences. We are confident that this visit of yours like your previous visits, will further strengthen Indo-Tanzanian relations that symbolise the peace and friendship which the world so greatly needs at the present juncture.

The ideals which you have kept before you in shaping the destiny of Tanzania are well-known. We have watched with admiration Tanzania's devotion to peace, to political and economic independence, to social justice and non-alignment, and its contributions to the cause of the developing world which stand as testimony to your enlightened leadership. Tanzania has also played a signal role in the destinies of Africa, particularly Southern Africa. Your inspiring participation in the activities of the Frontline states hag brought many gains to the people of the continent. The emergence of the independent Zimbabwe is one testimony to the role that Tanzania plays in Southern Africa.

## LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

A good deal still remains to be done in Southern Africa both for the liberation of peoples suffering under racist oppression and for their economic and social uplift. South Africa continues to defy international public opinion and sanction against its odious racist policies. The independent nations of Africa have raised a mighty voice against this brazen negation of human value and principles. India's voice is part of this noble crusade, and we are proud to link our arms with our friends in Africa in their battle against oppression cpg-56>

and injustice. Indeed, the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, shaped his ideals in the crucible of South Africa and used them with such tremendous effect in his own country later on. We are proud to continue this tradition. We are confident that your efforts, despite the difficulties encountered, will end in success.

India and Tanzania share the same Ocean.- the Indian Ocean. In this region, we see with concern the building up of military arsenals against the express wishes of the countries of the region. The Indian Ocean, far from becoming a zone of peace, now bristles with lethal weaponry. India and Tanzania have cooperated in strengthening efforts to reduce tension and to promote the cause of peace in the region. This effort is all the more necessary in the present uneasy international environment. We know that in Tanzania India has a partner whose support and guidance will continue to be of great value in these endeavours.

#### SATISFYING MUTUAL COOPERATION

Indo-Tanzanian relations have grown in scope and depth over the years to a very gratifying level. A close identity of views between us on international political issues has been matched by increasing economic and commercial relations. We are privileged to be a partner in Tanzania's growth, and I am confident that your present visit will lead to a further strengthening of our relations in all fields.

The Indo-Tanzanian relationship is part of the wider desire of our two countries to increase cooperation amongst developing countries and to provide substance and impetus to collective self-reliance. It is, therefore, only fitting that the Third World Foundation has selected you for their award this year. By doing so, the Award enriches itself and underlines Tanzania's commitment to the cause of the developing countries. Few leaders in the Third World have contributed as much as you have by way of guidance, of ideas, and of personal example to the development of a new perspective for developing countries. Our task is challenging and arduous, but so long as we cooperate and work to strengthen the foundations of understanding and amity on which our relations are built, I see a bright future ahead.

Excellency I would like once again to welcome you, and your delegation to India. Your visit will provide us with an opportunity to strengthen our bilateral relations and contribute to the cause of peace and inernational understanding.

**Date**: Feb 21, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### **TANZANIA**

## Text of President Nyerere's Speech

The President of the United Republic of Tanzania Mr. Julius K. Nyerere said:

Mr. President, you have been very kind to Tanzania, and to me, in your welcoming remarks. I thank you - on my own behalf and on behalf of all my colleagues. For my part I am happy to be in New Delhi once again, and, therefore, to have the opportunity for further discussions with India's leaders. It is my firm belief that frequent personal consultation between the leaders of neighbouring Third World countries can be of great benefit, to our nations and our peoples. This is especially true at times of international political and economic disturbance.

Just now the world economy is in chaos. No other word properly describes the simultaneous world existence of mass unemployment, inflation, unused capacity, destitution, and virtual starvation, together with conspicuous consumption by the few and the expenditure of unheard of billions of dollars and roubles on weapons of death.

## SUPER-POWER RIVALRY

over, even if this revival of 'brinkmanship' does not lead to world war, the policy itself is endangering the independence of nations outside - as well as inside - the Power Blocs. For the practice of genuine Non-Alignment is once again being regarded as a sign of enmity towards one or other of the Super Powers, which then feels at liberty to demonstrate its displeasure by use of its economic strength - or its military might - or even by organised subversion.

## NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Mr. President, it was just over 20 years ago that the first Non-Aligned Conference was held. Neither that Conference nor its successors created a Third Bloc. The Non-Aligned Movement is made up of countries with widely differing ideologies, and even different international sympathies. But it represents a coming together of countries which want peace and freedom for all, and which are not prepared to surrender to anyone their right to determine their own policies, both internally and externally. The Non-Aligned Movement is fundamentally and by definition antiimperialist, regardless of whether that imperialism is new or old. But no member of this Movement has surrendered the right to be friends with another country, or to receive help from that other country in case of need, Indeed, a policy of Non-Alignment might well be described as reflecting the desire for friendship with all nations which are willing to acknowledge human equality and to respect our own, independence.

I dare to make these remarks about Non-Alignment because of India's commitment to this policy. India was a founder member of the Non-Aligned Movement and has always remained an inspiration to all of us struggling for genuine independence. But Non-Alignment is not irrelevant to the fact that Africa has some unfinished anti-imperialist business. Namibia is still not free; South Africa is still suffering under the appallng oppression of apartheid of systematized racism.

## NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

SWAPO, with the full backing of the Front Line States as agents of the O.A.U., has for years been conducting an Armed Struggle for Namibian independence. But SWAPO, together with Africa, has also been trying to bring the war to an end and have Namibia come to independence under the aegis of the Trusteeship Authority - the United Nations.

Resolution 435 was passed by the Security Council in 1978. The Contact Group of five Western Nations had - so they assured us - brought matters to the stage of a 'Pre-implementation Meeting' by December 1980. To get to that position SWAPO had made concession after concession to the negotiators, standing firm only on the basic principle of self-determination for the people of Namibia and independence for that nation. But at the Geneva Conference in January 1981, South Africa publicly sabotaged the whole effort.

Since then, with great patience, SWAPO and Africa have continued to cooperate with the Contact Group. We have done this despite South African raids on Mozambique, threats against Zimbabwe, and vicious aggression against Angola. Thousands of Angolan lives have been lost, and many millions of dollars worth of damage has been done in Angola by the racist attacks.

Yet what we hear about Southern Africa from the most powerful member of that Contact Group is the presence of some Cuban troops in Angola! That is the sin; we are constantly told how much easier it would be to get a settlement in Namibia if Angola - an independent African state - did not have any foreign troops on its soil. But of course the problem is not really 'foreign troops' at all; there are a number of African countries which do harbour foreign troops without any objection being raised. The objection - is to troops from another Non-Aligned country, albeit one which has economic links with the other Super Power. Truly we are back to the days when to be Non-Aligned is to be subjected to great pressures, just because <pp-58>

to be Non-Aligned is to insist upon genuine national freedom.

The Non-Aligned Movement, however, will not be defeated by such means. Winning independence for our countries was rarely without difficulty. Maintaining that independence is a commitment on which no compromise is possible.

## DEVELOPING ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

Yet political independence is not enough for our nations. We have to use that political independence in order to develop our economies, and thus to relieve our people of the dreadful poverty from which they now suffer. This task also has its international implications, for we need resources to use in that struggle. Further, it is becoming increasingly obvious that relying for these resources upon the goodwill of developed nations is not only uncertain but can also be politically dangerous.

There is one potential source of wealth which belongs to no single nation or group of nations, the development of which could be used for the world struggle against poverty....

## LAW OF SEA

At one time there seemed to be a real prospect of international agreement on a Law of the Sea, which would have led to the wealth of the oceans being used, at least in part, for the fight against poverty. For seven years negotiations went on; many compromises were made by Third World countries in order to get agreement on a Treaty from the developed nations, and particularly the U.S.A. The final meeting, to cross the 't's and dot the `i's was scheduled; the world appeared to have agreed on a small step towards a New International Economic Order, and one which was really quite painless. The new Administration of the U.S.A. then demanded time for a review of its policies.

Now, almost a year later, that review is complete. As a preliminary to the next meeting of the Law of the Seas Conference, we have been told that "some major elements of the

deep seabed mining regime" (as proposed in the Draft Treaty) "are not acceptable". Almost simultaneously, we learn that quiet meetings have been taking place between what are called 'Like minded nations'. These are all preparing - or have prepared - national legislation on oceanbed mining which completely disregards the provisions of the Draft Treaty.

Thus we in the Third World are left watching the unfolding of one more international grabbing operation. In one further area the rich are determined to use their technological advantage, and their economic power, to grab for themselves the wealth which belongs to the whole of mankind. Access for the transnational corporations to one part of the world's oceans, subject only to a royalty payment to the international authority, was not enough. On their behalf, the Great Powers demand the whole. Disproportionately large representation for industrialised and wealthy states on the proposed international governing body was not enough; it did not give them a veto except under circumstances when anyone could operate a veto. The Draft Treaty demands the transfer of technology on reasonable terms; the very idea of transferring technology to the world body is rejected.

#### NORTH-SOUTH DISCUSSIONS

Mr. President, the Indian Prime Minister and myself were among those leaders who went to Cancun last year for informal discussions about, North-South issues. Some of us, I think, came away feeling that a great opportunity for world peace and progress had been missed; yet we still felt hopeful that our discussions had led to a greater understanding in the North about the problems and the roots of world poverty. Perhaps we should still feel this; the North is no more monolithic than the South. There are indeed some nations of the economic North which were represented at Cancun, or with which we have bilateral dealings, which remind us by their policies and actions that humanity does not necessarily go out of the back door as tech

nological development and wealth comes in at the front. To the trust which those nations make possible we must hold fast. But we must, at the same time, recognise the implications for us of decisions which give grounds for pessimism about the war against poverty. For that is a war we cannot afford not to fight, and cannot afford to lose. Our strategy must be based upon the realities of economies and politics - national and international.

Cooperation between those on the same side in this struggle against poverty is of great importance. India and Tanzania are very different in size and technological capacity. In many respect our differences mean greater potential for cooperation. That such cooperation has been taking place for many years is a matter of great satisfaction to Tanzania; we have benefited greatly in some areas. I am confident that our two countries will

continue to work together to our mutual benefit, and that in the process we shall make a small contribution to the whole Third World struggle for freedom, for dignity, and for the progress of our peoples.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen: I ask you all to join me in a Toast: to President Reddy and Mrs. Reddy, the people of India, ever increasing friendship between Tanzania and India,

NZANIA USA INDIA NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA SWITZERLAND MOZAMBIQUE ZIMBABWE ANGOLA CUBA

**Date**: Feb 21, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **TANZANIA**

Indo-Tanzanian Joint Press Statement

Following is text of the Indo-Tanzanian Joint Press Statement issued in New Delhi on Feb 25, 1982:

The President of Tanzania, H.E. Dr. Julius K. Nyerere, paid a State visit to India from February 21 to 25, 1982. He was accompanied by the Tanzanian Foreign Minister, H.E. Mr. Salim A. Salim, the Finance Minister, I-I.E. Mr. Amir H. Jamal, and the Zanzibar Minister for Planning, H.E. Mr. Mohammed Faki. The visit took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere which has always characterised relations between India and the United Republic of Tanzania.

On 22nd February, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering, Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi handed over to President Nyerere the "Third World Prize" on behalf of the Third World Foundation.

The Tanzanian President attended the inauguration of the New Delhi Consultations on South-South Cooperation, which were being held from February 22 to 24, 1982. During his stay in India, the President of Tanzania visited a prototype Development-cum-Training Centre in New Delhi.

## EXTENSIVE DISCUSSIONS

President Nyerere held extensive and wide ranging discussions on international and regional issues with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The two leaders also reviewed the bilateral issues. The ministerial level discussions were held on February 22 and 23, 1982. The Tanzanian delegation for the talks on February 22 was led by the Finance Minister, H.E. Mr. Amir H. Jamal and on February 23 by the Foreign Minister. H.E. Mr. Salim A. Salim. The leader of the Indian delegation on both these days was the Foreign Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao.

of two years. This assistance would be utilized for import of raw materials, components and management support for the India-aided projects in Tanzania. India would send an eminent agricultural scientist to Tanzania to advise on matters relating to agricultural development. The Tan-Zanian Finance Minister, H.E. Mr. Amir H. Jamal, thanked the Indian leader for this generous offer of economic assistance.

## INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

During the talks on February 23, 1982, the two Foreign Ministers reviewed the international situation. Detailed exchange of views took place on the following:

- 1)The two Foreign Ministers agreed that tension and confrontation in Southern Africa could not be ended and peace established until Namibia had been liberated from the illegal occupation by South Africa and until the structure, of apartheid itself was dismantled. They re-affirmed their total support for the Namibian people's right to freedom and condemned the obstructive attitude of South Africa in solving the Namibian problem. Both the leaders endorsed the views of SWAPO and the Frontline States on the revised proposals of the Western Contact Group on Namibia.
- 2)The leaders of the two delegations expressed their grave concern over the increasing escalation of Great Power Military presence in the Indian Ocean area, notwithstanding the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean. They were of the view that such manifestations of this intensified Great Power Military presence and further acquisition of facilities and the strengthening of the Diego Garcia base can escalate local tensions and lead to new conflicts. Both the

leaders reiterated the need to intensify efforts for speedy implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as contained in 1971 United Nations General Assembly Resolution on the subject. They re-affirmed their determination to work for the success and early convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, which was earlier scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka in 1981.

- 3)The two Foreign Ministers emphasised the need for a political settlement on the basis of withdrawal of foreign troops and full responsibility for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference.
- 4)The Foreign Minister of India outlined the recent developments in connection with the normalisation of relations amongst the countries of the sub-continent. The Foreign Minister of Tanzania appreciated the initiatives taken by India for the furtherance of the establishment of durable peace. The Foreign Minister of India also mentioned about efforts for regional cooperation in South Asia. The Tanzanian Foreign Minister expressed his admiration for the remarkable progress and developments in this regard.
- 5)The leaders of the two delegations expressed distress on the continuation of Iran-Iraq conflict which has grave repercussions for regional and global peace and security. They called upon the two nations to resolve their differences in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Non-aligned Movement.
- 6) The two Foreign Ministers reaffirmed their faith in the policy of non-alignment and that the Movement repre-cpg-61>

sents the hopes and aspirations of the majority of mankind and, therefore, has become an independent and positive force for world peace.

7)The leader of the two delegations expressed their satisfaction over the outcome of the New Delhi Consultations on South-South Cooperation.

NZANIA INDIA USA NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA AFGHANISTAN MALI IRAN IRAQ

**Date**: Feb 25, 1982

## **Volume No**

#### THIRD WORLD FOUNDATION

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Statement at Presentation of Third World Prize to President Nyerere

Following is text of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at the presentation of the 1981 Third World Prize to Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania in New Delhi on Feb 22, 1982:

I thank the Third World Foundation for giving us the privilege of holding the function in Delhi. You are all old friends. Mr. Ramphal has just told us about the Prize. His own dynamism and eloquence has done much to focus attention on and to advance the cause of the under-privileged nations of the world. I welcome you all. Before I start, I hope you will not misunderstand if I indulge in one of my pet peeves! I have long fought against phrases such as "Third World". It is undeniable that the developing countries have a common bond in that they are industrially backward and are discriminated against. But why should one group or countries claim to belong to the 1st World? Studies have shown how language subtly projects images which condition our thinking towards groups of people, women for instance or, for a long time, black people. Thus are social attitudes and feelings of inferiority imbedded in our subconscious. On this occasion, I don't want to sound polemical, but to stress the point that we should not allow words and phrases divert us from the fact that whether some of us like it or not, ours is one world and while equality is often denied, we are equals at least in our potential, even though some consider themselves more equal than others. We are one humankind. But yours, that is, the Foundation's, is a good cause, so I shall not quarrel with the name you have chosen. And we are gathered here to honour one who richly deserves it.

Honours are not new to Julius Nyerere. A few years ago, in this very hall 'we had the privilege of awarding him the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding. I then said that this gentle person had the habit of becoming the centre of whatever group or gathering he might be in. The Third World Foundation could not have made a happier choice. It is with special pleasure that I Present this Prize to President Nyerere today.

In Tanzania, President Nyerere is addressed as Mwalimu - or teacher - a word which captures his special quality. There are men of action and men of thought; only a few belong to both realms; of action and of thought. It is a rare combination.

#### FREEDOM FIGHTER

President Nyerere is a pilgrim of freedom. He personifies his nation, while considering the whole of mankind as his kinë <pg-62>

and his concern. His universal vision is clear. "Never in History", he has pointed out, "has the human race been so aware of its oneness. We are linked together economically, socially and politically, despite the diversities of nationality, of character, of culture, of productive capacity, and of organisation - diversities which are frequently as great within nations as between nations".

Africa is awake. Its vitality is stirring the world. Our guest embodies the spirit of resurgent Africa. Many of the outstanding men and women of our age are from Africa and Asia. Perhaps, because it is here that freedom's battles are being fought. The touch of freedom leaves a mark of fire. Involvement in great causes leaves a mark of greatness.

For Julius Nyerere, life is a continuous struggle for the emancipation of men and women. Because of his faith, dedication and organisational gifts, Tanzania became free, without bloodshed or bitterness, within seven years of the founding of his Party, TANU.

The pathfinders of freedom in Africa and Asia have also found that freedom is inseparable from equality. As Julius Nyerere has pointed out: "Democracy based on political equality is a necessary part of human dignity. A man is not free until he is the equal of others and he is not the equal of others if he is governed by others without his participation and his consent".

## STATESMAN OF OUR TIMES

Under President Nyerere's guidance, Tanzania has marched ahead to build democracy and socialism. In pursuing Uhuru and Ujamaa, he has taught his people to draw sustenance from their own roots and to cherish and enlarge the sense of responsibility for others that the extended family and tribe exemplify. Through the non-alignment movement he has worked tirelessly for peace and human brotherhood. He is a statesman of our times.

There is a growing awareness of the oneness of humankind but it is not reflected fully in the policies of most national governments. To save a hundred jobs in an advanced country, a decision may be taken which sentences; a thousand families to hunger in a far-off land. Immediate temporary profit to a handful in one part of the globe might mean misery to millions elsewhere. We are ready to recognise the worldwide impact of oil prices or of inflation, but not of hunger. We know that should a nuclear warhead sneeze, billions will suffer. Yet we ignore the dangers to mankind as a whole of the widening disparities among nations.

#### ECONOMIC CRISIS

The international economic crisis of the seventies has put bac by decades the pace of development of most African and Asian countries, which have been struggling valiantly against tremendous odds to raise their levels of development. It is significant that this is true even of some countries which have fairly recently come into big money through oil, because technology also has become that much more expensive.

Many developing nations with differing problems are at this moment gathered in New Delhi to search for ways of helping each other and of speaking collectively to the developed world. It is fortunate that this gathering has the benefit of President Nyerere's vision and clearly thought-out ideas.

Technological progress, as it has been shaped in the last couple of centuries need not be the only path. It has meant the input of ever greater quantities of energy - and energy has become costly and difficult to get. Research will locate alternative sources but these might not necessarily be within our financial reach. The immediate need is to devise measures to help or at least not hinder those who want to help themselves.

## INTER-DEPENDENCE

No country is without problems and many have common or similar ones. We are divided not by race or clime or geographical location but for political and economic reasons and the manner in which we

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regard them. The problems of those who are affluent and industrialised of those who are affluent and developing and of those who are poor and developing are closely linked, reacting one or the other. All are segments of the whole, all jointly have created the frightening crises which confront the human race.

If we are clear about this relationship and can perceive the totality, it will be obvious that the oppressed must be liberated, the weak helped, links of friendship reinforced and hostilities softened, so that the segments can be put together and dealt with as one whole and there is 'greater chance of finding enduring solutions. Let us not be deterred because all do not share our goal. By strengthening ourselves, singly and collectively, we can move ahead to establish the concept and reality of a united world.

A mediaeval saint, Vemana of Andhra Pradesh, said: "All people of the world eat off one plate. Feed them with affection". How necessary it is today to understand this. I have great pleasure in presenting the Third World Prize to President Julius Nyerere, teacher, fighter for freedom and equality, nation-builder and eloquent exponent of the dream of a better humanity.

A INDIA TANZANIA

**Date**: Feb 22, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### THIRD WORLD FOUNDATION

President Nyerere's Address when Receiving the Third World Prize

Following is text of the Address by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Mawalimu Julius K. Nyerere, when receiving the Third World Prize in New Delhi on Feb 22, 1982:

Madame Prime Minister, Your Excellencies, Friends: The establishment and annual award of the Third World Prize does, by implication make a number of controversial statements. First, it asserts that there is such a thing as a Third World. Secondly, it asserts that the Third World is conscious of its existence as a diverse unity, and of its condition as a victim of exploitation. And thirdly, this Prize is an assertion that the Third World is involved in the affairs of mankind, and has rights within the larger community. The Third World Prize is thus a declaration of pride in ourselves, and gives notice of our intion to become controllers of our own destiny.

On the basis of belief about the significance of the Third World Prize, I can only pay tribute to those individuals who established it, and those who have accepted the onerous responsibility of deciding who shall receive it year by year. I accept it today with feelings of humility, and indeed some inadequacy.

If countries were like companies, a number of the poor - and even the ambitious but not so poor - would by now be declared bankrupt. Within the poor states millions of people face the risk of starvation; even where health and educational services existed for the masses there is a shortage of drugs and books; their transport and distributive systems are in danger of grinding to a halt. In the developed industrialised states on the other hand, there is mass unemployment, public services are being cut and

reinvestment has been drastically reduced. All nations are experiencing severe economic problems, but the gap between the rich and the poor is wider than ever before.

## WORLD ECONOMIC DISORDER

World inequalities are nothing new; they have been increasing steadily for most of the twentieth century. But there has been a change. The complaint of the poor countries up to the early 1970s was that the international economic system resulted in nearly all their advance being appropriated by the rich. The reply of the rich countries was that growth was taking place everywhere, albeit slowly, and that this world growth showed that the international system was in the interests of all.

That reply can no longer be made. Since about 1972 the poorest have become, and are daily becoming, poorer - absolutely as well as relatively. More recently the rich countries have seen their own growth rate decline while they face increasing uncertainty about the repayment of their past overseas loans. It is in fact becoming increasingly clear that an unjust and exploitative international economic system is in the process of falling apart, and no arrangements for its orderly replacement are in sight. The Law of the Jungle is returning.

In the face of these events there have been very many Conferences and Reports. The main result is vague promises, the calling of new meetings, and mounting resentment. We in the Third World complain most, for we are the ones who are suffering most extremely, and whose need for relief is greatest and most urgent. There are many countries in the Third World for which disaster is imminent.

But what is this 'Third World', this 'South', (for I am using the words interchangeably, about which we talk so much?

Various definitions can be - and are given of the 'Third World'; even those who agree that there is such a thing do not always agree about which countries belong to it. By any definition, however, the term 'Third World' is synonymous with under development and technical backwardness; it almost always means poverty also. As a result of history its membership virtually covers the geographic South excluding Japan, Australia, and New Zealand. Yet there is an important sense in which a country has to decide for itself that it is a member of the Third world. For some Third World countries are richer, or more industrialised, than others; and in segregated societies a man who is trying to 'pass' into the dominant community distances himself as much as possible from his relatives and traditional friends.

Whatever marginal countries are included or excluded however, the Third World consists of the victims and the powerless in the international economy. Consequently, although we Third World nations have united in calling for a 'New International Economic Order' we have not been able to force any noticeable progress towards it. We are not able to get serious attention given to the restructuring of the existing system, or of its major international institutions. Together we constitute a majority of the world's population, and possess the largest part of certain important raw materials; but we have no control and hardly any influence over the manner in which the nations of the world arrange their economic affairs. In international rule-making we are recipients not participants.

#### **OPEC COUNTRIES**

It is of course true that the oil-exporting countries, grouped together in OPEC, have been able to affect the world economy. But I suggest that what they have really achieved is to show the basic instability and injustice of the present arrangements. In the process they have demonstrated their power, temporarily, to intensify world economic disorder, but their lack of power to cause any constructive change in the system itself. Thus, world inflation was well under way before the end of 1973; the oil price rises then merely gave a further sharp twist to an existing spiral. And the present world recession has damaged the development plans of almost all oil producers, regardless of OPEC. Thus, OPEC membership does not disqualify a country from membership of a group designated by its powerlessness in relation to the institutions of world economic management. It merely means that, by living upon their non-renewable resources, the countries concerned can for a time redistribute world income in their own favour.

It has been on the basis of their separate powerlessness, and in the belief that by speaking together they can reduce it, that the Third World countries have come together and entered hopefully into a series of North-South discussions and negotiations. We have achieved some positive results; in historical terms these are not insignificant. In particular, world poverty is now on the Agenda; everyone at least

finds it expedient to pay lip-service to ending it..

#### PROTECTIONISM AND AID SQUEEZE

Unfortunately the achievements are not enough even to protect the poor from a worsening both of their terms of trade with the developed North and their already appalling conditions. It is not only that the changes leave the basic structures of the world intact - which they do. It is also that the ameliorations conceded to the South have not been put into practice. Thus, only four countries - and these among the smallest - now devote at least 0.7% of their G.N.P. to official Development Assistance,

The average level is about 0.37%, and two major Powers have given notice that they intend to cut their contributions still further. There has recently been a growth in protectionism directed against the processed and manufactured goods of the Third World; there are still barriers against the free entry into. developed countries of some agricultural primary commodities. The Common Fund, established after years of negotiations, threatens to become a ghost of the original concept. The international financial institutions are no longer even talking about making their 'loan conditionality terms more appropriate to developing countries. The long-awaited Cancun Conference concluded by - most probably - having some educational value, but without any commitment even to constructive Global Negotiations through the medium of the United Nations.

In his Inaugural Third World Lecture, 'The Politics of Affirmation', Michael Manley talked about the problems of development and concluded "The developed world has the resources to make a serious start possible. What is needed is a great act of collective imagination, a quantum leap in statesmanship." The Brandt Commission Report, published about one year later, made a series of practical proposals about how progress could be made towards the 'One World' which it demonstrated is in the interests of both rich and poor.

## MINIMAL PROGRESS IN NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

However, there is - to say the least - no evidence of any imminent "quantum leap in statesmanship" by the world community. The major industrial powers of both the Eastern and the Western blocks have made clear their lack of practical interest in an organised attack on world poverty, and their imperviousness - for the present - to any rational arguments for international economic change. Smaller members of their alliances do not necessarily share their lack of concern, or their ideological hostility to discussion aimed at constructive change in international institutions. But few, if any, of these other states are likely to find it appropriate - or perhaps possible - to go forward with us alone; they feel constrained to limit their activities to bilateral trade and aid arrangements. Progress in the North-South Dialogue is going to be minimal in the desperate years ahead.

This does not mean that the third world should stop arguing, discussing, and educating. Pressure on the North must be maintained. We are part of the world, and are involved in its economy. Economically and technologically we Third World countries are locked into the economies of the North and into the maze of international economic relationships which are controlled by the North. Our whole economies, and especially our urban areas, depend upon the continued working of imported technology and require continued importation of the spare parts, machines, fuel, etc. which that technology implies.

#### UNITED ACTION NEEDED

The attempt to improve the terms of North-South trade and economic relationships must continue because the trade itself has to continue if our economies are to keep running. To that end the continued unity of the Third World is vital. For it is only that unity, and the power of a United South to make the maintenance of Northern control over the world economy increasingly costly, which causes the North to negotiate at all. If we allow ourselves <pg-66>

to be divided from one another, or one group from another, then we shall all be weakened and the present injustices will continue unchecked.

But unity is strength only when it is organised. If, in the present hostile atmosphere, we are to be able to maintain the pressure for a New International Economic Order, and meanwhile to gain even marginal improvements in our economic relationships with the north, then we have to organise ourselves. For if genuine negotiations do become possible at all, they will be about highly complex and detailed questions, with larger implications. For dealing with these, rhetoric is not going to be sufficient.

We want justice in international economic affairs; but what justice consists of will sometimes be different for different circumstances, different times, and different types of economies in the Third World. Thus there are certain ingredients of a New International Economic Order in which the whole Third World has a common interest; a change in the governing structure of the international financial institutions is a case in point. But the priority which countries give to other ingredients will vary in a manner which reflects the different sub-groupings of the South - that is, the Newly - Industrialised countries; the Landlocked or the Island nations; the Least Developed countries; and so on. Our purpose in the immediate and middle-future must be to secure whatever advance is possible on any of these fronts, whether or not the major Third World demands are blocked for the time being.

No such advances will now be secured by a statement of demands collated at a Group of 77 meeting. Such a joint meeting, and the preparation of an overall position, is an essential beginning. But it is not enough. On the basis of, and within the framework of, these defined Third World objectives, our negotiators have to be technically equipped to deal with detailed problems, and to do this in many different fora at the same or different times. When doing so, each one of them needs to be supported by the strength of the whole Third World, and to act in a manner which contributes to that total strength. Liaison and coordination between different negotiating groups and individuals is therefore essential. My conclusion is that there is no longer any

alternative to a technically efficient and highly dedicated Permanent Secretariat, - a Technical Support Group - for the Group Of 77.

The Third World, in its relations with the North, is like a Trade Union in its relations with employers. It is trying to make unity serve as a compensating strength so as to create a greater balance in negotiations. And every Trade Union sooner or later discovers that, both before and during any discussions with the other side, its skilled negotiators need the support of relevant research done by experienced technicians.

## TECHNICAL SUPPORT GROUP

The North is strong and powerful. But it is not omnipotent. If we want our negotiations with the North to succeed we shall benefit greatly by having a Technical Support Group, staffed by highly-qualified and dedicated personnel who will - over time - accumulate experience in the necessary fields. One of the jobs of that Secretariat will be to seek out areas of possible negotiations for the atttainment of greater justice, and always to service our negotiators. Such a Support Group will have to be small, and managed on the basis of maximum cost-effectiveness. For it will have to be financed by the Third World it is intended to serve. He who pays the piper calls the tune!

k 3 ŠFacilitating North-South negotiations, however, is not the sole tasketariat. It has another of equal importance.

Negotiators are ultimately as strong as the group on whose behalf they are working. North-South negotiations are possible because the dependence is not entirely one-sided. But the slow progress which the Third World makes in them reflects the existing adverse balance of our dependence. The obvious Third World task, therefore, is for us to reduce our 

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dependence on the North as much as possible, and in particular to see that it does not increase as we develop our economies. The Third World and its individual members need to look at present development strategies to see how far they are leading to a worsening of our dependence balance, and if so, how they can be changed.

Nearly all Third World countries have at one time or another declared their national objective to be the elimination of destitution, hunger, ignorance, and preventable disease, in their state. We have said - almost all of us - that we want all our people to be able to live in dignity, with adequate food, clothing, and shelter available to them in return for their daily work. Those are very simple and basic objectives. Fulfilling them should be what we mean by development.

Development in this sense requires increased consumption - therefore necessarily increased production - of food, clothing, and shelter. It requires the public availability of clean water, of basic knowledge, land basic health services. And it means that all resources are devoted to expenditure or investment which can be shown to contribute - directly or indirectly - to the provision of these basic needs for everyone.

#### TECHNOLOGICAL DEPENDENCE ON NORTH DEPLORED

In practice, however, it appears that the Third World has been thinking of development in very different terms. Judging by our actions, our national objective seems to be to 'catch up with the North', and development seems to mean buying the most elaborate building and the latest invention in every field, regardless of our capacity to pay for it even to maintain it. Thus we have created a continuing dependency on the importation of technoloy and spare parts, which then requires us toproduce for export regardless of our people's present hunger and present needs. Too frequently an adverse turn in the terms of trade, or a drought, or a simple miscalculation, then causes a major balance of payments crisis. This we try to deal with by urging our people to work harder for the same return, and by borrowing from the North (if we can) in order to invest in the production of greater exports which we hope will pay the old and the new debt! Thus we further increase our dependence and our weakness. In the process we create a so-called 'modern sector' which we point to as a sign of development. But it exists in a sea of poverty, ignorance and disease. Eventually we are unable to provide even this modern sector with its ever-increasing need for imports from the North, and much less to assuage the demand which its example has created among the surrounding masses. Our economy - modern and traditional sector alike - becomes less and less efficient. Our final position is worse than first.

Defining development to mean catching up with the North means that development is impossible for the countries of the Third World. The United States of America, with about 6% of the world's population is now said to use 40% of the world's raw material and energy output. Between 1959-1968 America used more of the world's resources than all the earth's people consumed in all previous history. Western Europe, and the U.S.S.R., both have a similar population, and both have the declared or implicit objective of 'overtaking America'.

Three times 40% is 120%, before Japan or any Third World country is considered! Two problem arise - quite apart from the obvious risk of war as the competition for resources gets intense. First, the world's resources are finite; the faster the rate of depletion the quicker the end is reached. Secondly, the Northern levels of consumption are based on the use of an unfairly high proportion of the world's resources. Yet a world in which every nation gets an unfairly high proportion of its resources is an

## impossibility!

It is a recognition of these two problems which is causing some people in the North to question the rationality of the consumerist philosophy, even for the North. It is that same recognition, combined with a desire to continue along the present path,

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which causes other Northern people to urge the integration into their world system of selected individual countries from the South; so that these can be tied more securely to the periphery of the existing economic centres and t he unity of the South be broken.

But aiming to catch up with the North has more serious consequences than failure to arrive at the goal. It means that we will not abolish poverty in our countries. and that we will remain dependent and therefore weak in our relations with the dominant North. It also means that there will be very little South-South cooperation, because we shall all be trying to get entry into the rich man's club, if necessary at the cost of each other.

Defining development as the provision of basic needs for all our people has very different implications. First, it provides us with an objective which can be reached - in the future if not immediately. Secondly as we pursue this kind of development we shall be gradually reducing the misery of our people's lives at the same time as reducing our dependence on the North. For we shall be concentrating on the kind of economic production and investments which can be sustained by our own resources and our own capacity. And thirdly we shall be able to increase South-South cooperation to our mutual benefit and with consequential strengthening of the Third World as a whole.

## PEOPLE-ORIENTED DEVELOPMENT

Working towards the goal of 'people oriented development' means adopting a more self-reliant approach than we have been doing. It does not mean ignoring human knowledge and the advances of modem science. But it means looking at the whole of world knowledge and not just its latest caprice; it means allowing our national objectives to determine what type of technology we adopt or adapt from the North. Of necessity, we shall have to look at the experience, the productive capacity, and the knowledge of other Third World countries. For the technology needed for the purpose of eliminating poverty will not necessarily be the same as that which would be required if development meant catching up with the North.

Let me repeat- moving towards the self-reliance of the South, or of any member of it. does not mean pretending that the North is not there, or ignoring the harsh facts of our present dependence on it. We have to face the consequences of our past. That past has tied us to the North with strong ropes. Our urban areas exist; our so-called modern sectors exist. We cannot. abandon them. What we can do is deiberately and carefully to re-direct our future development activities so that they lead us towards ever-greater Third World self-reliance, based on the culture and the 'real needs of our own peoples - our own masses. This requires that we shift the emphasis of our development plans, and in future decide to base them on our own roots and our own resources. In doing so we can benefit by cooperation on the basis of equality with others similarly engaged in the struggle against poverty. For the self-reliance of any member of the Third World can only be made really effective in the struggle against poverty when it is being carried out within the context of the wider collective self-reliance of the Third World as a whole.

#### ORGANISED SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

Some South-South cooperation already exists. It has grown up even while most of our attention was directed at North-South relationships. Indeed its quantity and its quality should not be under-estimated, for it provides a solid foundation on which we can build. But we cannot continue to rely upon chance knowledge about each other, or upon the initiatives of transnational corporations, for there is no guarantee that this kind of knowledge and action will serve our people's needs. South-South trade and cooperation must be quite deliberately promoted, with the purpose of overcoming weakness and poverty. That is the second task of the Third World Technical Support Group.

ual advantage, and the feasibility, of such deliberately organised South-South cooperation cannot be doubt-  $<\!\!\!$  pg-69>

ed. But it will require from us -- from the Third World - that kind of "great act of collective imagination, a quantum leap in statesmanship" which Michael Manley called for from the Developed World. For it needs confidence in ourselves and our own abilities, as well as a definite commitment to go ahead, on our own, in areas where the North is now unready or unwilling to work with us in the attack on World Poverty. It requires, in other words, an act of Political Will. We have to make a deliberate commitment to a development directed at meeting the needs of the people, and based on our own, Third World, resources and capacity. Without such an act of political will, every effort at cooperation, and every joint undertaking, will collapse when difficulties occur - as they always have done, and always will

Further, South-South cooperation cannot be developed along the pattern of past North-South interactions. Within the Third World there are the poor and the less-poor; there are the large and the small; the landlocked and the littoral states. If, within the

Third World, those with advantages seek to exploit the weaker ones, then we shall simply repeat, among ourselves and at a lower level, the kind of dependency imbalance which now exists between the South and the North. And if we try to establish systems of Third World cooperation which would produce reasonably balanced results only on condition that all started equal, then we shall intensify the inequalities which now exist between us. The result of such practices would be the gradual build up of mutual resentments and a further division - perhaps between the Third World and a Fourth World - to the disadvantage of us all.

#### POLITICAL WILL ESSENTIAL

Political will for a positive South-South economic orientation is essential. But it must be married with realism. The individual states of the Third World, and the Third World as a whole, must only undertake what they believe they can actually do - and must then do it. A country's failure to fulfil a commitment is just as devastating to a joint undertaking, whether the failure comes from a lack of foresight about its capacity, or from a lack of will. Care, and thorough preparation, before undertaking commitments is not the same as a refusal to go forward with South-South cooperation; on the contrary, it is essential. We have to be like a tightrope walker, who undertakes a high-wire walk only after assessing it in the light of his skill, and continues to ensure his balance at every step along the rope.

The benefit of Third World cooperation is likely to be greater the larger the number of countries involved. Yet if we wait for all the 120 members of the Group of 77 to go forward together, then we shall not move at all. Our capacity varies; our political commitment to the well-being of our people and to the concept of self-reliance will also vary. South-South cooperation has therefore to be organised in a manner which will accommodate and encourage the participation of the less committed while allowing the more committed to proceed together as their capacity allows. It therefore means not one Third World Plan, but many; not one Agreement, but a multitude; not one Third World organisation, but as many as are necessary to fulfil the functions any of us undertake together. South-South cooperation can involve bilateral agreements, regional agreements, or agreements involving all those Third World countries which are ready and able to move in a particular direction. The important thing is that we should take the deliberate decision to move in this direction of 'South-South', and that our internal as well as external policies should reflect this new emphasis in our international economic relations.

The problem is not that we lack any knowledge of what has to be done. In May 1981 we had the Caracas Conference on the subject of South-South cooperation. That Conference was a new departure, it was serious, and it made a great number of positive suggestions. But little progress has been made since. This was, I believe,

partly because our different countries have still not faced up to the need to change the emphasis of cpg-70>

our development planning. It may also have been partly because we are not organised to implement the resolutions we pass about South-South cooperation. So many aspects of cooperation are interlinked that there is a lack of clarity about where and how to start.

Perhaps we should learn from our experience on North-South matters. In the 1960s, we had the Pearson Commission, and in the 1970s we had the Brandt Commission. Both of these Commissions moved the world some way forward; it was not their fault if their constructive and clear proposals were not implemented by the world's political leaders. Indeed, the Cancun Conference did provide an opportunity for the crystallisation of that political will which would have enabled progress to be made on the Brandt proposals. Even now, some political leaders in both North and South are still trying to find a way to convert those proposals into action.

A South-South Commission, with the same kind of broadly-based, high-calibre membership and technical staff, could provide a similar service for Third World cooperation. It could examine the many different ideas which have been discussed over the years, the current and probable future organisational needs, and the priorities of intra-Third World action which are appropriate to a serious attack on world poverty. I would hope that it could, in the end, come up with a definite programme of action, with the question of 'how to move' given emphasis.

Let me try to sum up what I have been saying. I have claimed that the Third World does exist, and has a meaning which can be used for the betterment of the masses of poor people in the world. I have suggested that we need to reject the notion that the world's goals, or our goals, have inevitably been set by the technological and social patterns of the North. Indeed I have argued that only disaster can befall the Third World if it continues to try to 'catch up with the North'. Instead, I have urged that through self-reliance, and organised cooperation on a South-South basis, we can - even in the existing adverse economic circumstances - promote our own declared national objectives

The war against poverty has still to be won. Let us re-engage ourselves, armed with the experience of our past endeavours. <pg-71>

NZANIA USA INDIA AUSTRALIA JAPAN RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA

**Date**: Feb 22, 1982

March

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**Date**: Mar 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

### **BANGLADESH**

Joint Statement by Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission

Following is text of the Joint Press statement issued after the twenty-first meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission which concluded in Dacca on Feb 28, 1982:

The twenty-first meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission was held in Dacca from February 26 to 28, 1982. The Indian delegation was led by H.E. Mr. Kedar Panday, Minister of Irrigation, Government of the Republic of India and Chairman, Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission. The Bangladesh delegation was led by H.E. Mr. S. M. Shafiul Azam, Adviser to the President, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Co-Chairman, Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission.

The two sides held detailed and useful discussions in a constructive atmosphere. It may be recalled that the Joint Rivers Commission did not have an opportunity in the past to discuss the problems of common border rivers in detail in view of its preoccupations with the Ganges Waters Agreement.

In-depth discussions took place with regard to the problems of the common border rivers and the sharing of the waters of the Teesta.

With regard to the Teesta, the Commission held detailed discussions. Both sides examined various aspects of the matter in connection with evolving an acceptable sharing formula. The Commission decided that the Joint Committee should in the meantime continue their efforts and the JRC will meet in June 1982 with a view to reaching a mutually satisfactory solution.

In respect of the problems of common border rivers, the two sides agreed to reactivate the Standing Local Level Committees to meet on a continuous basis to deal with these problems.

NGLADESH INDIA LATVIA USA

**Date**: Feb 28, 1982

# **Volume No**

President N. Sanjiva Reddy's Speech at Banquet for King of Bhutan Mar 17, 1982

Following is text of the speech by the President, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy at the banquet he hosted in honour of His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, King of Bhutan in New Delhi on Mar 17, 1982

It gives me great pleasure to welcome Your Majesty and the honoured members of your delegation in our midst this evening.

You have just visited the Nagarjuna University in Guntur where a Chair on Buddhism has been named after Your Majesty. This, I understand, will, in time, be expanded into a full Centre for the cpg-73>

Study of Mahayana Buddhism. We shall follow its progress with great interest. Your visit to Andhra Pradesh constitutes the latest link in the ancient and multifaceted relationship of our two countries. I need only mention that the validity of Lord Buddha's message as enunciated by Acharya Nagarjuna is more than ever valid for our conduct in the troubled modern world.

#### COMMONALITY OF INTERESTS

Your Majesty will agree that there is so much in common between India and Bhutan in the cultural, political economic and social fields that no matter how much one may say on the theme, to do justice would be very difficult. We share not only a common past in terms of history, culture and tradition; we share also a community of ideals and hopes and aspirations which are leading both our countries together from progress to progress and strength to strength. Inherent in this commonality of interests is the frequent meeting of minds that comes about through visits such as Your Majesty's presence in New Delhi today. We hope that our special relationship and the common perception that we have of the international environment will be enhanced in the years to come. It is necessary to work for this; the lack of irritants in our relations must not make us complacent because any dilution in the content and form of our special relations would be detrimental to both countries. This objective can be furthered by frequent high-level consultations on matters of mutual interest.

The present troubled international situation highlights the importance of bilateral relations which in the case of India and Bhutan are determined by the logic of history, geography, and economics and culture. The positive result of the cordiality in our bilateral relations stands as a lesson to other similarly placed countries. Nowhere else do we find the warmth, friendship and shared perception that exist between India and Bhutan.

It is the perception of my Government that political independence

is an empty cliche unless it is coupled with economic development and the upliftment of the poorest sections of society. It is in this spirit that we have embarked upon a process of planned economic development. Your Majesty has, only yesterday, seen a small instance of it in the shape of the multi-purpose project at Nagarjuna Konda.

#### INDIA'S SOCIO-ECONOMIC COOPERATION ASSURED

Your Majesty is aware that the international environment relating to aid and assistance has been distorted by the intrusion of power politics. India's opposition to this is evident in the principled position we have taken in the North-South Dialogue and the efforts we have made to further South-South unity most recently at New Delhi itself. It is in this spirit, and despite our own economic problems, that we have associated ourselves with the economic development of other developing countries by way of aid and technical expertise. Bhutan, with whom we have special relations, in every respect, has naturally occupied a pre-eminent position. I would like to assure Your Majesty that India's cooperation with Bhutan for its socioeconomic development will continue, as before to be based on friendship and a genuine interest in the progress of your people. A new dimension can be added to our economic relations by the setting up of joint industrial projects. Our two Governments have already been cooperating. Now it is time for private enterprise in our countries to come together to work for the prosperity of the people.

I would like to congratulate Your Majesty on the inauguration of the Penden Cement Plant which stands as a symbol of Indo-Bhutan friendship.

I would urge that in the existing climate of harmony and mutual trust, we must seriously consider embarking upon other projects for harnessing the wealth bestowed by nature to translate into action our mutual desire for the prosperity of our peoples. The Chukha Hydel Project will contribute to the economic betterment of both India and Bhutan. It is our belief that further combined efforts in the field pg-74>

of hydro-electric power generation will be in the best interests of both our countries.

Your Majesty, I would like to refer briefly to the important role being played by Bhutan in furtherance of our common objective of South Asian cooperation. From the outset, India and Bhutan have supported this proposal. All the objectives of the proposal for South Asian cooperation are already manifest in the relations between India and Bhutan. It is our earnest desire that the same kind of relations can be developed with other countries of this region.

**Date**: Mar 17, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **BHUTAN**

Text of Bhutan King's Address

The King of Bhutan said:

I have been deeply moved by the warm welcome which I received in Andhra Pradesh and here again in New Delhi. During his last visit to Bhutan, His Excellency Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao had kindly invited me to inaugurate the Chair for Buddhist Studies at Nagarjuna University. Acharya Nagarjuna is greatly revered in Bhutan as one of the Two Excellences of Mahayana Buddhism, and it was therefore an honour for me to accept the invitation and to participate in the inauguration of the Chair for Buddhist Studies at Nagarjuna University.

The visit of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to Bhutan in 1958 laid the foundation for a firm and durable friendship between Bhutan and India. The bonds of friendship between our two countries based on common concerns, sensitivity to each others needs and aspirations, and mutuality of interest, have stood the test of time. Today, the relationship between Bhutan and India is closer than ever before. For us, friendship with India has been, and shall always continue to be, the cornerstone of our foreign policy.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF BHUTAN

Excellency, Madam Prime Minister, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, it was two decades ago that Bhutan decided to embark on a programme of rapid socioeconomic development. The process of development is now steadily gaining momentum with each passing year. The Government and the people of Bhutan are grateful to the Government and the people of India for the unstinted financial and technical assistance in support of Bhutan's development. As we stand at present on the threshold of our Fifth Plan, we appreciate India's generous commitment towards this Plan. Assistance and cooperation from the Government of India is invaluable to Bhutan's developmental efforts.

Excellencies, distinguished ladies and gentlemen, may I request you to join me in a toast to the good health of His Excellency the President of India, and to everlasting friendship between our two countries. Tashi Delek!

UTAN INDIA USA

**Date**: Mar 17, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **DENMARK**

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Dinner for Foreign Minister of Denmark

Following is text of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at the dinner hosted by him in honour of Mr. Kjeld Olesen, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark in New Delhi on Mar 10, 1982

I am sure all present here will join me in extending Mr. Foreign Minister, a warm <pg-75>

and cordial welcome to you and to the distinguished members of your Delegation. You are doubly welcome because you represent a country and a people for whom you will find the friendliest of feelings in India, and a Government with whose policies we have so much in common. I am convinced that this visit of yours, Mr. Minister - your first ever to this country - will give a new impetus to the multi-faceted cooperation between Denmark and India.

In our approach to global issues of peace and security, our two countries find an area of commonality. We also believe that one should not be, to use your own expression, "hypnotised" by the purely military aspects of security. We have got to try and understand the underlying social, economic, cultural and political problems which cause instability, fear and confrontation. We, like you, believe that the accelerating arms race, both in the nuclear and in the conventional field, only poses further dangers to world peace, fragile as that peace remains. Moreover, this diverts vast resources which could be channelled into more constructive purposes, in areas of economic development, to attack the fundamental causes of insecurity.

We in India are living in a period of transition - transition from the old to the new, from underdevelopment to modernity. We

are, at the same time, determined that this metamorphosis in the economy should take place with the least possible strain on the social and cultural fabric. With all modesty, India can claim substantial economic progress since independence. But the path ahead is long and difficult. Our resolve cannot be permitted to flag. We simply cannot afford to squander away our scarce resources on armaments.

#### REGIONAL PEACE

Excellency, India has been working assiduously to create regional peace in this sub-continent, through cooperation and understanding. I must, however, confess that our efforts have been hampered, and even set back from time to time, by actions and policies which seek to bring the cold war to our very doorstep. Nevertheless, we will not relent in our efforts for we, like you, believe that there is no alternative to detente, genuine understanding and peace, that the only way to exist is to co-exist.

Mr. Foreign Minister, we in India have great appreciation and ineed, admiration for the remarkable progress made by Denmark not merely in attaining a high standard of living as measured by the usual statistical indices, but more so for your specific achievement in the fields of social justice, education, agriculture, science and technology, among others. This has been made possible, no doubt, by the industry of the Danish people and the vision of your leadership.

#### RELATIONS STRENGTHENED

Contacts between India and Denmark have a long history. But it was really in more recent times, after India's independence, that relations between us took on a new and modern dimension. Our two countries have been cooperating in various fields and we appreciate the assistance that Denmark has given us in the past. I am sure that following the current visit of Your Excellency, our relations will be further strengthened and that we will be able to pave the way for a fruitful visit by my Prime Minister to Denmark later this year.

Mr. Minister, you have arrived here on an auspicious day. Today, Indians celebrate 'Holi', the festival of colour. Our joy is enhanced by your presence amidst us. My only regret is that your visit is much too short to enable you to see more of India. Next time, I hope you will have more time to spare.

Ladies and Gentlemen, may I request you all to join me in a toast to the health and happiness of His Excellency Mr. Kjeld Olesen, Foreign Minister of Denmark, of the distinguished members of his delegation, and to Indo-Danish friendship.

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**Date**: Mar 10, 1982

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#### DENMARK

Text of Danish Foreign Minister's Speech

Replying to the toast, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, Mr. Kjeld Olesen said:

First I want to thank you, Mr. Minister, for the very warm and friendly welcome you have extended to my delegation and myself. I have been looking forward to this visit, which is my first to your country, with particular anticipation. I am well aware that this short visit can only be an appetizer for longer stays at a later date which I hope will allow me to get more thoroughly acquainted with your country. India is such a vast country - in reality more like a continent - that coming from a country of Denmark's size one finds it hard at first to comprehend the Indian reality. A population of 700 million people is nearly beyond our imagination.

India has a very special position in the minds of the Danes. To many people of my generation, the accounts of India's great leader Mahatma Gandhi was the first introduction to the political issue which has been such a prominent feature in world affairs since 1945: Decolonization and the aspirations of the former colonies for independence, justice and development.

## ADMIRATION FOR GANDHI

Our admiration for Gandhi was all the greater because he was not only determined to achieve the aim of independence. He was just as determined to achieve it by peaceful means. Prime Minister Nehru once explained - to a Danish audience - the essence of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings being "never to indulge in evil means even to gain a good object. He said you never gain it, you lose your way and distort yourself in the process."

Danes and Indians may be far apart, geographically, but we have one very important principle in common: The abhorrence of violence - a dedication to the pursuit of our objectives by peaceful means. By geography and historical background, our two countries have been placed in different parts of the

international community. Denmark has based its security policy on membership of the Atlantic Alliance and is at the same time engaged in close co-operation with our partners in the European Community and in the Nordic Group.

#### NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

India was a co-founder and remains inspiring leader of the Non-aligned Movement. Denmark has deep respect for the motivations underlying India's non-aligned course. There are many opportunities, especially in the United Nations' framework, for co-operation between our two countries. Denmark is often able to support positions taken by India reflecting true non-alignment and favouring equitable solutions based on negotiation rather than military force or power. The road towards such solutions should be based on hard work rather than rhetoric.

Denmark and India are actively engaged in the North South Dialogue to ensure that progress is made to the benefit of all countries, not least the developing countries.

The problems of the world economy need to be tackled in a coherent and integrated way. Denmark has, therefore, for a long time supported the concept of global negotiations. We were encouraged to see your strong commitment to the global negotiations which was reflected in the communique of the "South\South" consultations held here in New Delhi last month.

This was duly noted in the group of so-called Like-Minded countries' meeting in Copenhagen a fortnight ago. Let me underline that this group is determined to continue to contribute to bringing the North\South Dialogue out of its present deadlock. I also want you to know that more than the present four among us must reach the target of 0.7% of the GNP, if we are to be regarded as Like-Minded countries in the true sense of the word. <pg-77>

#### BILATERAL RELATIONS

On this background I am looking forward to our discussions tomorrow on a number of important international political and economic issues. We shall also have an opportunity to touch upon our bilateral relations.

Our trade exchange leaves something to be desired especially with respect to Danish exports which are hardly growing at all and amount to little more than one fourth of our imports. There are, however, encouraging prospects for the further satisfactory evolution of our development cooperation. We firmly believe in the correctness of the project-oriented approach which characterises our co-operation. It may require a greater effort on both sides, but the efficiency is a valuable asset in generating public support for our cooperation.

I am confident that this visit - although short - will in a constructive way add to the strong and growing ties between our two countries - in the political and economic field as well as within the sphere of trade and development cooperation. I am convinced that those ties will be further strengthened by the forthcoming official visit by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi - a visit to which the Danish Government and the Danish people look forward with the highest expectations.

May I take this opportunity to propose a toast to the President of India, to you, Mr. Minister, and to the continued friendship and co-operation between India and Denmark.

#### NMARK INDIA USA

**Date**: Mar 10, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Indo-GDR Cultural Exchange Programme Signed

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Mar 11, 1982:

A Cultural Exchange Programme between the Government of India and the Government of German Democratic Republic was signed here today.

The agreement was signed by the Minister of State for Education and Culture and Social Welfare, Smt. Sheila Kaul, on behalf of India and Mr. Hans Joachim Hoffman, Minister of Culture on behalf of the Government of German Democratic Republic.

The three year programme had earlier been finalised in the Indo-GDR Joint Committee's meeting held in New Delhi from 3rd to 6th March, 1982 during the visit of an official level delegation from G.D.R.

The Cultural Exchange Programme envisages strengthening of mutual relations and understanding between the two countries through cooperation in the fields of education and science, art and culture, mass media, public health, sports and agriculture, etc.

#### COLLABORATION IN NEW FIELDS

The Programme provides for development of bilateral contacts and

exchanges between institutions of higher education as well as educational research organisations in the two countries, exchange of academics, teachers, scholars, books and other information material on various facets of education. Efforts will be made to extend institutional collaboration in new fields like optical instrumentation, printing techno-<pe-78>

logy and computer based medical information. It also provides for continuing work on preparation and publication of Hindi-German and German-Hindi dictionaries.

In the field of art and culture, both sides will exchange writers, artists, theatre experts, museuologists, performing troupes, exhibitions, publications and information material besides participation in book fairs. Another important provision in the Programme relates to celebration of Days of GDR Culture in India and Days of Indian Culture in GDR.

Besides participations in film festivals and screening of each other's films, the Programme envisages cooperation in the field of radio and TV and exchange of journalists.

There will also be cooperation in the fields of physical education and sports and exchange of delegations and specialists in various areas of public health.

DIA USA

**Date**: Mar 11, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **GREECE**

President N. Sanjiva Reddy's Speech at Banquet for Greek President

Following is text of the speech by the President, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy at the banquet he hosted in honour of Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, President of the Hellenic Republic of Greece, in New Delhi on Mar 04, 1982:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you and the distinguished members of your delegation to our country. We are privileged to have you as the representative of a country whose history reflects a great and noble civilisation. We also welcome you, Excellency, as someone who has served his country in diverse and

important positions for nearly half a century.

India and Greece, two fountainheads of civilisation, have had contacts since time immemorial. Your people have come to us as teachers, traders, artists and diplomats and Indians have travelled to your lands to marvel at the glories that Greece gave to the world. These pristine contacts are immortalised in India in the Gandhara school of art, which combines the virtues of both Indian and Greek art.

Our two countries have also been mentors and models in democratic values. Your past as much as ours provides examples of creative and democratic governance of the affairs of men. Both India and Greece have worked to strengthen their independence and to better the lot of their peoples. And we remain faithful to the precepts of democracy. We in India have followed with great interest and admiration the dynamism inherent in the democratic processes of your Government. Your contributions in this regard have been outstanding and so recognised by the world.

During your stay in our country, you will have an opportunity of seeing our efforts at building the nation. We are working to secure for our people the benefits that the modem world has to offer, without losing contact with the values and traditions that have made India what it is. Your endeavours have notable parallels with ours, in the sense that modern day Greece utilises the riches of its splendid past to mould and reinforce its present. Your pursuit of pragmatic policies to secure peace and cooperation amongst nations, your independence of judgement and your

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wise counsels have given your country a special position in the councils of mankind.

## FRUITFUL COOPERATION

Cooperation between India and Greece Excellency, is very relevant in the present insecure international environment. We live in a world made increasingly uneasy by truculence and confrontation. Mankind's desire for peace is being sidelined by the threat of conflict. In such a context, your country and mine have the responsibility and the duty to speak out in favour of goodwill and amity. I am confident that your visit, which provides us an opportunity of bringing our joint experience to bear upon matters of mutual concern, will give strength to our advocacy of peace and cooperation.

I had mentioned earlier the ancient links between our two countries. Our co-operation in the present is also following a fruitful path and we anticipate new beginnings in various areas such as science and technology, industry, energy and agriculture. Growing cooperation between us in such fields will be beneficial to both our countries. I am confident, Excellency, that your visit will strengthen such cooperation.

May I once again welcome you, Mr. President, and the other distinguished members of your delegation and wish you a pleasant sojourn in our country.

EECE INDIA USA

**Date**: Mar 04, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **GREECE**

Text of President Karamanlis's Speech

The President of the Hellenic Republic, Mr. Constantine Karamanlis said:

I thank you for the cordial welcome you have given me and for the kind words you have spoken about my country, Greece. I furthermore thank you for your kind invitation through which you have given me the opportunity to visit your beautiful country.

Greece and India, Mr. President, are situated very far from each other, but only from a geographical aspect. Your great country, great not only as regards territory and population but also history and culture, is very well known in my own country,- I would even say that it is much better known than other countries which are geographically closer to it. Your philosophy of life and your spiritual and cultural achievements find fertile soil among Greek intellectuals.

This is all too natural, because the cultural course of our two nations has been a parallel one. The early metaphysical searchings a high degree of spirituality and a prolific imagination have been their common features. Ever since the dawn of their respective history in almost the same cultural periods, our peoples have attempted to give an answer to man's major questions. They have both given birth to characteristic civilizations marked by distinct ethnological features, strong enough to withstand the passing of centuries.

In Greece, Mr. President, we have been following with great interest the efforts of the people of India to give their country all the assets of a modern great power. We believe that a strong

and prosperous India is a basic factor for the balance of power in the world and for international peace. We further believe that India can play a decisive role in the course of human history thanks to its well known orders of magnitude and its moral and spiritual potential.

#### SAFEGUARDING PEACE

Mr. President, today mankind is going through a period of uncertainty and danger. And this because not only international rules of conduct but also international ethics are being cynically disregarded. My country supports with constancy international detente and through it the safeguarding of international peace. It further supports controlled disarmament both in the field of nuclear as well as conventional arms; and I believe that only by absolute respect of the principles of equality, independence and non-intervention can pg-80>

international peace be protected. True to these principles, Greece regards the creation of accomplished facts by the use of force as unacceptable, because by the use of force international problems do not only remain unsolved, they even become dangerously complicated.

Unfortunately, the herds of unrest all over the world have multiplied in the recent past instead of diminishing. To the already stagnating problems of Cyprus and the Middle East they have been added the problem of Afghanistan, the open war between Iran and Iraq and, recently, the situation in Poland. At this juncture I will repeat my country's position vis-a-vis certain of the aforementioned problems although I am in doubt as to whether I can influence them at all. In much the same way as they cannot be influenced by the resolutions of international Organisations which have been unfortunately reduced to wishful thinking. CYPRUS ISSUE

Regarding the Cyprus issue which has met with full understanding on the part of your country, we maintain as always that its solution must be based on the resolutions of the United Nations. The fate of intercommunal talks which have been resumed in Cyprus once more, will depend on the conduct of that party which perpetuates the tragedy of Cyprus by the use of arms.

## MIDDLE EAST

As regards the Middle East we have repeatedly declared that only a global settlement and that alone which would give satisfaction to the Palestinians' claim for a country of their own, can restore peace in that part of the world.

That being as it may, the solution of the Middle East problem is urgent, since this area is pregnant with grave risks to

international peace. The conflict among ideological trends and interests and antagonism between nations big and small, with the background of the energy problem, have rendered this area one of the most sensitive in the world.

On the other hand, the conflict between Iran and Iraq should be settled as soon as possible not only in the interest of the two countries concerned but also in the interest of international peace. The risk of this conflict being expanded by the direct or indirect participation of other countries has not become so obvious that it is necessary to mobilize all organised powers available to international community in our day.

#### **ECONOMIC DISPARITIES**

Mr. President, one more problem should be added to those I have just mentioned; a problem equally grave and dangerous to world peace. I am referring to the inequality between richer and poorer countries which is causing explosive economic and social problems on an international scale.. The prosperous nations are certainly not directly responsible for this state of things; yet they undermine their very own prosperity by remaining indifferent to the misery prevailing in major areas of the world.

It would, however, be wrong to say that the developed countries have not become aware of the need to bridge the gap that separates them from the economically weaker ones. Efforts have indeed been made and are still being undertaken to assist the development of economically weaker nations. Results though cannot be termed satisfactory since they are still quite remote from our expectations. The North-South dialogue, therefore, has to be approached in the proper way, to be stimulated and to become meaningful. My country supports the above efforts and in particular the initiative of India for the creation of a fairer economic order in the world.

## **IDENTITY OF VIEWS**

Mr. President, I am convinced that our views are identical regarding the major problems that humanity is nowadays confronted with. We both agree that it is right to fight for a world free from the spirit of confrontation. For a world in which national independence enjoys res-pg-81>

pect and the sovereignty of each and every people is not violated, and finally, for a world in which. creative means and forces will be exclusively employed for the eocnomic, social and cultural progress of mankind.

I am further convinced, Mr. President, that the talks we are going to have will confirm these assessments; and that over and above this they will strengthen our will to broaden the friendship existing between our two countries and to open new

paths of co-operation between them.

In this certainty, I raise my glass to the progress and prosperity of the friendly people of India and to your health and personal happiness, Mr. President.

EECE INDIA USA CYPRUS AFGHANISTAN IRAN IRAQ POLAND

**Date**: Mar 04, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statement in Rajya Sabha on Dacca, Incident

Following is text of the statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, in the Rajya Sabha on Mar 04, 1982 on the recent incident in Dacca involving the Indian High Commissioner and Bangladesh security personnel:

I would like to take the House into confidence regarding the incident which took place in Dacca on February 25, in which our High Commissioner was involved.

It is a matter of regret that the concerned Bangladesh authorities should have arranged surveillance of our High Commissioner in an objectionable manner while he was driving around Dacca in pursuance of his normal and legitimate functions. The High Commissioner stopped his car, and asked his Security Guard to request the occupants of the car following him not to do so. This resulted in an altercation which has since been exaggerated in. the Bangladesh press. Unfounded allegations were also made that the High Commissioner was interfering in the domestic affairs of Bangladesh.

The House will appreciate that in line with Government's policy, our Missions abroad, as well as their personnel, scrupulously avoid any action which might have connotations of interference or involvement in the domestic affairs of the host country.

The High Commissioner has since made a demarche to the Bangladesh Foreign Office regarding the unfortunate incident.

Government are in touch with the Bangladesh Government with a view to ending any unwarranted surveillance over our Missions and its officers.

## STEADY IMPROVMENT IN RELATIONS

As the House is aware, there has been steady improvement in the relations between India and Bangladesh and that we have been able to make progress in dealing with some of the major outstanding matters between our two countries. It is the consistent desire of the Government of India to continue this forward movement towards bettering our bilateral relations. It is, therefore, our hope that this unfortunate incident can be handled in proper perspective and will not be permitted to become a hurdle in this process. The Bangladesh Government have informed us that this is also their approach.

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### DIA BANGLADESH USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Mar 04, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statement in Rajya Sabha on Stateless Citizens of Indian Origin in Sri Lanka

Following is text of the statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, in the Rajya Sabha on Mar 12, 1982 in response to a Calling Attention Motion regarding the serious problem of citizens of Indian origin in Sri Lanka who have become stateless due to the expiry of the Shastri-Sirimavo Pact of 1964:

The first Agreement on the future status of stateless persons of Indian origin in Sri Lanka was signed between the Prime Ministers of India and Sri Lanka in 1964. A second Agreement was signed in 1974, again by the respective Prime Ministers to cover the repatriation to India grant of Sri Lanka citizenship to the remaining stateless persons of Indian origin, who were not covered by the earlier Agreement. (It may be clarified that the people concerned are stateless people of Indian origin and not citizens of either Sri Lanka or India. Therefore, they have not become stateless due to the expiry of the time frame envisaged in the Indo-Sri Lanka Agreements of 1964 and 1974.)

### REPATRIATION AGREEMENTS

The total time frame for the implementation of the Repatriation

Agreements was 17 years and this expired on 30th October, 1981. Throughout these 17 years, Government of India have, in keeping with the spirit and letter of the Agreements, provided every reasonable facility to grant its citizenship to the stateless persons, to accept them as repatriates and to arrange for their rehabilitation. Government of Sri Lanka on their part have also taken steps to streamline the procedure for the departure of repatriates. In July, 1981, Sri Lanka Parliament passed a Bill delinking grant of Sri Lanka citizenship from physical repatriation of Indian citizens to India.

After the grant of Indian and Sri Lanka citizenship to persons registered with the respective Governments as on 30th October, 1981, there will still remain a balance number of stateless persons. Government of India are in touch with Government of Sri Lanka in respect of this residual problem of statelessness and we are confident that a comprehensive resolution of the question will be achieved bearing in mind the desires of the persons concerned.

DIA SRI LANKA USA

**Date**: Mar 12, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Defence Ministry Annual Report Expresses Concern over increasein International Tension

Following are excerpts from the Press Release issued in Now Delhi on Mar 22, 1982:

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, which was presented to the Parliament today, has expressed concern over the developments in India's neighbourhood which have brought big power conflicts close to India's doors. These developments, the report says, "have obvious and grave implications for our security. Our defence planning cannot afford to ignore these".

Referring to the escalating global rivalry between the big powers, which has projected itself in the Indian Ocean region, the report says it is unfortunate that the non-aligned proposal to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace has made little progress so far. The expansion of bases in the Indian Ocean and its littoral areas and the proposal for the deployment of a Rapid Deployment Force, threaten the security and stability of the

area.

The massive arming of Pakistan 'as a frontline state', as a part of the so-called, <pg-83>

'strategic consensus, the report says, "cannot but cause us serious concern". The report, adds: "Transfer of sophisticated weapons, far beyond Pakistan's legitimate defence needs, would result in a significant qualitative and quantitative enhancement in Pakistan's overall military capability, This will tilt the present delicately poised balance in the region. The current induction of arms into Pakistan is being justified on grounds of developments in Afghanistan. However, it is curious that much of the equipment that is being provided to Pakistan is not suitable for use on the Pak-Afghan border. It has been our experience that any augmentation of Pakistan's military strength has, in the past, resulted in its use against India. Reports on Pakistan's continued efforts to achieve nuclear weapons capability further add to the sense of disquiet."

The above background, the report says, cannot be disregarded, though India has reviewed Pakistan's recent offer of a no war pact as objectively as possible. India shall continue to build relations with Pakistan on the basis of the Simla Agreement.

The report describes as "unfortunate" the long drawn-out war between Iran and Iraq in a region which has crucial significance for India. The developments in Afghanistan, the report adds, continue to be a cause for anxiety.

The report says that there has been some improvement in India's relations with China, India's approach has been to place emphasis on bilateral issues with the objective of solving substantive problems, particularly the border issue. A beginning has already been made in this direction. In the meantime there has been a steady increase in Sino-Indian trade and cultural relations....

DIA USA PAKISTAN AFGHANISTAN IRAN IRAQ CHINA

**Date**: Mar 22, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Following is text of the statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, in the Rajya Sabha on Mar 24, 1982 in response to Calling Attention Motion regarding the situation arising out of the indefinite postponement of the official level talks on the No War Pact between India and Pakistan:

At the 38th session of the UN Commission on Human Rights in Geneva, the Pakistani delegate Mr. Agha Hilaly spoke about Jammu and Kashmir while intervening on an item relating to the right of self-determination. He also made a reference to UN resolutions in this context. Mr. Hilaly then went to the extent of equating Kashmir with the Palestinian and Namibian issue. In an obvious reference to the successive general elections held in Jammu and Kashmir, Mr. Hilaly said and I quote, "No 'elections' held under foreign military occupation or alien domination can be considered as a genuine exercise of the right of self-determination.

#### ATMOSPHERE VITIATED

As I had informed the House on 19th February, our discussions with the Foreign Minister of Pakistan during his recent visit to India had created an atmosphere conducive for further talks on the specifics of a no-war pact and a treaty of peace and friendship. However, that atmosphere was vitiated by the subsequent objectionable statements in the Human Rights Commission made by Mr. Hilaly.

Mr. Hilaly raised the Kashmir question during the consideration of an item dealing with the application of the right of self-determination to peoples under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation. It is preposterous to suggest that such a situation obtains in Jammu and Kashmir, which is an integral part of India. In fact, the section of the people of Jammu and <pg-84>

Kashmir who have the misfortune of continuing to live under Pakistan's illegal and forcible occupation are denied their legitimate right to unite with their brothers living in freedom and dignity in India, and to enjoy their right to franchise. It is Pakistan, and not India, which defied UN resolutions and did not fulfil its obligations.

## SIMLA AGREEMENT

Under the Simla Agreement, India and Pakistan have undertaken to settle their differences bilaterally and through peaceful means. This commitment is equally applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, whenever Pakistan raised the so-called Kashmir question in international forums since conclusion of the Simla Agreement, we have objected to and protested against such

reference as violations of the Simla Agreement. The authorities in Pakistan, therefore, have been fully aware of the strong feelings among the Indian people on this matter. It is in this context and in the context of the declared intentions of the Governments of the two countries to improve their relations that by his reference to Jammu and Kashmir in a contentious manner in the Human Rights Commission the Pakistani delegate has done a disservice to the proposed Foreign Secretary level talks.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to take the House into confidence and inform the Hon'ble Members that a week prior to the exchanges in the Commission, we had strong reasons to believe that there would be no occasion for the so-called Kashmir issue to figure in the Commission.

We have carefully studied Mr. Hilaly's statements. It is inconceivable that so senior and experienced a diplomat, who has served as his country's High Commissioner to India, could have made such a statement without the prior approval of the Government of Pakistan, who could not have failed to anticipate the strong reaction in India. Therefore, we felt that the visit of our Foreign Secretary to Pakistan should be postponed for the time being.

The Government of India, have all along, demonstrated their desire for genuine friendship to the Government and people of Pakistan. India's peaceful intentions have been expressed in unequivocal terms time and again, the most recent instance being he Prime Minister's statement that Pact or no Pact, India will not attack Pakistan. This continues to be our policy.

As stated earlier, the Secretary level talks have been postponed for the time being. Government hope that the atmosphere will improve so as to enable the talks to be resumed.

DIA PAKISTAN SWITZERLAND NAMIBIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Mar 24, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statement in Parliament on situation in Bangladesh

Following is text Of the statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, in both the Houses of

Parliament, on Mar 25, 1982 on the situation in Bangladesh:

Early this morning Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, Chief of Army Staff in Bangladesh announced the suspension of the Constitution, the dissolution of the civil administration and Parliament, and the dismissal of the President and the Council of Ministers. Martial Law has been declared over the entire country and Gen. Ershad has been declared Chief Martial Law Administrator. Other appointments in the Martial Law Administration have been made. After being introduced by President Sattar, Gen. Ershad said on the Bangladesh Radio that this action was necessary due to the critical state of the country and economy, and that elections would be held after improvement in the situation.

According to such incomplete reports as are available to us, the situation appears to be under control. We are in communication with our High Commissioner in Dacca and we understand that all our personnel are safe. Government are conti-cpg-85>

nuing to watch the situation very carefully as it develops. We consider these developments an internal matter of Bangladesh, and it is our expectation that nothing will happen which will affect our bilateral relations adversely.

We attach fundamental importance to peace, harmony and cooperation with all our neighbours and stability in the subcontinent. It is our hope that the continuing friendship and coopeartion between India and Bangladesh will be maintained.

NGLADESH USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA

**Date**: Mar 25, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Reply to Debate on Demands for Grants of External Affairs Ministry

Following are excerpts from the reply of Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao to the Debate on the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs in the Lok Sabha on Mar 31, 1982:

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, 26 hon. Members have participated in

this debate and I am grateful to them for their suggestions and for the generally high level which they have maintained in the debate.

Sir, so far as the general international situation is concerned, there has been near unanimity in the alarm and concern expressed by all Members from all sides of the House. Phraseology has been different, but the substance has been the same. Sometimes one wonders why in spite of all this protest from humanity, those who can reverse this trend are in no mood to do so. It is not only dangerous but sometimes it looks ridiculous that when the world is already in possession of armaments which can destroy it several times over, not once but several times over, why is it that the quest for more and more arms continues? This appears to be a big question mark which all of us, all right thinking individuals, all those who wish world peace, in fact all those who would not like the annihilation of mankind will have to consider and face. The last word has been said on this subject if there could be a last word on a subject like this - by the United Nations Secretary-General himself. It is a very valuable document which we have, coming from the United Nations, which gives us a co-relation between development and disarmament. We have been considering these two subjects separately, both are important in themselves. But what is more important than either is the co-relation between them. In this very laudable and successful attempt to co-relate these two vital factors, what has emerged is an object lesson for every thinking individual on this globe. The co-relation is like this, and I quote:

"This investigation suggests very strongly that the world can either continue to pursue the arms race with characteristic vigour or move consciously and with deliberate speed towards a more stable and balanced social and economic development within a more sustainable international economic and political order."

### And this is important:

"It cannot do both. It must be acknowledged that the arms race and development are in a competitive relationship particularly in terms of resources but also in the vital dimension of attitudes and perceptions. The main conclusion of this Report is that an effective relationship between disarmament and development can and must be established."

This is a very important conclusion which perhaps gives the lie to almost every theory and thesis that has existed on this subject before. It was considered possible to have a winnable war. It was considered possible to have a limited nuclear war and still ensure the survival of mankind. It was considered possible to have both development and armaments. All these beliefs cpg-86>

or myths that had been indulged in before have been exploded by this report which comes from the Secretary-General of the United Nations and, therefore, is a document which is not partisan, which cannot be considered partisan, which is objective as far as its contents go, as far as its investigation goes. Therefore, this is a new situaion, a qualitatively new situation whch every one will have to consider. We do not want this uncertainty to remain. We have three kinds of situations - a situation of war, a situation of peace, but in-between we have a situation of the cold war, which we find today very much in evidence. When we say that the cold war is at our very door-step, it means that we find ourselves in a situation wherein there is neither war nor peace but these exist all the ingredients of war-like tension, fear, uncertainty, not being able to take decisions. All these are inherent in the situation today. There is the ever present danger that this cold war can become a shooting war without notice. We will not know when it becomes a shooting war. We will have no options left when it does become a shooting war. Therefore, peace according to India - and here comes the wisdom of our generations of thinkers, several generations of thinkers for several millennia in this country - that they did not consider peace as a mere absence of war, the mere absence of fighting. The concept of peace in India has always been a positive, a comprehensive, a total concept. Peace, is not the peace of the grave. Peace is not silence. Peace, in other words, is harmony. That is the positive aspect of peace, positive manifestation of peace, peace in which every individual is in a harmonised condition with his environment, with his god, if you like, but with the universe if you do not like God, but harmony in all cases and that is the positive aspect, the positive content of peace according to us. This cold war, from the point of view of those who are practised in real-politik, might be convenient. But to the Indian mind and perhaps to the mind of any person belonging to a developing country where his socio-economic problems are paramount where t e solution of those problems, for the first time, has become his own responsibility but having got this opportunity for the first time, he finds himself completely inhibited, completely hamstrung by the atmosphere, what is it he can do? To him, therefore, the cold war is something much more undesirable. It is disasterous from the point of view of developing countries. We just do not want this. From some others point of view, it may be sometimes a matter of strategy to keep the cold war going, to keep the tensions going on. But for us, and the developing world, this is not so. This cannot be so.

Therefore, Sir, we have to strive for this harmony. And harmony between whom? Harmony among whom? Obviously between the countries of the world with different systems, with different beliefs, with different milieus and with different stages of development. Among all of them, there has to be harmony. And this is what we stand for and this is really the essence of what India believes as non-alignment.

## NON-ALIGNMENT

Non-alignment, again, is not just a negative concept. It is not

the absence of alignment. Since the name itself is sometimes misleading, it is apt to be considered as a negative concept, but we, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the whole non-aligned world, have gradually evolved the meanings and naunces of non-alignment. It was never a negative aspect. It was again a positive concept to be understood. Sir, it is a policy which, above all, makes it possible for the world to survive. It is not just a policy for the sake -of policy. Its pragmatic aspect is that if you want to exist, you have to co-exist. The only way to exist is to coexist. You just cannot be alone while all others have been annihilated. This approach is not possible in the modem world. And that is what non-alignment says. The Non-aligned movement stands for the co-existence of every one, every country, irrespective of its belief, irrespective of its system of Government, irrespective of whatever specialities or special features that, particular country might happen to have. So, nonalignment today is neither just. an ideology, nor just a policy, nor just an approach but again a <pg-87>

total view of life. The life of the universe, the life of the whole world, not just the life of one nation or one individual.

It is true that, as hon. Members have pointed out, non-alignment has certain important features, certain fixed landmarks. They cannot be changed and if they changed, non-alignment no longer remains non-alignment. I agree. Anti-imperialism, anti-colonialism, and today anti neo-colonialism. Yes. Granted. But then, it is just like the five blind men and the elephant, because you have to pick that characteristic of non-alignment which pertains to a particular situation. There are so many characteristics and out of all these we have to pick and choose those which apply particularly to the situation today. Therefore, there are several interpretations of non-alignment. I am saying this not because I want to indulge in theory but because this has become a very very crucial factor in the discussions between us and Pakistan.

What do the two countries understand by non-alignment? Do we understand the same thing? If we do, half the battle is won; more than half the task is completed. I will come to that a little later. But I am referring to it at this moment because this has assumed a very great importance in the current talks between us and Pakistan. Being neighbours we have to be non-aligned in the same sense. Being neighbours we have to understand non-alignment in the same sense. Being neighbours and being aware of the implications of the policy of neighbours vis-a-vis one another, we have to practise the same brand of non-alignment. This is very important.

We have had several difficulties while following the policy oe non-alignment because we started with a very distorted unrstanding of non-alignment outside the n-on-aligned fold. WeÛ 3 Šwere assa

iled time and again for being opportunistic, bein al and all kinds of epithets were used to run down nonalignment. There is a very interesting formulation which perhaps the person who made it intended as a point of criticism but which for fortuitous circumstances has become quite apt. He said, "Nonalignment is a policy by which a weak nation seeks influence out of proportion to its strength." This is very interesting. It was considered as perhaps a jibe. But it is true. And why not? The counter-question is: Why not? Today, there are more than 156 countries and we consider the sovereignty of each country to be equal to the sovereignty of any other country. Sovereignty does not depend on size; sovereignty does not depend on strength. It is only in the fitness of things that after the completion of the process of de-colonisation, which is very much at hand, there should be no question of any country's influence being measured in terms of its strength. And that is precisely what nonalignment stands for.

Why is it that every country immediately, after becoming independent, has run to the non-aligned fold, They could have waited for 10 or 15 or 20 years to see whether it was in their interest to re main outside or remain in this bloc or that bloc and then decide about non-alignment. It was possible for them to do so; it was open to them to do so. But every time in the last 20 years, we have seen that the moment a country becomes free, within one year, within two years, within months and, in fact, within days in many cases, they have promptly applied to the Non alignment Movement and become a part of the movement. Why is it so? It is because every country, when it becomes independent, thinks that the only way of saving its independence, the only way of maintaining its independence, is to become non aligned. It has seen the fate of many other countries which became aligned and therefore it becomes a very natural decision on the part of every independent country to become non-aligned....

Without being guilty of exaggeration or self-adultation, I would like to submit to the House that India has played her part extremely well as a non-aligned country within the Non-aligned Movement; the manner in which we have kept ourselves in touch with other countries of the movement has been effective and we have been active in all that has been taken by the movement, whether at the United Nations or otherwise....

Sir, now I would address myself to some -of the points raised by hon. Members <pg-88>

in regard to India's activity, not only within the movement but generally on issues confronting the world. In particular, certain points were raised. One, the conflicts between Iran and Iraq; number two, Namibia; then of course, the South East Asian problem, Afghanistan, etc., etc., I have answered all these points more than once in both Houses of Parliament, but I do not

mind briefly adverting to all of them, one after another, because it is good to keep the record uptodate all the time.

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

First I come to Iran-Iraq. It is a very unfortunate situation that two non-aligned countries are at war. This has certain implications. It is not merely a war between two countries, but its implications go deeper because this brings a bad name to the Non-aligned Movement itself. Several critics outside the movement have got the opportunity and have made full use of this opportunity of condemning the movement, criticising it and showing it up as something of a sham, because when a movement which stands for peace and swears by peace finds two of its important members engaged in an endless war, what kind of nonalignment is this? What kind of peacemaking is this? These questions have been thrown at us.

It is true that this war has had a deleterious effect on the image of the movement as such. But without trying to justify the war, I would like to say that this criticism also is rather unwarranted. The nonaligned had never said that there are no differences among them. They are not a monolith. A movement consisting of about 100 countries - more than 95 countries - of all kinds of ideologies, all kinds of systems, all kinds of persuasions, all kinds of relationships inter se - a movement like this at any given time cannot be expected to have absolutely no differences within itself. This kind of a scenario is not possible. It would be ideal if it is so. We all want it to be so. I am sure every member of the movement wants it to be so. But when it comes to certain national aspirations, cetrain historical vicissitudes reflecting in disparities between States, whether they are non-aligned States or aligned aligned States or non-nonaligned States, certain conflict situations do arise however sadly. We have to deal with these situations and try to see that an early end to the conflict comes about. India has been engaged in doing this. In fact I could say with some kind of authenticity that there is hardly any aspect of the Iraq-Iran war and the dispute which we have not fully examined and on which we are not fully prepared, provided the gambit of peace opens. What has happened is that the gambit has not opened. I cannot possibly sit and find a solution for Iraq and Iran without Iran and Iraq both agreeing to a solution being found. They have their own reasons. There is no question of blaming either of them or both of them. The situation today is that after several attempts to bring them together, after several visits to both countries, after several meetings of the four Foreign Ministers who were constituted into a committee to go into this question and after constantly being in touch with other bodies and individuals who were engaged in the same effort, namely, Mr. Olaf Palme of Sweden and the Islamic Conference, after doing all this, all of us, not only the nonaligned but Mr. Palme himself and the others of the Islamic Conference have come to the conclusion that as of today conditions are not yet ripe, are not yet congenial for taking the

next step, the concrete step in bringing about peace. We have put forward several alternatives. We have put forward several directions in which solutions could lie.

We have discussed with both the countries; we have considered the possibility of a cease fire and withdrawal; we have considered the possibility of how a withdrawal can become a fait accompli without being disturbed later. We have considered the possibility of keeping Shaital-Arab in a state of repair, bringing it into a state of repair and keeping it going, without the question of sovereignty becoming a hurdle in its being used. All these possibilities have been gone into. We have gone into every scrap of paper that is available on the subject for the last 130 years - historical, legal, constitutional, League of Nations background, every aspect has been 

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gone into. But, the question, as of today, is that we are not in a position to take the next step and that is where we stop and we have to stop. After all, this is something between two States, two Sovereign States, and no one has the power to force either or both of them to agree to conform to certain solutions. The fact, however, remains, Mr. Speaker, that both the countries have welcomed our efforts. They have not closed their options; they continue to say that the non-aligned group is welcome and that they are prepared to talk to the group. We have done so more than once. In fact, we have done this to such an extent that it is difficult for us to pay another visit unless we are sure that something positive can happen, something can come out of the visit. So, we have been in touch with each other and, in spite of the fact that such elaborate preparation and exercise have been made by the Group, we find ourselves right now in no position to undertake another visit or another attempt to find a solution. nor even indicate the possible lines of solution. This is the unfortunate. situation which we have to face; we have to remedy it at the earliest but there it is. When I go to Kuwait in the next three or four days, for another meeting of the Non-aligned Bureau, we shall review once again the position as it has emerged in the past few weeks and, if there is any opening, any kind of opening, for a further step to be taken or a visit to be undertaken, I assure the House that we shall certainly o so. It is only a few days from today and if something good happens, let us all wish that these two countries, friendly to India, important countries in the Non-aligned Movement, will be spared the traumatic experience of this prolonged war.

## **NAMIBIA**

Next, Sir, is Namibia. There was a suggestion, a veiled suggestion perhaps, that we are not doing as much for Namibia as we ought to, in any case, we are not doing for Namibia what we did for Angola. These are rather difficult comparisons. It is just like comparing your right eye with your left eye and saying

which of the two you want. That kind of a comparison is not on and is not right. We did a lot for Angola. We are doing a lot for Namibia too in different circumstances. What we are doing for Namibia is something different from what we did for Angola. Therefore, there could be no comparison.

Right now, Mr. Speaker, an Indian has just been nominated by the Secretary General as the U.N. Commissioner for Namibia. That is where it begins. The person who is put in charge of the entire question of Namibia hereafter is an Indian. He is one of our officials - a senior diplomat from India.... We have also given material assistance to Namibia: channelled through their sole representative SWAPO. Now, I would not like to go into figures as to so many dollars and things like that; but I would like to say that we have given substantial financial support for the U.N. Fund for Namibia; U.N. Institute for Namibia; Special Non-aligned Fund for Namibia: Gifts of medicines and blankets and Grant-in-Aid to SWAPO mission in New Delhi. On all these counts what we have done for Namibia is, I submit, substantial and if more is needed we are prepared to do more. Recently the representative of SWAPO came and met me. When I went to Lusaka, there again their representative met me and I told him clearly there there is no question of our not doing what is needed for Namibia. Let their representative come and meet us here in Delhi for their office. for the conduct of their struggle and whatever is needed India will do. I would like to repeat that promise, that whatever is needed India will do.

things that is all that we can do. There fore, when we say 'enough' we really do not know what is 'enough'. That is the situation. We will have to go along and see what can be done and whatever is needed we are prepared to do. That is our attitude and our position, which is much more important than what has been done on a particular date. Namibia today is the bastion of colonialism which the whole world has to unite and break. Where is the question of any limit on this? What ever is needed will be done.

ARAB-ISRAEL CONFLICT

Sir, on the Arab-Israel question, of course, Members have rightly pointed out the blatant acts of Israel against the Palestinians and our stand on the question has always been crystal clear. The forthcoming meeting of the Non-aligned Bureau is going to discus ead-bare and whatever decisions are taken will naturally be readily implemented by India and, I am sure, on that score there will be no holding back. India's case on this question, as Members are aware, is very clear that no nation has the right to occupy and retain by force territory which does not belong to it. All people have a right to determine for themselves the form of Government they would wish to have. Recognised frontiers cannot be violated and all nations have the right to live in peace and security within such frontiers. All disputes should be resolved through negotiations without recourse to use of force. Sir, at this stage I would like to make a general statement with regard to these questions which arise: 'what did you say on such and such a statement issued by such and such a person?' - as if my job is only to react to statements'. I would like to say that I have my positive approach, my positive stand, on each problem. So long as I have that, why don't I ask the other man how far he agrees with me? Why is it that all the time I am being asked how far I agree with some one else? I have my stand. India has its stand on disarmament. India has its stand on the Middle-East question. India has its stand on many of these issues. Sometimes there is a danger in your running after some one and trying to agree or disagree with him partially, because, it can only be partial. Since you have your own stand, if you. wish to compare your stand and relate it to somebody else's, you are always likely to commit mistakes. This has been the dilemma before us on many, many matters. In respect of our friends also, we had to disoblige them and tell them: 'yes, we agree with you generally, but we have our own stand.' This has happened time and again in the UN and this is bound to happen. We are a non-aligned country. On many matters we are likely to find ourselves not in consonance with one view or the other view or with both. And therefore we have to be able to tell both of them that on a matter on which India has a positive, self-contained, comprehensive stand, we should not be asked to go out of the way to say that we agree to this extent with this stand or we endorse this, or we don't endorse. This is not on. The Fahd plan for instance. We have welcomed it. But, what has happened to the plan? We don't want this to happen. We have not opposed the Fahd plan. We have endorsed it. We have supported it. But having supported it, what has happened to the plan is something over which we have no control. And, once you identify yourself with a particular stand beyond a point, then your manoeuverability and flexibility and the options open to you all these closed. And that is why, when a question like this is raised, one has to always keep in mind the evolving situation and we have kept our options open. It may be a very good stand that we are taking or endorsing today. But if that option is not ultimately accepted, if it becomes a nonstarter, what is it we do? We do not want to be really seen as

endorsing and being completely wedded to a stand which becomes a non-starter, and later, finding ourselves in a position not to do anything. So, that much flexibility we have to keep, while generally endorsing and supporting wherever such support is warranted.

#### **AFGHANISTAN**

Now I come to the perpetual or at least for the present perpetual Šquestion of

Afghanistan. Dr. Swamy was asking me in advance whether I am going to say anything at all. What I would say will be repetitive. But, I am sure, Dr. Swamy has forgotten what I said already. So, I shall be only refreshing his memory. I would like to read from the statement which I made in this parliament within 6 months of the induction of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. I had been to Moscow. For hours and hours I had occasion to discuss this question there and I made a statement in parliament which perhaps made certain eyebrows go up here. But we stick to this statement. I would like to repeat it is as many times as necessary because this is our stand. Sir, I said:

"Our approach to the problem has been as follows:

We are opposed to the presence of foreign troops in any country. The Soviet Union had announced that Soviet assistance to Afghanistan was limited in time, purpose and scale and did not present a threat to security and stability in this region. However, reports coming out of Afghanistan during the past few months, even after they are discounted for the inevitable interested propaganda element, do seem to suggest that in view of he situation there, the hope that I e Soviet assistance to Afghanistan could indeed remain limited in time as originally intended, is not very strong.

"Our fear is that beyond a reasonable time frame, this could well come to pass and this is why we urge that till a stage has come, when ways and means other than military, should be devised to bring about a solution to the problem while this is still within the range of possibility. The emergence of a political solution in Afghanistan has, therefore, acquired an urgency greater than ever before.

Now, I cannot think of a more categorical statement than this. Maybe phraseology, again, could differ but not the substance. We sincerely believe in this, we sincerely believe that the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan is in the good of all concerned. We sincerely believe that conditions have to be created for the withdrawal of those troops from Afghanistan. Therefore, we sincerely believe that a political solution is necessary. Again we sincerely believe that for a political solution a dialogue is necessary. I cannot just think of a

political solution without a dialogue. Some idea came from some quarter saying that we will have a meeting first without the parties' concerned and then we will call them later. This is something like putting the cart before the horse. This did not take off the ground and therefore the matter remains there.... I have been asking friends in the Consultative Committee and otherwise - if anyone could think of anything that India could do. I am not ascribing to myself all knowledge of what to do; I am throwing open the question; it is as open to me, as to anyone else, if India could do anything.

One brilliant idea that was expressed to me was: "Why don't you offer Delhi as the venue for a meeting of all concerned?" To which I very respectfully replied that they were not out in search of a venue; what was needed was will; venue would follow.... Therefore, we have not really received many suggestions, practical suggestions, on which one could take an initiative. How do you take an initiative on a matter, to which you are not a party, but on which you are concerned, and those who are parties to it do not seem to feel the urgency? For whatever reasons, they do not feel like coming to the negotiating table. How do you find a political solution in such a situation?

#### SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Sir, now, I would like to briefly refer to South East Asia. I have, on the Kampuchean question, evidence lined up in this very House. A Parliamentary delegation headed by Shri Chandrajit Yadav and in which the present Commerce Minister, Shri Shivraj Patil was a Member - and I don't remember the names of the other Members; Shri Gadgil was also a Member - visited Kampuchea. They visited Vietnam. They came back and gave a report on the situation in Kampuchea.... Our Members of Parliament came and gave me a unanimous report. An official, who has nothing to do with politics, who was deputed by FAO (Food and Agricultural Organisation) in Rome, who happened to be an official in the Indian Administrative Service, a retired official, went to Kampuchea and to Vietnam. He stayed there for several weeks. He was sent there to make an assessment of the food requirements of the country, because FAO is interested in Food. He could not have visited the country, could not have gone to every place, but for the fact that he was assisted by some Government. He could not have gone on his own. He went, and after several weeks came back.

He happened to be known to me. He gave me a report which corroborates the report given by Shri Chandrajit Yadav and the other Members who accompanied him. In effect the report says that Hang Samrin Government is in substantial control of the country. Now, Sir, I would like to keep aside other considerations. Whether it is enough, whether it is sufficient that control is exercised by a Government and whether such a government should receive recognition is a question which, of course, one has to address oneself to. But at the same time I would first take the average citizen of Kampuchea as my reference point. Everyone has agreed in this House and elsewhere that the Pol Pot regime dieserved to go and that the Pol Pot regime should not come back. On these two there is unanimity. I have not come across a single Government or a representative of a single Government, who

On these two there is unanimity. I have not come across a single Government or a representative of a single Government, who pleaded that Pol Pot has to come back. So, it is not only in this country or in this House, but all over that there is no support to the return to Pol Pot. Now what are we left with? If there has to be a Government, what is the average Kampuchean going to ask for? It is true that the Heng Samrin Government has been assisted by the troops from Vietnam. Agreed: but that is the Government which the Kampuchean got in lieu of the Pol Pot Government whose return he does not want. Now, until you find a better Government, until you find a political alternative, is there any choice left, except to deal with this Government? And this is precisely what we are doing. If you don't recognize that Government, it means you don't recognize any Government.

That is the position. That happens to be the position of many other countries - curiously. You ask them which Government they recognize. They are mum. They criticize you for having recognized Heng Samrin Government. You ask them why is it that Pol Pot is still sitting in the U.N. on behalf of Kampuchea. Some have derecognized him. Some have de-recognized him, but still tolerate him. Some have neither de-recognized, nor tolerate. They do not know what they stand for. Should that be India's position on Kampuchea? I am sorry that this cannot be the position of a Government which has certain clearcut views. And that is why we have taken a clear line. Now we are in a position to help Kampuchea. If there is anything that Kampuchea needs even more than recognition, it is help. We have recognized, with a view to be able to help them. The same gentleman who went there on behalf of FAO, has now gone to Kampuchea on behalf of the Government of India. We have sent him with a team, a high-power team consisting of members from several Ministries. All of them, together, went there; and today, they are in the process of submitting a report to the Government on what is to be done for Kampuchea.

Has any other country done this? Has any country professing the deepest sympathies for the people of Kampuchea, ever thought of doing it? We have done it; and we are going to see what we can do; we will do to the utmost, whatever Mr. G. V. K. <pg-93>

Rao and his committee recommend. So, we have taken the pragmatic line. We have the line which is practical, which is really useful to the people of Kampuchea; and we don't deserve to be criticized for this. One may have one's difference of opinion. But the point is that ultimately, what has been taken by Government of India is a pragmatic approach, a pragmatic line; and this is going to yield results as nothing else will.

This was criticized in some South East Asian countries, to start with; but I am glad to say that since no alternative emerged, since even a conference of the United Nations on Kampuchea did not yield results, is not likely to yield results because it became a one sided conference - something like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark - so finally every one is now realizing that a political solution within the region is the only answer.

Unfortunately, however, it is not possible in the short run to find a political solution, or even to make an effort for a political solution within the region. The reasons are obvious. I went to Vietnam. I went to Thailand. In fact, I was afraid that this would be misunderstood, at least in one country or even both. But it so happened that both countries not only did not misunderstand it, but welcomed it; because they said: 'You can at least be a conduit, not for arms, but for opinions.'

I went to Vietnam first. We had a detailed discussion. From there, I went to Bangkok; and again we had a discussion on the same subject. It appeared to me - and I told the Press there also - that on both sides there was a desire for a solution on the lines which we have suggested. But neither side is prepared to commit itself openly, clearly and firmly to this line. This is going to take time. This is not going to be simply between two countries. Again, there are some bigger countries looming large behind. So, this has become complicated, as it always was. Therefore, it takes time. It takes a good deal of effort; and even there, it was very clear that countries like India on the question of recognition - on which Asean has a difference with us - have taken a stand which is more practical than simply polemic. They have told us that they do expect India to play a role at the appropriate time.. They agree that this is not the appropriate time and, therefore, we are prepared to play that role, if and when we are called upon to do SO.

#### **CHINA**

About China, yesterday there was a suggestion which was not based on facts, that we are trying to drag our feet in relation to the dialogue with China. It is obvious that when a delegation goes to a country and comes back, you don't ask for another delegation by the next flight from there.... When a delegation goes and comes back, there is a lot of home-work to do. We have to go into every word that was said on both sides; and we have to see the possibilities of the next step. That is what we have been doing;

and what they have been doing. Again I really do not know why a complaint should come from the wrong quarter. The Chinese have not told us that the time has come for the next step. We have been in touch with them. There is no question of their complaining to us. And finally it has been decided that a delegation will come from China in the next one or two months. It is quite a reasonable time. So, there is no question of dragging our feet. We do not take decisions to drag our feet. For 20 years, we had these strained relations. Now that the dialogue has started, we shall continue to explore all possibilities of this dialogue fructifying....

### SRI LANKA

About our neighbours, I don't think that I have to go into each and every question, every neighbour. Generally, statements have been made in regard to our relations with all the countries separately and together. I would like to clarify just one or two matters which were raised yesterday. One hon. Member said that the question of Statelessness in Sri Lanka needs to be solved. I would like to assure him that this has been the approach of both the Governments. It will be pertinent to tell the House at this stage that about 90 per cent of the problem has been solved. It has taken more than 17 years,

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but for various, reasons, not all on our side. We need not go into that, except to note that 90 per cent of the problem has been solved. According to our calculation, the number of those of Indian origin who remain Stateless is in the neighbourhood of 100,000 (one lakh). There was some other figure given by another member in the other House, but, I think, we are closer to the correct figure. Whatever the figure, the question is that it Is manageable. We would like to solve this problem based on the wishes of the individual concerned; we would not like to foist anything on an unwilling person. If he does not want to come to India, there is no point in forcing him to come. If he wants to come to India, there is no point in stopping him from coming. That is the general approach which both the Governments have accepted and now what remains is a kind of verification of what the wishes of those people are. So, on that basis we hope to solve this problem and I assure the House that there should be no insurmountable difficulties as far as we can imagine now.

### **BANGLADESH**

About Bangladesh, the House is aware of the recent developments. And I am sure, I would not be called upon to make any categorical statement one way or the other. We hope that relations between the two countries will continue to remain friendly, and whatever progress has been achieved during the past months will continue to be achieved and on some of the issues we hope to be able to make further progress at the appropriate time. Naturally, we have

to be very cautious in a situation like this. But on the whole, I am hopeful that the friendly relations between the two countries will continue.

## INDO-PAK RELATIONS

Now, I come to Indo-Pak relations, on which much has been said during the debate. Here again, I would prefer to say as little as possible, because that seems to be in order, in view of the situation. It is not question of commenting on what has been done. That is hardly necessary. I am confident that what has been done has the full endorsement of the nation and Parliament. So, I do not have to go into that again.

What we have to address ourselves to is not the question of what we are going to sign; we have had the history many 'No-War' pacts. One hon. Member vesterday went into those matters. So, we do not need a repetition of that experience. We want a 'No-War Pact' as an abiding relationship, to reflect an abiding relationship between the two countries rather than a mere document between the two countries. There is a world of difference between the two. Therefore, as I just said in relation to non-alignment, we have to clear our minds on several matters. As the House is aware, we had exchanged aides-memoire. Now, our aide-memoire says that our relations will be based on the Simla Agreement. Their aide-memoire says that our relations will be based on the United Nations Charter. Our relations with every country fin the world, every other country in the world, are based on the United Nations Charter. Are our relations with Pakistan also to be based on that or is there anything else? When we took up this matter in our discussions, naturally, many factors were common in both these aides-memoire; it is not that they gave an altogether new document to us. No. It is a question of emphasis. It is a question of what you consider right and specially relevant between these two countries. It is a question of how you look at your policies. It is a question of how much confidence you generate in each other in regard to each other's bonafides, each other's policies being firmly adhered to. Now, I say that I am not giving bases to any outside power and Pakistan says, well, bases have not been asked for from us, bases have not been promised by us. Again, to say that a country committing that it will not give bases is tantamount to surrendering sovereignty - how do we view that statement? Apparently India can surrender sovereignty, Pakistan cannot - How is that? It is a simple question but very subtle. One has to go about it very carefully. I do not say, we have come to an impasse., No. I do not say that there is a stalemate. No. But when we went into < pg-95 >

these matters, we found that these are certain aspects into which we have to go further. And we came to the conclusion that these formulations could be gone into and we could eventually find acceptable formulations on all matters. That was our optimism.

That was the optimistic note on which Mr. Agha Shahi left India. So, I am placing both sides before the House just to impress the need to be careful because we are doing something for all time and it has to abide for all time; it has to endure for all time. Therefore, please bear with the Government. There is no difference in intentions. I do not think that any Member really feels that there is any other intention or motive on the part of Government. No. The question is, how you go about it. We are in possession of certain material. I am prepared to share it at the proper time with the Members here. There is no question of withholding anything. But we are at a crucial stage. Let us handle it. Then we will come to you. Nothing will happen behind the back of Parliament....

# NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

There are other matters like the South South etc. which, according to me, are very important... As a result of the failure of the special session on global negotiations in 1980, you maya8 3 Šremember that everyone found that the world had reached an impasse. It was at that time that Chancellor Kreiski of Austria and President Portillo of Mexico thought of calling a meeting of the heads of Governments or States, as the case may be, of certain countries. We were called, as Foreign Minister, to prepare for such a meeting. We paid two visits to Vienna. At first, there was a lot of opposition to this, a lot of scepticism about this; what are you going to do? If you cannot have the global negotiations at the United Nations level, how do you expect 20, 30 or 40 countries, arbitrarily chosen, to come together, and to find a solution? These were the questions posed before us.

Frankly, not many of us were really sanguine about the whole thing. But, it so happened that these two leaders, one from the developing world and one from the developed world, were determined to see that some diaologue takes place between these select countries, similarly drawn from the developing world and the developed world. Meanwhile, the Ottawa Summit took place, the Ottawa Summit of the Industrialised Countries and, immediately after that, when we the Foreign Ministers were in New York, we came to the conclusion that unless we found a favourable opening in the Ottawa Summit, there is no point in our advising our Heads; to go to Cancun.

So, it was not as though we were having great expectation from the proposed meeting. We approached it cautiously. We found that there was an opening in the Declaration of the Ottawa Summit and we found that the stage was set to have a meeting, as originally proposed, in Cancun.

What came out of the meeting in Cancun? What comes out when 23 Heads of States or Governments come together? What decision could they take on behalf of humanity? They never wanted to take any

decision; they never said that they were going to take decisions. But if you go into the documents that came out, you will find that it was a meeting of minds. No one can deny that it was a meeting of minds. The question of food, the question of agriculture, the question of energy, all these questions, very vital to the developing world, come up in the Cancun Summit and there was positive response from the industrialised countries.

Do you think that was a mean achievement? We cannot show achievements in terms concrete; but in terms of ideas, in terms of acceptances, in terms of responses, it was a great success. After that, what is more natural than to have a meeting of the developing countries themselves, in order to see whether the matter is really proceeding forward. On the question of collective self-reliance, about which we have been talking for years and years and years, what is it that we can do about it? Is it not natural for leaders of a developing country, to think of having a meeting like this?

### NEW DELHI CONSULTATIONS

This again was not a meeting for taking decisions, as the very name suggests. They are called "New Delhi Consultations." The consultations were successful in the sense that several conclusions have been arrived at. You have heard the Finance Minister's statement this morning about IDA. Could anyone have normally imagined that the Government of UK, which had recently gone back on IDA, would restore its original contribution and also undertake to make efforts, along with India, in order to persuade other countries also to follow suit? This has happened as a result of the New Delhi Consultations, or in pursuance of those consultations, because in pursuance of those consultations, our Prime Minister took up the matter with the Prime Minister of U.K.

This was one of the points that was raised, discussed and decided upon in this meeting, in the New Delhi Consultations.

"It was agreed that initiative should be taken at a high political level about IDA."

I am reading from the briefing of Shri Parthasarathi.

"Negative trends in levels of contribution and efforts by the USA to prejudice the time frame of IDA should be resisted."

In pursuance of this, certain follow-up action was taken, it has succeeded and today we can say that something good has happened to the entire developing world. The cut has been restored and similar efforts we will have to continue to make. This is not all, of course not the be-all and end-all of things but an effort which has been made has succeeded in such a short time and therefore, such consultations should not be seen in terms of the

actual yield or actual outcome of a particular meeting, but in the general trend that one sees in international economic cooperation.

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Sir, I would not like to repeat the figures in regard to the economic cooperation which India has with several countries, This has been brought before the House, cited in the House many times before. Both technical and the capital investment together amounts to over Rs. 3000 crores, which is not a small sum for a country in India's situation. I could go on citing many other figures, but that is hardly necessary. India has not only been talking about economic cooperation, has not only been talking about a new international economic order, but in our own way, to the extent we can, we have been extending assistance and cooperation to other developing countries both in the technical and the economic field. At least with 55 or 60 or 70 countries we are having these schemes of cooperation. With some we are proceeding fast, but with others we have not been able to proceed fast because of various constraints from both sides. So, this is quite satisfactory and we will continue with these efforts. **PASSPORTS** 

There are many other matters into which I need not go. I have taken very long time. I am sorry. About passports and other things points have been raised. I would like to tell the hon. Members that all aspects of the issue of passports, the delays or the difficulties, will be examined. We have been examining them during the last six or seven months in an intensive manner, some matters have come to light, certain corrective action has been taken, now I am going to have a full meeting of all the Regional Passport Officers so that I could hear them and find out where the shoe is pinching 'and we could take whatever steps are needed in order to see that these irregularities are minimised.

About overseas Indians, also, points have been raised. That is another question which is not very easy to solve because we do not have all the powers. What is it we can do within the powers we have? Whatever we can do is done by way of persuasion. The question of U.K. riots and other things have figured in both the Houses and what all we could do to help we have done and we will continue to do.

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These are some of the important matters which came up for discussion in the debate. I would respectfully submit that the consensus which every one agrees there is on foreign affairs needs to be nurtured, maintained and strengthened.

On behalf of the Government I would like to assure the House that we shall do whatever is possible, from our point of view, within our power, to do this, to strengthen this consensus. Thank you very much.

A INDIA PAKISTAN TUNISIA IRAN IRAQ NAMIBIA AFGHANISTAN SWEDEN KUWAIT ANGOLA FRANCE ZAMBIA ISRAEL RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VIETNAM ITALY DENMARK THAILAND CHINA SRI LANKA BANGLADESH AUSTRIA MEXICO CANADA UNITED KINGDOM

**Date**: Mar 31, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statement in the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid

Following is text of the message by the External Affairs Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, to the Chairman of the Special Committee Against Aparheid in New York on Mar 19, 1982:

The international day for the elimination of racial discrimination is observed each year to mark the anniversary of the, tragedy of Sharpville in South Africa. On this day, while paying homage to the heroic martyrs, I wish to reaffirm India's firm support to the people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their just struggle for the fulfilment of their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and dignity.

India's total opposition and abhorrence of all forms of racism, racial discrimination and apartheid is well-known. We believe that the evil system of apartheid, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security, is a blot on the conscience of mankind. India was privileged to be the first country to raise the issue of racism in South Africa at the United Nations in 1946. Earlier, the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, had raised his voice against this affront to mankind. India was also among the first countries to break off relations in all fields with South Africa in protest against its pernicious policies.

Human dignity and the well-being of the individual can be guaranteed only under conditions of full enjoyment of fundamental rights and freedoms, irrespective of colour, creed, class or birth. These noble principles have been duly enshrined in the Constitution of India.

INDIA'S CONSISTENT SUPPORT

Apartheid is an abomination which must be totally erased because it is an insult to humanity. India shares the deep agony which the people of South Africa suffer. We have consistently supported and honoured the cause of the South African people in every international forum. We have felt anguish and shock at every brutality inflicted by the imperialists and racists on the freedom and dignity-loving people of South Africa.

India has also strongly disapproved of South Africa's moves to subvert the U.N. plan for the peaceful settlement of the question of Namibia. Long ago we recognised SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia and have invited SWAPO to open its office in New Delhi.

On behalf of the Government and the people of India, it reiterate that India will continue to give all out support to the courageous people of South Africa and Namibia in their struggle to secure political freedom and human dignity and I believe that the day is riot very far when they will be able to achieve their cherished goal.

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DIA USA SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA

**Date**: Mar 19, 1982

# Volume No

1995

# UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Minister of Defence R. Venkataraman's Speech at Banquet Hostedby Marshal D. F. Ustinov

Following is text of the speech made by the Minister of Defence, Shri R. Venkataraman, at the banquet hosted by Marshal D. F. Ustinov, Minister of Defence of USSR at New Delhi on Mar 19, 1982:

Your Excellency Marshal Ustinov, distinguished members of the Soviet delegation and friends.

It has been a great pleasure for all of us to have you with us, even though for a short while. We wish you could have stayed with us longer for there is so much to see in this country. Even in this short period, it has been our endeavour to enable Marshal Ustinov and his Delegation to see some of our defence establishments as also some places of historic interest. I was glad to learn that these visits had been useful as well as agreeable.

We also welcomed the opportunity provided by your visit for a fruitful exchange of views on matters of interest to both our countries. I have no doubt that your visit to India will provide further impetus to the development of our mutually beneficial cooperation which is a factor of peace and stability in the region and in the world.

### PROMOTION OF PEACE AND HARMONY

I am grateful to Marshal Ustinov for his kind invitation to visit the Soviet Union and I hope to be able to avail of it at a mutually convenient time. I am quite sure that periodic exchanges of this nature will lead to better understanding and to the further strengthening of Indo-Soviet relations. Ours is a friendship, long tested by time and situations. May it remain steadfast and further strengthen. Both India and the Soviet Union wish to promote peace and harmony in the world. I am sure that our combined efforts in this direction will bear fruitful results.

Excellencies and gentlemen, may I request you to raise your glasses to the health and happiness of His Excellency L. I. Brezhnev, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, to the health and success Of our distinguished and honoured guests, His Excellency Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, Minister of Defence, and the members of his Delegation to ever growing friendship between India and the Soviet Union.

A INDIA

**Date**: Mar 19, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Indo-Soviet on Cooperation in Water Resources Signed

Following is text of the Press Release issued in New Delhi on Mar 26, 1982:

India and the U.S.S.R. signed here today a Protocol to develop and enlarge cooperation in the field of irrigation and water management.

Shri Kedar Panday, Union Minister of Irrigation signed the

Protocol on behalf of India and his Excellency Mr. N. F. Vasiliev, Minister of Land Reclamation and Water Management signed for his country.

The two sides confirmed their intention to develop and enlarge the economic, scientific and technical cooperation in the field of irrigation and water management for the solution of problems of mutual interest.

U.S.S.R. to study the work being done by the Soviet organisations, in the field of biological control of submerged aquatic weeds in irrigation systems. Soviet specialists will visit India to study the work being done in the Central Water and Power Research Station, Pune and the National Institute of Hydrology, Roorkee and to discuss the programme of cooperation on questions related to physical and mathematical stimulations of large canals and hydraulic structures.

Both sides agreed to further develop on scientific lines the conjunctive use of the ground and surface water resources in a systematic and rational manner and to study a number of schemes in both India and the U.S.S.R. in order to evolve suitable criteria for optimum development of the water resources.

Both countries will exchange ideas on the problems of reclamation of saline soils. A meeting of India and Soviet experts will be held in India for the development of the programmes of joint studies between the two countries in this field. Both sides will also exchange information and technical literature on the problem of enlargement of life expectancy of silted reservoirs in their respective countries. They will meet in U.S.S.R. in 1984 to decide the programme of cooperation on this problem.

Both sides will jointly draw up a detailed programme whereby some engineers will be deputed to the Soviet Union this year to study Soviet practices and techniques in the field of designing high earth and rock-filled dams and concrete dams on non-rocky foundations.

In 1983 discussions will be held in the U.S.S.R. between the Indian and Soviet Organisations on criteria for formulation of regional and inter-basin water transfers.

DIA USA LATVIA

**Date**: Mar 26, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### UNITED KINGDOM

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at Lord Mayor's Reception

Following is text of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi at the Reception hosted in her honour by the Lord Mayor of London at the Mansion House in London on Mar 24, 1982

It is indeed a privilege and a pleasure to be with you, Your Worship, and the other eminent personalities whom you have invited. The city of London has a special place in the story of our world. Its influence has extended beyond the lives of those who inhabited its precincts or even the United Kingdom, and has affected the fortunes and cultures of peoples scattered over various parts of the globe. For a couple of centuries, decisions guiding our own fate were taken here. But in spite of an empire which straddled the globe many in England neither knew nor were interested in the populations of their vast dominions. It was not so long ago that 'The naked fakir' walked up the steps of Buckingham Palace. Much has changed since then, Even the reason for Mahatma Gandhi's shedding his clothes no longer exists. He wanted to feel at one with the people. Now the people of India, except for certain tribal areas, have and wear more clothes and no one is starving.

It does seem incongruous to speak of poverty after a sumptuous meal. But we cannot wish away the spectres that haunt us. If we enjoy something, that is all the more reason for wanting others to have it too.

Etched on India's political consciousness is the experience that neither freedom nor prosperity can long exist in isolation. cpg-100>

We believe in self-reliance and have been working towards it. Each year sees increase in the areas irrigated, in the new industries coming up, the number of students and programmes for social services and to bring relief to the weaker sections. But these improvements are lost in the surging and increasing population.

Economic self-reliance means' not diminishing but augmenting cooperation with other countries. Europe and America have helped us with technology and investment in the modernisation of our industry and in agricultural processing. Aid is important for development but there can be no doubt that trade gives greater

internal strength. In the city of London I do not have to dilate on the virtues of commerce.

## AID SQUEEZE By DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

This is a specially difficult period for us, for just when the countries of Asia, Africa and Central and Southern America, are reeling under the impact of the oil crisis, aid has dropped. Sources of concessional assitance are becoming less generous, thus denying developing countries the capital inputs they need for basic development. While all other prices are rising, those of primary products and minerals are falling. The few manufactured goods or craft products which we can export come up against the walls of protection in countries, with purchasing power.

Of the steps conceived by the International Community to deal with such issues of interdependence among nations and interrelationships of problems, global dialogue and negotiations are the most important and far-reaching. But prolonged discussion in the United Nations is still gropping in its effort to launch them and to initiate a process of International Economic Cooperation. It would be truly unfortunate if this dialogue were allowed to dry up in the desert sands of confrontation and lack of understanding.

The demands of the poor are. not meant to enfeeble the rich and powerful. Progress in developing societies, will help to stimulate the economies of the industrialised. Expansion of the absorptive capacities of the developing will resuscitate their productive capacities. This in turn will make available to the developed more resources to commit to the developing for the revitalisation of both.

The human species is one and cannot long live in half-want and half-opulence, or half-free, half-enslaved. The present divisions of the world are arbitrary and ephemeral. Divided into the so-called 'haves' and 'have-nots' the two tend to foster mutually antagonistic views. Disenchantment overtakes the desire to work for cooperative effort. Impatience and resentment replace sober dialogue. As the panorama of history unfolds,, now one and soon another part of the world-stage is lit up. Those who mould policies should learn from historical experience - how impermanent are systems, how strong the power of ideas and ideals.

# NEW DELHI CONSULTATIONS

Recently, India was host to a meeting of a few developing countries to discuss what generally is described as 'North-South' and 'South-South' issues. Personally I dislike such terms. 'North-South' tends to perpetuate in our minds the chasm between the rich and the poor. But whatever be the current appellation,

the regrettable fact remains that the gap is widening and billions of people in underdeveloped countries are finding themselves more and more handicapped in their struggle against the inequities, of poverty and the humiliations of economic backwardness. The issue is aggravated by the impression among developing countries that the developed ones because of their own difficulties are increasingly reluctant to take the few small steps necessary to ease the situation, and consider that giving one-two-hundredths of their annual income is too much.

Certain other trends in the progress of multi-lateral economic cooperation are indeed disturbing. Take financial institutions. Respect for their jurisdiction, competence and functions is strongly and rightly advocated. However, the pressures which are now mounting, might well limit their efficacy and render them vulnerable to the turbulance of day-to-day foreign 
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policy politics. In Melbourne Meeting last year, Commonwealth Heads of Governments agreed that International Institutions should rise above ideologies. If we believe in preserving the multilateral character of these institutions, we should insulate them from ideological pressures and conflicts. It may be true that he who pays the piper calls the tune, but if this practice is extended to multilateral financial institutions, we shall have only one monotonous tune and may not be able to retain the trust of recipient countries. I spoke of this in Cancun. We look to active contribution from Britain in the dialogue between the industrialised North and the Developing South.

## SPIRIT OF SHARING

I view the world as one and dislike terms which have a divisive connotation. In current parlance the world is fragmented into various segments - four so far, and redivided into East and West, and North and South. Why should some consider themselves the first world? And for how long can this first world immunize itself from the ills of the other sections? But fashions in phrases are no less compelling than those in clothes, and in spite of one's better judgement, one cannot always avoid such cliches.

Human kind can go physically to the stars but its mind is unable to look clearly at the earth and the plight of fellow beings. The developing world asks not for condescension but for understanding, not sacrifice but sharing, not charity but partnership. To paraphrase Portia, this is what 'Blesseth him that gives and him that takes'.

Britain and India have had a long association. We share many values. The British took Indians to different parts of the world and many went on their own. Wherever they went, they laboured hard, regarded that country as their own, gave it their loyalty

and worked for its development. Similarly, they have contributed to the economic wellbeing of Britain and have added a new cultural dimension to British Society. 'The Festival of India', which has just opened, provides the younger generations, of this community, along with other Britons, a glimpse of India: the new in the old and the old in the new".

### ITED KINGDOM USA INDIA LATVIA RUSSIA

**Date**: Mar 24, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### UNITED KINGDOM

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Statement at Press Conference in London

Addressing a Press Conference at London on Mar 24, 1982 the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, in her opening statement, said:

It is always a pleasure to be in London especially so in spring time. I bring you greetings form the people of India.

I have always regarded London as a friend and have been here many times. As Prime Minister I came in 1971, not counting a brief stop-over on my return from Cancun. The last visit was three years ago, when I was out of Government. Since then there have been many changes in India. The political situation has stabilised. The economy has recovered. In 1977, when our Government fell, we had left large reserves of foreign exchange and food. Industry was in good shape. But within three years, there was much deterioration. Infrastructure had come to a halt. Inflation was running at 23 per cent. Two years of tremendous effort and a return to policies which had proved their efficacy have resulted in considerable improvement in agricultural and industrial production. Inflation which came down to 15 per cent last January is now as low as 2.6 per cent. The increases in the last year have been:

Power 10.8 per cent; railway movement 13.9 per cent; steel 17.2 per cent; nitrofertilizer 48.2 per cent; petroleum 56.9 per cent; irrigation 2.5 million hectares added; grain production this year will be 133 million tonnes; G.N.P. 7.5 per cent in 198081 and 4.5 per cent in 1981-82.

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Internationally India's voice is heard again in support of peace and greater international cooperation.

My present visit is primarily for the Festival of India. The British Prime Minister, the Government and leading cultural associations, have taken tremendous trouble for its organisation. We all appreciate this greatly. We have enlarged the festival's scope to give a fuller idea of the new as well as the old in India - the new in the old and the old in the new, as I said yesterday. The measure of the success of the festival is how far it will enable the British to understand India a little better, that it will, even in some small measure, change the strange and the unknown into the known, and misunderstanding into warm understanding.

I am particularly grateful to Mrs. Thatcher for the warmth of hospitality. This visit has deepened our friendship and relations. I have great regard and admiration for her personally although we may not agree on certain policies.

I cannot understand why there should be misgivings regarding the future of democracy in India. I have stated time and again my belief that for a country of India's size and diversity and for a people so individualistic, democracy is the only practical and workable system. It is healthy and is functioning effectively.

ITED KINGDOM INDIA USA LATVIA

**Date**: Mar 24, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **UNITED KINGDOM**

Science for Social Change: Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Lecture at Science Policy Foundation

Following is text of the address by the Prime Minister, Smt Indira Gandhi to the Science Policy Foundation in London on Mar 26, 1982:

I am somewhat overwhelmed at being asked to speak at a gathering of such eminent scientists. Why have you invited me? I presume it is because today's science and scientists are concerned with the problems and crises which confront us as nations and as individuals. And the problems of the under-developed countries have relevance for the rest.

Science is as old as time itself. It is a search, starting with

the instinct of selfsurvival; it is man's desire to stretch his awareness, to question and probe and know about himself and his environs.

Statecraft and science have had intimate relations from the beginning. The fate of kingdoms and dynasties has, been influenced by the skill of royal physicians. Some time before Archimedes' inventive genius was enlisted to defend Syracuse, a major work of governance was written by Kautilya in India. He described at length the duties of governmental functionaries in relation to mining, metallurgy, assay of coins, maintaining the purity of gold, forest produce, agriculture, classification of land, public health and so on. A historian has commented: 'By going through the book, a modem reader will get the impression that science and technology received the fullest possible attention and utilization, through the establishment of several departments charged with one or many technical subjects, for efficiently running the governmental administration. Will it be an exaggeration to say that some kind of a science policy existed in India during the time of the Arthashastra?'

## INDIA'S SCIENTIFIC OUTLOOK

A number of scientists, have remarked on the striking modernity of ancient Indian and Chinese thought. In these ancient and complex civilizations, knowledge was a seamless fabric. Life was regarded as one: materialism and spiritualism, science and the arts, all were inter-woven. Medical science acknowledged the action and reaction between the mind and the body. It used flora, minerals and other natural elements, taking into consideration the mental attitude of the patient. But the most important was the recognition of the whole-

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ness of life and of the interdependence of its different aspects and disciplines. There was notable evidence of scientific and technological capabilities. Early India's achievements in medicine (caesarean section and other operations were carried out by Susruta about two centuries before Christ) and mathematics, its discoveries in the realm of numbers, such as the decimal system and the use of the zero, its capacity to conceptualize the immensity of time in billions of years, its astronomical insights and its mastery of practical arts like textiles and engineering are well known. This tradition of openness continued down the ages. But somewhere along the line, it may be self-satisfaction, over-indulgence, a slackening of discipline or a preoccupation with self and personal salvation that caused discontinuity, and a narrowing of vision. By the time Europe made new discoveries in the seventeenth and subsequent centuries, in India knowledge became dissociated from its relationship with the productive apparatus.

Contact with western liberal thought and the sharp recognition of

Europe's superior organization and technology was a rude awakening for us. Our movement for freedom was a many-sided one - the tremendous energy of an entire people on the move harnessed politically, massive programmes to generate rural employment and rekindled pride in our literary, artistic and philosophical traditions.

It was indeed fortunate that we had at the helm Jawaharlal Nehru who was dedicated to science and scientific thinking and who made scientific and technical research an integral part of our planned economy. Universities and research institutions were encouraged to undertake fundamental research on the widest possible basis, and industrial research was linked with the development of industries. And this, at a time when heavy industries contributed a mere 1 per cent to national in. come.

### SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

A network of national laboratories and research institutes was set up and also a Department of Atomic Energy. New initiatives were taken to strengthen higher technological education and to expand agricultural research. Our approach to science was eloquently summed up in the Science Policy Resolution of March 1958, which our scientists regard as their charter. Its opening paragraph says:

'The key to national prosperity, apart from the spirit of the people, lies, in the modern age, in the effective combination of three factors, technology, raw materials and capital, of which the first is perhaps the most important, since the creation and adoption of new scientific techniques can, in fact, make up for a defficiency in natural resources, and reduce the demands on capital. But technology can only grow out of the study of science and its applications.'

It looked beyond the mere utilitarian aspect of science:

'Science has led to the growth and diffusion of culture to an extent never possible before. It has not only radically altered man's material environment, but, what is of still deeper significance, it has provided new tools of thought and has extended man's mental horizon. It has thus influenced even the basic values of life, and has given to civilization a new vitality and dynamism.'

igation of a great country like India with itions of scholarship and original thinking and its great cultural heritage, to participate fully in the march of science, which is probably mankind's greatest enterprise today.'

Underlying this approach was the acceptance of science as a major instrument of social change, and, that to be effective the labour

of scientists had to be accompanied by the diffusion of a scientific temper amongst all our people. Towards this end, my father used to speak of scientific discoveries and developments even at village gatherings. He described our major pro-cpg-104>

jects in irrigation and industry as temples of the new age. Some intellectuals were bored by these long speeches which they felt went over the heads of our illiterate masses. But they got our people thinking along new lines and gave them a sense of participation.

Our expenditure on science and technology has increased from Rs. 46.8 million in 19.51 to Rs. 7261.4 million in 1981. We have approximately 62,000 post-graduate students in science and technology. Our community of scientists and technologists is etimated to be around 2.4 million.

Decision-making regarding science and technology involves a multitude of problems, which are also relevant to other developing countries. Even allowing for our size, the scale of our educational base at the time of Independence and our millennia-old intellectual tradition, which is a key element of our total civilization, our experience is not an entirely singular one. In varying degrees, other developing countries have also designed their policy instruments, institutional mechanisms, and actual operational capabilities in research and development and design engineering to generate technology internally and to use it in agriculture and industry.

The progress of developing nations is attributable in varying degrees to the vision of their national leaders and their success in mobilizing their scientific communities. This was possible because they were able to draw upon the storehouse of scientific knowledge and the technological resources of industrialized countries. The 'opportunity of latecomers', as it has been called, has shortened the learning process.

### PROBLEMS OF TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

Technology is not value-neutral and the transfer of technology, especially in the form of aid, has been accompanied by economic conditions and political advice which was not necessarily to the advantage of receiving nations. Highly industrialised countries are not mere 'science and technology supermarkets' to use Blackett's well-known phrase, where technology is bought and sold. The process is more complex. What is bought has to be. absorbed. This presupposes a certain infrastructure. The buyer must also have some technological knowledge and discrimination so as not to be taken in by salesmanship or become a dumping ground for obsolescent and expensive equipment. Without internal strength, governments cannot withstand the pressures of transnational corporations and other forces. Nor can we ignore

the tendency of some affluent nations to use aid and the transfer of technology as instruments of foreign policy. A certain amount of indigenous technological development is essential to resist such pressures. So far there is no international code of conduct on technology transfer of the kind UNCTAD had hoped to evolve. Meanwhile, the outflow of hard currency from the non-OPEC developing countries to the highly industrialized countries on direct payments for technology purchases, which was \$ 1.8 billion in 1968, has grown to around \$ 9 billion in 1980: or about 5 per cent of the exports of Non-OPEC developing countries.

#### INDIA'S SELF-RELIANCE

Hence our determination to make self-reliance a central element in our overall science and technology strategy. We must strengthen domestic capacity, especially in food, energy and health, so as to be able individually and collectively to negotiate with those who export technology.

General Assembly of the International Council of Scientific Unions, "Foreign aid can only be a supercharger to a domestic engine."

In India, self-reliance has another impulsion: our size. Smaller countries could perhaps develop by acting as feeders to the economies of advanced countries, by plugging into their grid, as the phrase goes. India simply cannot meet all its requirements that way. It is too vast to be bailed out by any one country or group of countries. We cannot do without major irrigation systems, means of transport and so on. Steel, cement and many other such necessities must be domestically produced. Because of our numbers, even such simple machines like pumps, bicycles and sewing machines call for a substantial steel industry. Thus, India's needs and resources are varied and large enough to sustain the fullest development of indigenous scientific skills.

Internal developments within science, certain characteristics of technology, and the true nature of economic growth make self-reliance inescapable for developing countries as a whole. A

decade ago, 98 per cent of world research and development was undertaken in advanced countries. Despite all the domestic efforts of developing countries, and of multilateral and bilateral cooperation in science and technology, this proportion has come down to only 95 per cent in 1980-81. More serious is the composition of the research and development effort of the North in terms of objectives. Almost 60 per cent of the North's basic or applied research and development effort is military-oriented. Of the remainder, much of even basic scientific and engineering research is directed towards the problems of advanced economies. In medicine, for example, the emphasis is on cardiac diseases and cancer. In food processing and textiles, it is on artificial and intermediate raw materials. Our need is to acquire deeper knowledge of the immunology and parasitology of major communicable diseases such as cholera and tuberculosis; of the peculiar characteristics of the tsetse fly which carries the dreaded sleeping sickness in many parts of Nor. them Africa; the physiology of reproduction to effectively curb population growth; the chemistry of soils of low moisture and the genetics of plant species which can grow with vigour and stability in such soils. The problems of developing countries are increasingly diverging from the preoccupations of the advanced. The 'supermarket' is giving us less and less of what we need even in terms of basic scientific knowledge, let alone the technologies needed for mass application. 'World science', like 'world development', is not as universal as it was considered to be.

## FOOD PRODUCTION

At the same time, the increases in food production, health care delivery,, clothing and shelter, so essential to improve levels of living in the developing two-thirds of the world cannot be achieved without several major industrial inputs of steel, fertilizers, coal, oil and electric power. Unfortunately, these 'bridgehead technologies' are precisely those in which technological and industrial capacity is concentrated in a few hundred transnational corporations and their affiliates. In allowing cooperation with such corporations, developing countries must remember that they are commercial undertakings, actuated by profit and power. The strategy of selfreliant development must ensure that they themselves build up enough science and technology capacity to resist exploitation or greater economic, technological and political dependence.

I am often asked why India should concern itself with advanced areas of science like atomic energy and space instead of concentrating on agriculture, elementary sanitation and the like, which are the obvious needs of our people. We are taunted about wanting to fly when we cannot feed! Our answer is simple: work in these advanced fields is of immense practical benefit - even necessity - for us. This is not vainglory. Our space effort is important for education and communication and deeper knowledge of the monsoon, which rules our economic calendar. The ground can be

better mapped from the sky for programmes of mineralogical in-<pg-106>

vestigation. From oceanography we can augment our food and mineral resources. Our experience in oil exploration teaches us the inescapable need for homegrown expertise. Biogenetics open out vast possibilities. There is no conflict between basic and applied research. In fact some of the experiments which started out as pure research have led to discoveries of remedies of common ills, or items of production affecting the daily lives of millions.

### NPT DISCRIMINATORY

As a free people we are sensitive to anything which might cast a shadow on our freedom. Why should outsiders assign roles which would perpetuate international disparities and dependency? The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty is inherently-discriminatory. We have declined to sign it. Has any group of countries, who themselves have no compunctions about using nuclear science for military purposes 't' lie right to forbid its use by others even for peaceful purposes?

The current problems of the Law of the Seas Conference provide an example of yet another problem: how international discussions are affected by the calculations of large companies about the profits they could make from science and technology. More than a decade's work is in jeopardy because some countries have decided not to accept earlier agreements on the codification of this law. Is outer space also to be reserved for some?

Self-reliance ultimately is scientific self-reliance. Our scientists should have the opportunity to go as far as their ability takes them. Historically it cannot be assumed that the present political or economic divisions are immutable, or that the kaleidoscope of time will not alter the configuration. Scientists from developing countries should not be denied the opportunity of making or contributing to important technological discoveries and additions to scientific knowledge. Our structures, though much criticized and in many ways inadequate, have nevertheless produced young scientists and technologists with minds capable of absorbing the new and of probing into ultimate abstractions in different areas of science. Many Indians, educated and trained in India, are working in the West in frontier areas of science and have been involved in important discoveries. Their contribution to the advance of science has not been assessed. That is why advice regarding 'appropriate' technology is so often inappropriate.

If the good and the best are not sought simultaneously, the one can become the enemy of the other. Opportunities for intellectually challenging work must be provided within the country to keep our talented people at work to serve their own

people. Many of our young scientists and technologists go to affluent countries, tempted by higher pay, greater comfort or better facilities of pursuing their specializations. They constitute the reverse economic aid given by the weak to the strong. But the larger number of the talented do remain and it is our obligation to help them to participate in the adventure of transforming our society.

### PEACE ESSENTIAL FOR DEVELOPMENT

Science policy in developing countries involves choices between capital and labour, between large-scale land small-scale, between the centralized and the decentralized, between existing skill and innovation. Each country's decision depends on its natural and human resources and on its political system. But peace and non-interference are crucial to development. Only such an environment will permit us to concentrate our own science and technology primarily on development and not be diverted to defence. We have faced aggression five times since Independence. So we simply cannot be unprepared. Our land borders and our sea coast comprise 21,0300 kin. Yet our defence expenditure is the lowest in Asia - 4.5 per cent of the Budget of the Union and State Governments.

By its very nature the vision of science should transcend national boundaries and embrace the world. But the patterns of growth of industrialized countries have proved to be wasteful, besides breeding discontent and uncertainty. And they cast cpg-107>

their nets, far and wide. We may have an alternative vision but how do we realize it when the odds are stacked against us? We believe that the emphasis must shift from the individual acquisition of goods to a system in which caring and sharing take the place of exploitation. And surely that is equally true for advanced countries. The sources that can create the hydrogen bomb can supply enough energy to meet the world's, needs for the foreseeable future and this probably holds good for most scientific endeavours, As a lay person, I am deeply concerned with the proper use of science. As Buckminster Fuller says, 'It is a matter of converting the high technology from weaponry to livingry'! One of the major objectives of science should be to evolve technologies and induce life-styles which use the minimum energy and material, to get more from less, for the benefit to human kind not just in terms of material well-being but for a heightening of consciousness that makes of every happening an enriching creative experience.

ITED KINGDOM USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LATVIA

**Date**: Mar 26, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **ZAMBIA**

IDBI Concludes New Credit Agreement with Zambia

Following is text Of the Press Release issued in New Delhi on Mar 01, 1982:

Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) have signed a new credit agreement with the Zambian Government. The agreement, which was signed in Lusaka on 27th February, 1982 by Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia and General Manager of I.D.B.I., Shri S. D. Khosla, provides credit facility of Rs. 50 million to cover import of capital goods and machinery into Zambia.

Speaking on the occasion, Prime Minister Mundia expressed Zambia's deep appreciation to India for its assistance in different fields. He praised terms of IDBI's credit arrangements which were all the more noteworthy in view of the fact that India was itself a developing country.

In his reply, Shri Khosla said that the credit was reflection of India's confidence in Zambia's, leadership and future, and underlined IDBI's commitment to continue its participation in Zambia's developmental programmes in key sectors like small scale industries, agriculture and agro-industries.

Both Zambian Prime Minister and Shri Khosla referred to the significant coincidence that latest IDBI agreement which is in addition to previous IDBI credit of Rs. 100 million and other suppliers and buyers credits, was being signed at the same time as South-South Conference in Delhi.

During the visit to Lusaka IDBI have also held substantive negotiations with Rural Development Corporation (RDC) of Zambia for a separate line of credit of Rs. 25 million to finance import of agricutural machinery from India. RDC is expected to send a team to India very shortly to finalise arrangements for imports from India.

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MBIA INDIA USA

**Date**: Mar 01, 1982

# **April**

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**Date**: Apr 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **ALGERIA**

President N. Sanjiva Reddy's Speech at Banquet for Algerian President

Following is text of the speech by the President, Shri Neelam, Sanjiva Reddy, at the banquet hosted in honour of Mr. Chadli Bendjedid, President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, in New Delhi on Apr 22, 1982:

On behalf of the Government and the people of India and on my behalf, I have the pleasure and honour of extending to you and to the distinguished members of the delegation a very warm and cordial welcome to our country. We are most honoured that, in spite of many pre-occupations, you have found time to pay us a visit. We know that in honouring you we are honouring a respected and trusted friend of India. We are particularly happy to welcome the leader of a country with which we have enjoyed close ties for decades.

Your Excellency, we feel privileged to have you and our other distinguished friends from the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria as our guests here tonight. Under your enlightened leadership Algeria has made rapid strides on the road to economic development and prosperity. Algeria, today, under your able

leadership, has emerged as a leading country in the Arab and the African world. We are happy to note that bilateral cooperation between India and Algeria has grown tremendously in recent years. We both strive for peace and justice in the world. Our common convictions have been demonstrated by our common efforts in the Non-Aligned Group as well as in the United Nations. These are significant factors in enabling us to cement our mutually beneficial relationship. Our bilateral contacts have also now developed into a multi-faceted relationship encompassing a variety of spheres. It is a source of great satisfaction to us that our technology, expertise and abilities are of use to your friendly country in your development. Economic and technical cooperation between our two countries can, therefore, be said to be a shining example of South-South co-operation.

## SITUATION IN WEST ASIA

Some recent developments, in our region have been a matter of deep concern to us and I believe to you as well. The conflict between two of our neighbouring countries in Wets Asia, both of whom are members of the Non-Aligned Movement, has been a source of grave anxiety and anguish. It is our fervent hope and endeavour that hostilities will cease soon and peace is restored in the region. We believe that continuation of this conflict will not only weaken two important countries in the region but will also have an impact on other countries in the area. As part of the Non-aligned Group of Nations we are making all possible efforts to bring this conflict to an end. SUPPORT FOR ARAB CAUSE,

occupied territories, including, Jerusalem, return of the Palestinian people to their homeland and the establishment of an independent State of Palestine.

# SUPER POWERS RIVALRY

Our region today is facing serious political challenges brought about by great power rivalry. We are deeply perturbed over the increasing great power presence in the Indian Ocean area despite the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland States to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. In our view, only a speedy implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace can bring about peace and tranquillity so vital for the

economic development of the region.

The developing countries which are faced with the uphill task of raising the living standard of their people can advance towards their goal only in an atmosphere of peace land security. It is our belief that the policy of non-alignment is the correct course to achieve the objective of international peace and security. Both our countries firmly believe in the policies and principles of non-alignment and we are happy that we are cooperating with each other to strengthen the unity and role of the Non-aligned Movement as a vital force in international relations. The Ministerial level Conference of Non-aligned countries held last year in New Delhi reaffirmed the significance of the movement as an important stabilising factor in world peace.

### INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Excellency, we are glad that our two countries have also been working together to bring about structural changes in the present international economic system. We are both deeply concerned with the acute crises facing the world countries and in particular the developing countries. We have greatly appreciated the significant role your country has played in highlighting the difficulties being faced by developing countries as well as the need for the developed world to bring about changes in the international economic system. Cooperation between our two countries in this regard specifically at Cancun and at New Delhi Consultations has been exemplary. I am certain that this cooperation will continue to be a source of strength to the entire developing world. Your Excellency, we look forward to fruitful exchange of views with you on matters relating to our bilateral relations and on international issues of mutual interest. I am confident that. your visit will provide an excellent opportunity of further consolidation of the warm and friendly relations between our two peoples and countries.

GERIA CHAD INDIA USA ISRAEL

**Date**: Apr 22, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **ALGERIA**

India-Algeria Joint Statement on Economic Cooperation

Following is the text of India-Algeria Joint Statement on

Economic Cooperation issued in New Delhi on Apr 24, 1982:

On the occasion of the official and friendly visit of President Chadli Bendjedid to India, in-depth discussions were held between the two countries with a view to giving a decisive impetus to cooperation between the two countries in various fields.

The development of this cooperation, based as it is on ties of friendship which have traditionally united the two countries, results from the political will to give this cooperation a character which would serve as an example for others. The cooperation will be related to the needs and possibilities of the two countries, and be in response to their developmental imperatives. It would also be within the framework of South-South Cooperation, and in conformity with the principle of collective self-reliance and mutual assistance. As such, it would reflect the natural solidarity which exists between developing countries strengthening thereby their positions in the north-South dialogue.

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Faced with the policy of the industrialised countries not to impart techniques and technology, and, to confine developing countries for ever to the status of suppliers of raw materials, the two sides agreed on the necessity of developing countries to resolutely commit themselves to a path which could enable them to break bottlenecks constituting the main hinderance to their development through joint efforts and the exchange of experiences and knowledge.

Consequently, the two sides decided to proceed beyond the traditional model of trade exchanges and to place their bilateral relations within structures enabling them to play a role in the North South dialogue, and, to trigger off a process ensuring the effective transfer of experience, skills and technology. These principles would guide cooperation between Indian and Algerian firms and the implementation of economic and industrial projects in Algeria leading to complete mastery of techniques and technologies by Algerian firms. This cooperation would, therefore, directly contribute to promoting self-reliance and giving an upward spiralling direction to Indo-Algerian relations. The two countries expressed their deep conviction that bilateral trade exchanges would thus become more systematic and also more diversified and varied. Imbued with this spirit since the last two years, the two countries have laid the basis for, and embarked upon, multi-faceted cooperation in all fields. The first meeting of the Indo-Algerian Joint Commission was held in Algeria in February 1982 in this context and a series of agreements were concluded such as the agreement on scientific and technical cooperation, Shipping Agreement, Agreement on Railway Cooperation, and, Agreement on New Energy Resouces.

The two countries expressed their deep satisfaction at the promising prospectives which have been opened by these discussions in regard to a number of projects such as in the fields of iron and steel industries, mechanical engineering, electronics, electrical and petrochemical projects, textiles, as also cooperation in the areas of civil engineering construction, housing and town planning. They also agreed to explore the possibilities which exist in the areas of agriculture, irrigation and land development.

The two countries placed particular emphasis upon the promotion of cooperation in the field of engineering. It is a major vehicle both for the transfer of technology as also for the creation of indigenous maintenance facilities, the operation and management of industries - small and medium scale - and through this in enlarging and strengthening the industrial fabric of a country.

Concrete possibilities were also identified in the field of scientific and technical cooperation. The Algerian side expressed its deep appreciation to the Indian side for the contribution made, both competently and devotedly, by Indian experts in the national development programme of Algeria. The Indian side indicated its willingness to respond favourably to Algerian needs particularly in the field of higher education, scientific research, industry, hydraulics, infra-structures, agriculture and health.

In order to create the most favourable conditions in the development of Indo-Algerian cooperation, and to give it a very durable base, the two countries have agreed to establish close and regular relations between the planning institutions of the two countries.

The two sides have agreed to establish a work programme for the current year. This would contribute to achieving their objectives of medium and long term development of the two countries as also lay a firm foundation for their cooperation - bilateral and global - as necessitated by the dynamic perspective in which the two countries would wish their cooperation to be based. pg-111>

GERIA INDIA CHAD USA LATVIA

**Date**: Apr 24, 1982

# **Volume No**

# Indo-Algerian Joint Communique

Following is the text of Indo-Algerian Joint Communique issued in New Delhi onApr 24, 1982:

At the invitation of the President of the Republic of India H.E. Mr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, H.E. Mr. Chadli Bendjedid paid an official and friendly visit to India from 22nd to 25th April, 1982.

The talks betwen President Chadli Bendjedid and President Reddy and Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, were held in a warm and cordial atmosphere which characterises the ties of deep friendship and solidarity uniting the peoples of India and Algeria and reflects the common commitment of the two countries to the ideals of liberty, justice and peace.

The following participated in the talks from the Algerian side:

Mr. Mohamed Benyahia, Member of the Political Bureau, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Silman Offman, Member of the Central Committee of the FLN Party, Chairman of the External Relations Committee of the Party; Mr. Salah Goudjil, Member of the Central Committee of the FLN Party, Minister for Transport and Fishing; Mr. Abdelhamid Brahimi, Member of the Central Committee of the FLN Party, Minister for Planning and Land Development; and other senior officials.

The following participated from the Indian side:

Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for External Affairs; Shri S. B. Chavan, Minister for Planning; Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, Minister for Works and Housing and Parliamentary Affairs, and other senior officials.

During these talks, the two sides discussed in detail bilateral relations and had an in-depth exchange of views on the international situation.

While reviewing the bilateral relations, the two sides noted with satisfaction the continuing development of their economic cooperation.

They agreed to intensify and diversity their trade exchanges and stressed the desirability of concluding long-term agreements on the basis of mutual interest and reciprocal benefit.

They reaffirmed their resolve to strengthen cooperation on a stable and durable basis in the economic, industrial, scientific and technical fields, as also in the field of transfer of technology.

The two sides agreed to exert all efforts to impart to their bilateral relations an exemplary character which confirms their determination to promote an interdependent cooperation between developing countries in conformity with the principles and objectives of South-South cooperation. In this context they issued a joint statement on the development of economic cooperation between India and Algeria.

While undertaking a thorough analysis of the international situation, the two sides noted that the aggravation of international tension results from the increasing recourse in international relations to the policy of force in all its forms, which is manifested in opposition to the completion of the process of decolonialisation, the persistent denial to peoples under colonial and alien domination of their inalienable rights to self-determination as well as the recrudescence of activities by imperialism, the increasing spiral of the arms race, the quest for spheres of influence and domination, the increasing recourse to policies of interference and intervention, the intensification of bloc rivalries and the revival of military bases and new strategic arrangements.

The two sides expressed their conviction that genuine relaxation of international tension can only occur as a result of the transformation and democratisation cpg-112>

of international relations as a whole. They stressed the validity and vitality of Nonalignment as an independent global nonbloc factor, which remains more than ever an essential and irreplaceable element in international life.

They also stressed that the Non-aligned Movement could fully discharge its responsibilities only by continuing to play its role in the liberation of the peoples, the consolidation of national independence, the promotion of an equitable international cooperation, the setting up of true peace and security in the world, the democratisation of international relations and the establishment of a New International Economic Order. They expressed their conviction that the new vision of international relations envisaged by non-alignment remains the only alternative to the present global crisis in the world.

The two sides stressed the need for the Non-aligned Movement to reinforce its cohesion, its solidarity and its capacity for action in order to realise its historic mission.

The two sides reaffirmed their resolve to work ceaselessly in concert with other non-aligned countries and on the basis of strict respect for the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment, so that the movement could make a decisive contribution to the settlement of international problems.

The two sides expressed their resolve to continue to make all efforts to prepare for the 7th Summit of Non-aligned countries in conformity with the decisions of the Havana Summit and emphasised the importance of ensuring the success of this Conference.

The two sides particularly stressed the necessity to mobilise Non-aligned countries in the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. They reaffirmed their full solidarity with peoples under colonial and alien domination in their legitimate struggle for the realisation of the rights to self-determination and independence of people under colonial and alien domination.

Examining the Middle East Question, the two sides expressed their concern over the dangerous situation which prevails in the region owing to the persistent policy of aggression followed by Israel, They stressed that the Palestinian problem is the core of the Middle East crisis and reaffirmed that no just, durable and comprehensive settlement can take place without the full participation of the PLO and without the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from occupied territories, including Jerusalem. They reaffirmed their full support and solidarity with the Palestinian people who are fighting under the leadership of the PLO - their sole and legitimate representative - for the restoration of their inalienable rights, including the right to establish an independent State.

Reviewing the situation in Southern Africa, they reaffirmed their support to the peoples of the region in their struggle against colonialism and apartheid. They reaffirmed their total support for the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence under the leadership of South West People's Organisation (SWAPO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They strongly condemned the persistent acts of unprovoked armed aggression carried out by the South African regime against the front-line States.

Regarding Western Sahara, they underlined that the solution of this problem should be based on the Western Saharan people's right to self-determination, in accordance with the OAU decisions and the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and Nonaligned countries.

The two sides expressed their grave concern over the increasing escalation of Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, notwithstanding the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean. They were of the view that such manifestations of this intensified Great Power military presence and further acquisition of facilities and the strengthening of the Diego Garcia base can escalate local

tensions and lead to new con <pg-113>

flicts. They reiterated the need to intensify efforts for speedy implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as contained in 1971 U.N. General Assembly Resolution on the subject.

Considering the situation in the Mediterranean the two sides expressed concern over the aggravation of tension and new forms of foreign military presence in the region which threatened the security and independence of the littoral countries. They stressed the need to make immediately -every effort to overcome this situation and to transform the Mediterranean region into zone of peace and cooperation.

The two sides stressed the need for a policy of detente and relaxation of international tension to assume a global and universal character, which would extend over all regions of the world and cover all aspects of international relations.

They expressed their grave concern over the intensification of the arms race which causes a grave threat to international peace and security.

They particularly underlined the importance of the Second Special Session on Disarmament arising out of the initiative of the Non-aligned countries and the necessity to make efforts aimed at promoting the initiatives and proposals of Non-aligned countries for the success of this session and towards the beginning of a true process of disarmament.

The two sides affirmed that the problems of disarmament, peace, security and development are a unique problem requiring a global and dynamic approach.

The two sides held a detailed exchange of views on the situation pertaining to international economic relations and expressed their concern at the continued lack of progress. They deplored the lack. of political will of the industrialized countries for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and in this regard stressed the urgency of launching global negotiations.

The two sides particularly stressed the need for strengthening collective selfreliance among developing countries. In this context,' President Chadli Bendjedid expressed appreciation of the initiative taken by the Prime Minister of India in convening the New Delhi Consultations in February 1982 and at its successful outcome

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit which was held in an atmosphere of mutual friendship,

respect and understanding. They noted that this visit represents a new and significant contribution to the continued promotion of relations and cooperation at all levels and in the all fields between the two countries.

The two sides noted that these talks have confirmed the existence of a close identity of views on the issues discussed. They affirmed their resolve to further develop the cooperation between the two countries at bilateral and international levels, especially in the framework of the Non-aligned Movement.

The Algerian side expressed its deep gratitude to the Government and the people of India for the warm welcome and friendly hospitality accorded to it during its stay in India.

GERIA INDIA CHAD USA CUBA ISRAEL NAMIBIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SOUTH AFRICA

**Date**: Apr 24, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

Indian Delegate's Statement at U.N. Conference on Law of the Sea

Following is text of the statement by the Law Minister, Shri. Jagan Nath Kaushal, Leader or the Indian delegation to the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea in the plenary session of the conference on Mar 31, 1982:

This is my first occasion to participate in the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea which, I understand, has been in session since December, 1973. 1 have been deeply impressed by the enormous achievements of the conference which have been made during this long, and still so short, a period. The framework of a new law of the sea, whether it relates to its traditional uses like navigation, or to a rearrangement of the regime for the exploitation of its fisheries and petroleum resources, or to a new international regime for the exploitation of the resources of the international seabed area, including polymetallic nodules, is

indeed an inspiring one. I am sure that this legal frame-work will be durable. It will protect the legitimate interests of coastal and other states all over the world. It will also promote international cooperation.

I have also been very deeply impressed by the personal contribution of President Koh in this regard as well as by his determination to bring the conference to a successful conclusion with the adoption of a convention on the law of the sea by or before April 30, 1982.

### INDIA'S PROPOSALS

The Indian delegation has perused the recommendations and the concrete proposals which the President and his bureau have made with reference to negotiations held on outstanding issues during the first three weeks of this session. Our concrete comments are as follows:

- (1) With regard to the draft resolution on the establishment of the Preparatory Commission and the International Tribunal for the law of the sea, we broadly agree with it.
- (2) With regard to the draft resolution governing preparatory investments in pioneer activities, we agree broadly with the frame-work outlined therein. The contribution made by pioneer investors in promoting seabed mining within the framework of the draft Convention on the Law of the Sea is proposed to be recognised and encouraged. This would assure the industrialised states of their access to the resources of the area in an orderly and regulated manner, without creating monopoly and within the discipline of production limitation. The pioneer activities would also be restricted to exploration.

The few suggestions we would like the President and the bureau to consider in relation to this draft resolution are the following:

(A) The definition of a pioneer investor in paragraph 1 (A) of the draft resolution, while taking into account the fact that the present seabed surveys are being conducted by industrialised states or their entities should not close the door to a possible participation by developing countries in this direction. I understand that a paper containing a list of entities and states engaged in activities of seabed surveys was circulated a few days ago. That list refers to six entities or consortia and the activities of the USSR. It was mentioned therein that the paper was issued solely for the purpose of providing information and that it may be subject to correction.

### COMMON HERITAGE OF MANKIND

Speaking for my country, I would like to state, Mr. President, that despite being a developing state and bearing in mind our need for mineral resources for economic development, we have

effective participation in the survey and eventual exploitation of the resources of the seabed, which are the common heritage of mankind, under the effective control of the international seabed authority. The National Institute of Oceanography, Goa, India had through its research vessel lifted polymetallic nodules from a depth of 5000 meters or so near the Equator from the Indian Ocean in January 1981. The details of this activity were published in the magazine "Science Today" in its June 1981 issue at pages 15 to 24. The news had also been published both in India as well as abroad fairly extensively and is well-known. A group of research and other institutions in India are engaged in the planning and conducting of the survey of a specific area in the Indian Ocean, as well as in the associated development of technology and economic feasibility. India has already spent several million U.S. dollars in this effort, in addition to the cost of ship, encouragement of developing countries and their entities, whether working, individually or in group, would promote the effective application of the convention to all states without discrimination, and would avoid the establishment of a monopoly in the hands of a few industrialised states or their entities.

Accordingly, Mr. President, we propose that you may kindly follow the proposal of the Group of 77 in this regard, namely, that the date of eligibility for developing countries in para I(A) of the draft resolution may be linked to the date of entry into force of the Convention. The position of developing countries should however be at par with the other pioneer investors and not made inferior to them.

We fully agree with the discipline for all pioneer investors, namely, that their sponsoring states must have signed the convention and that their activities will be regulated by the Convention on the Law of the Sea as a whole, even before it has entered into force.

- (B) Secondly, Mr. President, the draft resolution should deal with the resources of the area, including polymetallic nodules and not with polymetallic nodules alone. The title and paragraph 1(B) and I(D) should therefore be appropriately amended.
- (C) The size of the pioneer area mentioned in paragraph I(E) as not exceeding 1,50,000 sq. kms. may be left to be determined by the preparatory commission on the advice of experts in the field.
- (D) From paragraph 9 of the draft resolution, reference to Article 151 paragraph 2 (C) may be deleted so that the priority assured to pioneer investors will not apply in relation to applications by the enterprise. It will not be limited to one reserved site for the enterprise.

(E) Turning to the question of participation, we broadly agreed with the package included in Annexes 1-11 and III in document A/CONF-62/L-86. As is wellknown, my government has both emotionally and politically supported the interests of the national liberation movements. We are sure that the steps proposed by you in Annexure 11 will promote their interests. We also feel that a specific reference should be made to the eligibility of the Council for Namibia in becoming a party to the Convention on the Law of the Sea, since it is participating in the present conference as a full member with the right of voting. This could be done either by amending article 305 or by adding a new annex relating specifically on the Council for Namibia.

Regarding the matters concerning the Second Committee, my delegation would broadly agree with the report of its chairman that the proposal by the United Kingdom concerning article 60 paragraph 3 has received general support in the committee and may, therefore be included in the Draft Convention. In our view the question of the innocent passage of warships through the territorial waters of a coastal state should also be further examined and the requirement of prior notification to the coastal state concerned should be 'specifically mentioned in Article 21 to protect its legitimate security interests.

I should also like to make two other observations Mr. President:

### ARCHIPELAEGIC STATE

- (1) A group of islands which is an integral part of the territory of a sovereign state, should be entitled to the status of an archipelaegic and no distinction should be made between an archipelaegic state and the group of islands of the type mentioned earlier. We feel that such a distinction is neither logical nor justifiable.
- (2) A coastal state should be entitled to enclose a cluster of installations on its continental shelf or in its exclusive economic zone into a special area under its national jurisdiction in order to protect its living and mineral resources and to prevent any incidents which may cause hazards to its marine environment. Article 211, paragraph 6, of the draft convention meets this concern of a developing country only half way.

In conclusion, Mr. President, I wish you and the conference good success in the days ahead and I trust that the present session will conclude its work with the adoption of the convention on the law of the sea.

DIA USA PERU NAMIBIA

**Date**: Mar 31, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

India's Contribution Towards ESCAP's Regional Institutes

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Apr 26, 1982:

India's Ambassador in Thailand and India's Permanent Representative to ESCAP, Shri Ashok B. Gokhale, handed over on April 23, 1982 at Bangkok a cheque of US \$ 102,000 to Shri S. A. M. S. Kibria,

Executive Secretary of ESCAP. The amount represents India's contribution for the year 1981 to ESCAP's various regional institutes like Asia and Pacific Development Centre, Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific and Regional Mineral Resources Development Centre.

DIA THAILAND USA

**Date**: Apr 26, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **JAPAN**

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Dinner in His Honour By Foreign Minister of Japan

Following is text of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at the dinner hosted in his honour by Mr. Sakurauchi, Foreign Minister of Japan, in Tokyo on Apr 19, 1982:

I thank you most sincerely, Excellency, for your gracious words of welcome. I thank you also for assembling round this table persons so distinguished in various fields including politics, commerce and administration. We think of them as friends of India. You indeed specially, Mr. Minister, for many years even

before you took up your present high office, have had a long and special association, which observes its 80th anniversary this year.

got a glimpse both of the ancient culture of Japan, so exquisite in its delicacy, poise and harmony, and of its dynamic modem aspect. In retrospect I consider my visiting these places first and particularly significant and satisfying, because they rang a bell-nay, several sweet and sonorous bells in the Indian mind. In the Todaiji Temple at Nara, I came face to face with Krishna with the flute - the magical flute which has beep the sublime yet captivating subject of centuries of Indian legend and literature. In the Horyuji Temple, I could not believe my own eyes when frescoes in the exact style of the world famous Ajanta in India held me spellbound, with the classical Indian features and symbols so clearly recognisable. I enjoyed the music of the names - Padmapani, Maitreya, Tathagata, Shakyamuni, Vimala Kirti, Nagarjuna and a host of other familiar iconographic representations which virtually flew me back on the wings of time to the seventh century, into a different and altogether sublime world wherefrom one is not sure one wants to return. Mr. Minister, I lam especially grateful to you for this unforgettable experience whereby I realised how old the dialogue between our two countries really is: indeed it was a monologue to start with, blossoming in the fullness of time into the myriad manifestations of the only one. The mundane talks we have had today are .perhaps continuation, in a very humble way, of the incessant dialogue between our two civilisations - miniscule in comparison, yet made of the same fire, presenting what we in India have come to pride ourselves in, namely, unity in diversity.

## SPIRITUAL KINSHIP

It is part of Japan's greatness that it has been able to develop into a modern economic and technological power while preserving continuity with the past. Yours is a country which has the extraordinary quality of being able to reach into the future and bend scientific and technological advance to its own genius and established traditions. We share the universal admiration for Japan. But in our case, I dare say that the admiration is coupled with the enobling experience of spiritual kinship. Japan's success is inseparable from the concept of Swadharma. which, in a way, is similar to the Japanese concept of duty. This also is one part of our respective culture that brings us together and which will enable us to comprehend and appreciate each other's experiences and achievements.

To an extent, distance and circumstances have kept India and Japan apart, preventing the full fruition of the all round potential subsisting in the commonality of the two countries. Since the end of the second world war, however, and particularly after India attained independence, our relations have been developing in all fields. We have formed cultural, commercial, economic and social links which together constitute the basis of friendly relations, untroubled by any bilateral differences. These friendly relations can be greatly strengthened and the vast scope of cooperation in different fields realised in the years to come. We on our own part are determined to spare no effort to attain this end.

#### ECONOMIC COOPERATION

We appreciate deeply the cooperation extended to us by Japan in the last two decades. Japan has made a contribution to strengthening the economic infrastructure of our country, particularly in the fields of fertilizers, transportation and communications.

Our Government and people are working for economic development and social justice. In this we have to overcome immense problems. In the process, it is our policy to enter into mutually beneficial collaboration with foreign partners, among whom Japan has a position of privilege as a friendly and great Asian country. We are convinced that we now can and should look further afield, where the Indian market, resources and technical skills, allied with Japanese technological achievements and economic power, can bring fruitful benefits to both countries not only bilaterally but also lead to sizeable developmental achievements in third countries.

You have referred to our political system, Excellency, the democratic system pg-118>

in India gives expression to the collective will of our people and enjoys their support. It is this democratic sytsem which provides both stability and progress, one which avoids disruptive changes and thus ensures political and economic confidence.

## INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Our foreign policy is the natural extension of the efforts we have undertaken to promote the well-being of our people and develop the national economy. We are a non-aligned country, following the policies which, we believe, are most appropriate to promote peace and good relations between all states. We are also aware that in order to avoid tensions, it is necessary to eliminate wide socio-economic disparities between nations and peoples and, therefore, to work for the objective of a more just and equitable international economic order. The task and

challenges before the international community can be met only through cooperation in the cause of all mankind. We fully realise that this transformation cannot be achieved except by assiduous work and a massive effort to bring about the requisite motivation at all levels both in the developing and the developed countries, particularly at the people's level.

### DEDICATION TO PEACE

Japan and India share a dedication to peace, to the elimination of backwardness and to greater harmony and cooperation in international life. Japan has, in a very short time, reached an exemplary level of economic development through its own efforts. But being in the Asian continent, it is also uniquely placed to understand the aspirations of those countries which, in today's language, are said to belong to the South. Proceeding from our respective geographical positions and policies, we believe that there is much that we can accomplish by our understanding land cooperation, both to develop our bilateral relations and to contribute to the life of the world community.

Today, Excellency, we have had a most cordial and useful exchange of views covering international, regional and bilateral questions. It is true, as I said a short while ago, that we approach and perceive certain problems differently. We are all influenced by history and circumstances, but I am happy that on most issues our views are the same or similar. In this changing world, continuity in dialogue and understanding can certainly lead to greater and more concrete cooperation to the mutual benefit of both peoples.

May I, friends, ask you to join me in a toast to the continued health of His Excellency Mr. Sakurauchi, to the continued progress and prosperity of Japan and to the further strengthening of relations between our two countries.

PAN USA INDIA FRANCE

**Date**: Apr 19, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

**JAPAN** 

Indo-Japanese Press Release

Following is the text of Joint Press Release following the Indian

Foreign Minister's talks with the Japanese Foreign Minister in Tokyo an Apr 19, 1982:

- 1. The 3rd consultative meeting of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan and the Minister for External Affairs of India was held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Tokyo on April 19 1982.
- Mr. K. S. Bajpai, Secretary-designate, Ministry of External Affairs, Mr. Ranjit Sethi, Joint Secretary and other senior officials.
- 3. His Excellency Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao will call on His Excellency Mr. Zenko Suzuki, Prime Minister of Japan, His Excellency Mr. Watanabe, Minister of Finance, His Excellency Mr. S. Abe, Minister of International Trade and Industry, His Excellency Mr. T. Komoto, Minister of State, Director General of the Economic Planning Agency, and His Excellency Mr. I. Nakagawa, Minister of State, Director General of the Science and Technology Agency.
- 4. During the talks between the two Foreign Ministers both sides reaffirmed the friendly and cooperative relations existing between Japan and India and agreed to make further efforts to expand bilateral relations in various fields.

The subjects discussed included the, volume of bilateral trade, the possibility of diversifying Indian exports, the flow of cerdits and the economic cooperation between the two countries.

Inspired by their desire to promote peace and defuse tensions and recognising their common interest in security and stability, the two sides exchanged views on international and regional issues of interest to them in a constructive spirit. Both sides gave an account of their general policy in international affairs and of developments in their regions.

International issues of mutual interest discussed at the meeting included disarmament, the North-South problem and other matters of mutual concern.

The talks were cordial and reflected the friendly relations between the two countries.

5. It was agreed that the fourth consultative meeting would be held in New Delhi on a date to be mutually agreed upon.

### PAN INDIA UNITED KINGDOM USA

**Date**: Apr 19, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### **MOZAMBIQUE**

President N. Sanjiva Reddy's Speech at Banquet for President of Mozambique

Following is text of the speech by the President, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, at the banquet he hosted in honour of Marshal Samora Moises Machel, President of Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique in new Delhi on Apr 08, 1982:

I have great pleasure in extending once again a warm welcome to you, Mr. President, Madame Graca Machel and the distinguished members of your delegation gathered here tonight. We are happy to welcome you as an illustrious son of Africa and a valiant leader who led Mozambique to independence from colonial rule.

India and Mozambique are no strangers to each other. Our countries are united by the Indian Ocean and common ideals like the promotion of well-being of our people and the creation of a feeling of fraternity among the different peoples of the world so that humanity can live in peace and amity. To achieve this our two countries follow the policy of non-alignment.

### RACISM CONDEMNED

Mr. President, for us in India, it is a matter of particular concern that the very land where the Father of our nation, <pg-120>

Mahatma Gandhi, first experimented the concept of non-violence in politics and lit the torch of freedom for different peoples is still groaning under the heels of colonialism and racism and most heinous crimes are being committed against the black population of that country. It is a matter of great concern to world community that the racist regime of South Africa continues to commit naked aggression against some of the Frontline States,

your own country included. In total disregard of world opinion, South Africa continues its illegal occupation of Namibia and defies, a peaceful solution to the Namibian problem.

Mr. President, we admire the heroic struggle of the peoples of the Frontline States against racism, imperialism and colonial exploitation. Thanks to the sacrifices and sufferings of its heroic sons like yourself, the great continent of Africa is awake; it has become aware of its just rights and it cannot but go forward rapidly to its rightful destiny.

Mr. President, Mozambique has played a significant role in Africa's struggle for its place under the sun. Mozambique has resolutely worked shoulder to shoulder with other Fronline States in their opposition to the policies of the racist regime of South Africa. I assure you, Mr. President, that India will continue to extend its sympathy and support, as in the past, to liberation movements in Southern Africa.

### IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Mr. President, the situation in our own part of the world gives much cause for concern. The Iran-Iraq conflict is yet to be resolved. The military presence in the Indian Ocean is on the increase despite the expressed wishes of the coastal and hinterland States to the contrary. The influx of sophisticated weapons in our neighbourhood has further endangered peace in the region. At a time when humanity hankers for disarmament and peace, we witness efforts to start a new arms race, new tensions are being introduced into a relatively peaceful area, and we cannot but take note of and regret these developments.

What a majority of nations need is not arms but positive economic assistance in their developmental activities to ameliorate the lot of their masses. On this, as you are aware, Mr. President the developed countries are dragging their feet. The most pertinent issue of our time is the establishment of a just international economic order. We have to strive to create the necessary political will and unity of purpose for restructuring this economic system. The ushering in of the new international economic order is a major challenge which the Non-aligned Movement will have to intensify its struggle to achieve.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

We note with satisfaction the efforts being made by the Frontline States to loosen the economic stranglehold of South Africa under the aegis of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference. It will be my Government's endeavour, Mr. President, to cooperate with the Frontline States in their mighty effort.

Mr. President, we in India admire your Government's undaunted efforts to raise the standard of living of the people of Mozambique in the face of heavy odds and hostile atmosphere

generated by the racist policies of your neighbour. We too in India are grappling with the problems of poverty and illiteracy. During the last 34 years of independence India has moved from abject poverty and backwardness to self-sufficiency in food and substantial strength as an industrial nation.

During your visit to our country you will be able to see something of what we are endeavouring to do in the fields of science, technology, agriculture, industry and transport. Mr. President I wish to assure you of my Government's willingness to share our expertise and experience with the friendly country of Mozambique. I am sure, the talks which Your Excellency and your delegation will have with the Prime Minister and other Ministers and officials of my Government will prove useful and fruitful. I hope that your visit will give a further fillip, to the bilateral cooperation between our two countries.

ZAMBIQUE INDIA USA SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA IRAN IRAQ

**Date**: Apr 08, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **MOZAMBIQUE**

Text of Mozambique President's Speech

Marshal Samora Moises Machel, President of Frelimo Party and President of the People's Republic of Mozambique said in reply:

My heartfelt thanks for the kind words you have addressed to our people. They accurately portray the profound friendship between the Mozambican and Indian people, a friendship which dates back to the time prior to colonial occupation and barbarity. It is a traditional friendship, interrupted by colonial expansion, but born again today with all the strength 'and vigour of our peoples' hard-won freedom. Mr. President, let me once again express our thanks for the warmth and sympathy which the Indian people have shown us since our arrival here.

In the past, your country was presented to us as merely a land of spices and shopkeepers. For the colonial powers Indian man and Indian genius, who made so many great contributions to the progress of mankind, did not exist. India is the home of the richest and oldest civilization known, a civilization that has been able to survive through numerous trials.

It is indeed with great emotion that we find ourselves in the Republic of India, the land of men who have immortalized the history of the people's struggle for freedom.

We see in you, Mr. President, the faithful heir to the traditions of struggle of the great personalities of India's history Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru whose actions have made this country a bastion of peace and solidarity among people.

We hereby pay our tribute to the leaders of this great country, who have honoured the memory of their heroic predecessors, who are shining examples for the dignity and pride of the people of India.

### CULTURAL HERITAGE

The centuries-old links between our two people have brought about a harmonious intertwining of our cultures and values. From this intertwining emerged a rich and creative synthesis of the cultures of our two peoples, which is already the common cultural heritage of the peoples of Mozambique and India.

This common heritage is the alliance which seals forever our identity in struggle, our friendship and our solidarity. It is an alliance whose highest expression came during the national liberation struggle of the Mozambican people.

The weapons that our guerrillas carried in the bush of Mozambique during our struggle against Portuguese colonialism also bore the solidarity of the Indian people, a solidarity which we found too in your diplomatic and moral support for our struggle.

Therefore, in paying tribute to the leaders of the Republic of India we also express our profound gratitude for the political, material and diplomatic solidarity of the Indian people for our struggle against colonialism. Allow me, Mr. President, to mention in particular the driving force of relations between India and Mozambique, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Mr. President, the frank and open atmosphere of our talks today attest to our firm wish to advance together in political, diplomatic, economic and cultural cooperation, as an example to the world and a contribution towards the establishment of a New International Economic Order. This atmosphere also demonstrates the excellent relations which we want to develop and widen in the common interest of our peoples, of economic and social development, of peace and progress.

### UNEXPLORED POTENTIAL

Our two countries' resources are numerous and diversified. Our countries are characterised by a low level of development but

also by their enormous and still unexplored potential. <pg-122>

By joining together our efforts, our minds and our capabilities we shall turn the sleeping wealth of our countries into a concrete reality to serve the welfare and prosperity of our peoples, to serve peace, stability and security in the world.

Mr. President, to speak of the national liberation struggle in Southern Africa today is to speak of the struggle to consolidate the independence of all African countries; is to speak of the struggle for peace and security which are threatened by the increased aggressiveness of imperialism.

In our region this aggression is carried out through the agency of the racist, expansionist and bellicose regime of South Africa, the Nazi fascist regime of our days. The aim of its aggression against the countries of Southern Africa is to destabilise the region, to hamper our peoples' economic and social development, to make our countries even more dependent politically and economically on South Africa.

In spite of the protests and indignation of most of the countries of the world, South Africa,

continues to occupy a part of Angolan territory, to promote puppet armed movements against the legitimate Government of the People's Republic of Angola;

to prevent the achievement of legitimate independence in Namibia, which it occupies illegaly;

to promote sabotage and banditry against Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana and Lesotho.

Mr. President, our country is subjected daily to actions promoted by the South African racists. We are the victims of open economic sabotage and military aggression through the agency of armed bandits financed, trained, equipped and supplied by South Africa. In spite of the evidence that such actions are conducted by the South African Nazi fascists, they have had the connivance of some Western powers who have thus contributed to the continuation of the existing threat to peace and security in the area. Instead of promoting the development of the independent countries, those powers channel their technology towards the economy and the military and nuclear might of a regime which has been condemned by mankind, a regime which turns its citizens into foreigners in their own home. They support a regime which flies the banner of racial superiority, the banner of obsolete values long discarded by mankind, a regime which makes terrorism, humiliation and the oppression of Man its civilization and its state policy.

Ours has been a firm response.

#### STRUGGLE AGAINST APARTHEID

We continue and pledge to continue our struggle against apartheid. Peace and stability in Southern Africa can only result from the liquidation of the apartheid regime. Nothing can possibly make us hesitate in this sacred struggle for the liberation of Africa.

We support the ANC, legitimate representatives of the people of South Africa, which embodies the tradition of resistance and struggle of this heroic people.

In spite of the manoeuvre of the South African regime and the Western countries to delay independence with a view to protecting their interests, we are confident that the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, will soon see the flag of freedom and independence flying over their country.

We reaffirm our conviction that a just and peaceful settlement to end South Africa's colonial presence in Namibia, can only be found within the framework of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

the people of South Africa, for the people of Mozambique and the whole of Southern Africa.

INDIAN OCEAN

From the Lusaka Summit of 1970 to the Havana summit of 1979, in all international meetings the member countries of the Non-aligned Movement have, demanded demilitarization and denuclearization of. the Indian Ocean, and the destruction of foreign military bases deployed in our region. This military apparatus fuelled by the bellicose powers, keeps our entire region in a state of permanent insecurity and is aimed at submitting our countries to the political and economic might of the West. This forms part of the global imperialist strategy which seeks to make present international political relations subject to military imperatives.

Our two countries should coordinate their diplomatic efforts with other peaceloving countries to make the Indian Ocean totally free from the spectre of war and nuclear weapons.

We support the people's struggle for independence, peace and

progress with the same conviction and determination with which we fight against the gendarme of imperialism in Africa - the inhuman apartheid regime. In the same way we express our solidarity for the legitimate recovery of the rights of the peoples of Palestine, East Timor and El Salvador, people who are attacked, humiliated, oppressed and deprived of freedom in their own countries.

We cannot remain islent in the face of threats of aggression against Cuba, the President of our Non-aligned Movement. Neither can we remain silent in the face of threats of aggression against Nicaragua. They are countries and peoples who fight, whose struggle is inspired by the principles and objectives of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries.

So we are once again called to close the ranks of the Non-aligned Movement, and face the divisive manoeuvres instigated among us by imperialism.

As active members of the Movement it is our duty-to defend and preserve the principles of Non-Alignment from all manoeuvres aimed at diluting its content, its role, its responsibilities.

Mr. President, this is our first visit to India, a visit that will remain imprinted forever in the relations between our two peoples. They are full relations because it is two sovereign peoples who now relate to each other in complete freedom, without having to overcome the barriers imposed on us by colonialism.

Let us make cooperation between our two countries the instrument of friendship and solidarity between our peoples.

Let us make political and economic cooperation the instrument for the progress and well-being of our peoples and an example of relations between Non-Aligned countries, I therefore I ask you all to join me in a toast:

to the friendship and solidarity between the Indian and the Mozambican Peoples, to the development of cooperation between our two states, to the health of His Excellency Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, President of the Republic of India, to the health of the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to the health of all present, and to the freedom and happiness of peoples. The Struggle Continues, Thank you.

ZAMBIQUE INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SOUTH AFRICA ANGOLA NAMIBIA ZAMBIA ZIMBABWE BOTSWANA LESOTHO CUBA EL SALVADOR NICARAGUA

**Date**: Apr 08, 1982

# **Volume No**

## **MOZAMBIQUE**

## India-Mozambique Cultural Agreement

Following is the text of India Mozambique cultural agreement signed in New Delhi on Apr 09, 1982:

On the occasion of the visit of H.E. Mr. Samora Moises Machel, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique to India, a Cultural Agreement was signed today between the Government of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique. cpg-124>

The Agreement was signed by Shrimati Sheila Kaul, Minister of State for Education and Culture and Social Welfare on behalf of India and Mr. Joaquim. Alberto Chissano, Minister of Foreign Affairs on behalf of Mozambique.

The Agreement consisting of 11 articles aims at developing closer bilateral cooperation between India and Mozambique in the fields of art, culture, education (including academic activity in the fields of science and technology), sports, public health and mass media of information and education. For this purpose both sides will encourage and facilitate:

- (i) reciprocal visits of professors and experts; representatives of educational, literacy, scientific, technical, artistic and sports associations;
- (ii)grant of scholarships by each country and to students and scientific personnel of the other;
- (iii) exchange of educational, cultural, scientific and sports publications and art specimens;
- (iv) exchange of artists; dance and music ensembles;
- (v)exchange of art and other exhibitions.
- (vi)exchange of films, documentaries and radio and television programmes;
- (vii)participation in each other's International Film Festivals; and
- (viii)visits of sports teams.

The Agreement also provides for the setting up of a Joint Committee of the two Governments to review periodically the working of the Agreement and to advise the respective Government in formulating concrete programmes of exchanges in the fields envisaged in it.

The Agreement will come into force from the date of exchange of Instruments of Ratification by both sides.

ZAMBIQUE INDIA USA

**Date**: Apr 09, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### **MOZAMBIQUE**

Indo-Mozambique Joint Communique

Following is the text of Indo-Mozambique Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on Apr 14, 1982:

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, His Excellency Marshal Samora Moises Machel and Madame Graca Machel paid a State visit to India from April 8-12, 1982, at the invitation of the President of India, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique held wide ranging talks on international and regional issues with the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The two sides also reviewed bilateral relations between the two countries and discussed ways and means of further developing them. The talks were held in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual trust and understanding.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique was assisted by the following:

H.E. Major General Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Member of the Standing Committee of the People's Assembly and Minister for Foreign Affairs; H.E. Mr. Prakash Ratilal, Member of People's Assembly and Minister Governor of Bank of Mozambique; H.E. Mr. Rui Mayor Genzalez, Member of People's Assembly and Secretary of State for Crash Development Programme of lower Limpopo and Incomati region; H.E. Col. Mateus Oscar Kida, Member of People's Assembly and Director of Security; H.E. Lt. Col. Fernando Honwana, Member of People's Assembly and Spl. Assistant to the President; Mr. Muradali cpg-125>

Mamadhussen, Private Secretary to the President; H.E. Mr. Alberto Cangela De Mendonca, Director of Protocol; H.E. Mr. Mussagy Jeichande, Ambassador and Director of International Organisation and Conferences, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Mr. Aquino De Braganca, Director of Centre of African Studies in Ednardo, Mondlane University; Mr. Arnaldo Ribeiro, Director of Agriculture and Economy, Ministry of Agriculture; Mr. Inocencio Matavela, Director of Construction and Machinery, Ministry of Industry and Energy; Mr. Oscar Carvalho, Deputy Director, Maritime & River Transport, Ministry of Ports and Road Transport; Mrs. Yasmin Meherji Patel, Administrator, Bank of Mozambique; Mr. Tenete Daniel Chale Rrazao, Head of Finance Division Ministry of Defence; Mr. Antonio Jose: Official, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Prime Minister of India was assisted by the following:

Rao Birendra Singh, Minister of Agriculture and Rural Reconstruction; Shri Arif Mohammed Khan, Deputy Minister of Information & Broadcasting; Dr. 0. P. Gautam, Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research & Education; Shri Mohinder Singh, Secretary, Ministry of Shipping & Transport; Shri S. M. Ghosh, Secretary, Deptt. of Industrial Development; Shri M. S. Gujral, Chairman, Railway Board; Shri S. V. S. Juneja, Additional Secretary, Deptt. of Economic Affairs-, Shri S. K. Singh, Additional Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Shri S. M. S. Chadha, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; Shri N. R. Verma, Director, Ministry of External Affairs; Shri G. S. Bedi, Ambassador of India to Mozambique.

Analyzing the international situation, the two sides noted to their satisfaction the identity of points of view on the main international issues.

The two sides noted with concern the worsening of tensions in different parts of the world characterised by aggressive actions against the legitimate aspirations of peoples for peace, independence and social progress. They condemned these actions which constitute a threat to world peace and international security. However, they concluded with satisfaction that, in general, there was an advancement of the struggle of peoples against colonialism, apartheid, zionism and imperialism.

Reviewing the situation in Southern Africa, the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Prime Minister of India agreed that tension and confrontation in Southern Africa could not be eradicated and peace established until the liberation of Namibia from the illegal occupation of the racist regime of Pretoria and the destruction of apartheid in South Africa are achieved. They condemned the intrasigence and systematic obstruction of the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia carried out by the racist regime of South Africa. They reaffirmed their full support for the Namibian people's inalienable right to freedom and their solidarity with the

struggle being waged by the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO). They endorsed the views of SWAPO and the Frontline States on the proposals of the Western Contact Group of Five.

The two sides denounced the barbaric repression of the Pretoria regime, against the heroic people of South Africa, as well as the bantustanization policy of the regime. They reiterated their total solidarity with the oppressed people of South Africa in their struggle against the system of apartheid and racial discrimination. They condemned the occupation of part of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola by troops of the racist regime of South Africa originating from the Namibian territory and demanded immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all occupying troops.

The Prime Minister of India paid tribute to the Frontine States for their indefatigable support to the armed struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of their sole and authentic representative, SWAPO. The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed cpg-126>

appreciation of India's strong, consistent and principled support for the cause of liberation of Southern Africa.

The Prime Minister of India noted with satisfaction the efforts being made by the leaders of the countries of Southern Africa to promote economic cooperation amongst countries in the region and reduce their dependence on South Africa through the framework of the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC).

The two sides note with concern the deteriorating situation in the Indian Ocean and support without reservation an early implementation of the United Nations Declaration of 1971 on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

They call for the dismantling of all foreign military and naval bases in the Indian Ocean and firmly oppose any attempts to buildup foreign military presence in the area.

Both sides reviewed recent developments in South Asia. They noted with concern that the growing influence and interference of outside powers in the region and the acquisition of sophisticated weapons by Pakistan had led to a deterioration in the security environment of the region. Both sides expressed the hope that countries of the region would, in keeping with their commitment to Non-alignment, work to strengthen cooperation amongst themselves for the good of their peoples.

The Prime Minister of India informed the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique about India's efforts towards building up peaceful, normal and friendly relations with Pakistan. The Prime Minister of India reiterated her Government's resolve to do everything possible to strengthen peace and friendship between countries of the region. The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique expressed his appreciation of India's policy of promoting friendly relations and constructive cooperation with its neighbours.

India and Mozambique expressed deep concern and distress over the continuation of the war between Iran-Iraq which has grave repercussions for peace and security in each sensitive region and in the world generally. They called upon the two nations to solve their differences in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter and the Non-aligned Movement.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Prime Minister of India reviewed the situation in West Asia and noted with concern the danger to peace and stability inherent in it. They called for the immediate Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories, including Jerusalem, occupied by it since June 1967. Both leaders agreed that no solution to this problem could be found without the full participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as an equal partner in any negotiations. They expressed their conviction that any solution of the problem, to be equitable and lasting should take into account the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and should enable the Palestinians to return to their homeland and to establish an independent state of their own. They strongly condemned the Israeli action of the annexation of the Golan Heights.

The Prime Minister of India and the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique reviewed the present situation in South East Asia. They expressed concern over the continuing tensions in the region. They shared the hope that through a process of constructive dialogue, the countries of the region would be able to find a political solution to the problems in the region.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Prime Minister of India reaffirmed their faith in the policy of non-alignment and noted that the Nonaligned Movement represents the hopes and aspirations of the great majority of mankind and has become an independent and positive force for world peace. The two leaders expressed their confidence that by strict observance of the principles of nonalignment, and close cooperation the movement would continue to develop, strengthen and -reinforce international peace and security, eliminate the vestiges of colonial

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ism, racism, apartheid and help bring about the new, just and equitable International Economic Order.

At the present time, it is imperative to strive to promote the

relaxation of tensions the cessation of the arms-race, first of all the nuclear arms-race, the cessation of the production of new types of weapons of mass destruction, the reduction and eventual elimination of nuclear weapons' stockpiles and general and complete disarmament, under effective international control. It is essential that the dissipation of the material and spiritual energies of mankind, which is having a detrimental effect on the socio-economic development of countries, should be stopped.

The two sides support the efforts of the UNO for securing peace and security in the world and the development of cooperation among states, in acordance with the principles of the UN Charter and declare that they will spare no efforts for the success of the second special session of the UN General Assembly on DAS disarmament to be held in 1982.

The two sides reaffirmed their firm commitment to the principles and objectives of the UN Charter and of need for strengthening the role of this organisation. in the maintenance of peace and security in the world and in the development of international cooperation.

The two sides declare that economic justice for the developing countries is a major international problem and express themselves in favour of making efforts towards implementation of the new international development strategy for the third development decade, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations. They feel that this would be a major step towards the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The Prime Minister of India informed the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique about the political, economic, social and cultural situation of India and the efforts being made by the Indian people for progress and prosperity. The President of the People's Republic' of Mozambique appreciated the successes achieved by the Indian people under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique informed the Prime Minister of India of the efforts and successes so far achieved by the Mozambican people on the transformation of social, economic and political life with the aim of building a socialist society. The Prime Minister of India appreciated the achievements of the Mozambican people under the leadership of the FRELIMO Party and President Samora Moises Machel in building of the socialist society in Mozambique.

The two sides expressed satisfaction at the growing bilateral cooperation in various fields and reaffirmed their desire to further intensify this mutually beneficial cooperation. In this context the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and the Prime Minister of India expressed happiness that the

following documents were signed during the visit of the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique:

- i) Protocol on Economic Cooperation;
- ii) Cultural Agreement.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the development of cooperation between the two countries, particularly in the fields of railways, maritime transport and in the field of aluminium industry. These are in accord with the principles contained in the Economic Declaration of the Sixth Nonaligned Summit that highance of economic cooperation among nonaligned developing countries.

The two sides expressed their great satisfaction on results of the visit to India of the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique, His Excellency Marshal Samora Machel and his delegation. They considered that the visit contributed to the strengthening of the ties of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between the peoples of India and Mozambique. <pg-128>

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique thanked the President of the Republic -of India and the Government and the people of India for the warm and fraternal hospitality extended to him and his delegation during their visit to India.

The President of the People's Republic of Mozambique extended an invitation to the President of the Republic of India and the Prime Minister of India to visit Mozambique. The invitations were accepted with pleasure.

ZAMBIQUE INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC CHAD NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA ANGOLA PAKISTAN IRAO ISRAEL

**Date**: Apr 14, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### NON-ALIGNED COORDINATING BUREAU

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statement in the Plenary of the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau Meeting in Kuwait

Following is text of the statement made by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao in the Plenary of the

Mr. Chairman, at the outset, let me express my happiness at being in Kuwait and my gratitude for the hospitality shown to us and the excellent arrangements made for this conference. It is only fitting that our deliberations for devising concrete measures to support the Palestinian people in their just struggle, should be held in Kuwait, a country which has come to be synonymous with blending the wonders of modern technology to the graceful ways of an ancient civilisation. I am confident that under your able guidance, we 'would conclude our work by arriving at positive and constructive conclusions.

### PALESTINE QUESTION

The question of Palestine has remained continuously and intractably on the agenda of the international community. While many nations loudly proclaim their commitment to the principles of freedom, democracy and pursuit of happiness and, with equal vigour, have proclaimed support for the principle of selfdetermination of peoples under colonial and alien domination, on the question of the application of this principle to the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, the commitment of these countries is often wrapped in the contortions of international strategic power plays and by the vestige mperialist, colonial and racial attitudes. Thus, 35 years after the solemn pledge of a national homeland for the Palestinian people given by the United Nations, Palestinians today continue to be uprooted from their homes, Israel continues to occupy their land and to thwart the will of the international community with regard to Palestine. As a result, the entire region of West Asia is in the grip of constant tension, with a possibility of its escalation into a wider, all encompassing conflict.

decided that those Palestinians who wished to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours still retains its force. Yet through successive acts of aggression and political aggrandisement, Israel has not only managed to block the effective implementation of these solutions but has also used diverse means to compound the difficulties of the Palestinians. These included the dispersal of Palestinians against their will into neighbouring states, Israel's calculated expansion of its own territories through aggression and occupation, so much so that by 1967 the entire region which was to constitute the rightful home of the Palestinians had become a territory thus occupied by Israel. Israel has sought to impose a settler colonial situation on these territories. This policy was further sustained by the continuance of situation of active tension between Israel and its neighbouring Arab States.

### PALESTINIANS RIGHT TO STATEHOOD

While the struggle of the Palestinians to secure their inalienable right to national self-determination and Statehood has proceeded, powerful sections of the international community have, strangely, chosen to view the Palestinian question in a strictly compartmentalised manner. While taking up the humanitarian aspect of the problem including that of refugees, the essential political character of the problem of Palestine which is at the core of the conflict in West Asia has been ignored. This problem could be resolved only by an un-equivocal recognition of, and by giving effect to, the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people including their right to establish an independent State of their own. This alone could pave the way for the resolution of the conflict in West Asia which is essential for lasting peace in that troubled region. This political dimension, however, continued to be deliberately sidestepped by Israel's powerful supporters. In fact, the recently concluded agreement on 'strategic cooperation' has introduced a further so-called ideological dimension to the conflict in West Asia. The stepped up involvement of external forces in the region can hardly be conducive to a relaxation of tension in the area.

Ever since 1967, Israel has blatantly proceeded to establish new settlements in the occupied territories in a concerted campaign to intimidate the local population, wantonly trampling upon their rights and depleting the resources of the occupied Arab lands. Clearly, the object of this campaign has been to consolidate its stranglehold over the occupied Arab territories so as to annex them. The self-conscious perpetuation of the myth of biblical "Judea and Samaria" by the annexation of East Jerusalem in August 1980 followed by the annexation in December last year of the Golan Heights, provide clear evidence of the carefully hatched nefarious plans. The recent eruption of the tensions into violence on the West Bank was the direct consequence of these annexationist measures which aimed at colonising all the Palestinian land and terrorising the Palestinian people into submission, if not at exterminating them altogether. The Israeli military authorities on the West Bank had never been tolerant of the slightest voice of dissent even in the form of peaceful

demonstrations, time and again, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of neighbouring states, particularly Lebanon, were threatened. The recent forcible occupation of the Municipality of El Bireh, the ejection of the duly elected Mayor and the Councillors from their premises and the dismissal of the elected Palestinian Mayors of the towns of Nablus and Ramallah and the brutal murder of peaceful Palestinian demonstrators - all these senseless acts follow a well-known pattern, long established by Israel. Like the expropriation of land, the establishment of colonial settlements, the closing of educational institutions and the disbanding of unions, these acts of State terrorism are in flagrant contravention to numerous Security Council Resolutions including 465 (1980), 476 (1980) and 497 (1981). These acts of Israel undoubtedly deserve universal condemnation and censure.

Mr. Chairman, every action has an equal and opposite reaction. This is equally true in the context of the actions of a tyrannical, colonising power and the reaction of stout and steadfast resistance on the cpg-130>

part of an oppressed people. The response of the Palestinian people against Israel's practice of settler colonialism and State terrorism was natural and predictable. No people can be expected to lie so finely in the face of such provocation. Both in strength and determination, the Palestinian Resistance Movement under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and authentic representative of the Palestinian people, has grown with each encounter imposed on it. Notwithstanding the tremendous cost of such resistance in terms of sacrifice of human lives and resources, the result of the struggle has been a greater conviction in the inevitability of victory of the Palestinian cause.

## INDIA'S CONSISTENT SUPPORT

India's sympathy for the people of Palestine in their suffering and our support for the establishment of a Palestinian State goes back to the days of our own freedom struggle when our national leaders saw close parallel between India's struggle for nationhood and that of the Arab peoples, including the Palestinians. The continuing struggle of the Palestinian people evokes sympathy and understanding among the people of India. India has consistently advocated that a just and comprehensive solution to the problems of West Asia should consist of the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national and human rights, including the right to establish an independent state in their homeland, the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and the guarantee for all the States in the region, including Palestine, to live within secure and recognised borders. The Palestinians have the right to return to their homes and property in Palestine from which they

have been mercilessly displaced and uprooted. Their right of self-determination should be exercised with-out any external interference and, like other States in the region, t e people of Palestine should be enabled to live in peace and security, and follow their own domestic and foreign policies. An essential prerequisite for the attainment of a peaceful solution is the full and equal participation of the Paestine Liberation Organisation, the only genuine representative of the Palestinian. people, in any discussions relating to their future, and indeed the future of the entire region. Partial and superficial solutions which have been attempted in the past have shown that unless these cardinal principles are accepted, there is very little prospect for genuine and durable peace in the area. Any agreements arrived at without the participation of the Palestinian people and countries directly concerned with this question can only cause dissension among the supporters of the Palestinians and to give Israel lame excuses to delay its withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

### ACTS OF AGGRESSION

The annexation of Jerusalem and the declaration that it is the Eternal Capital of Israel have been universally condemned. The Security Council Resolution, adopted unanimously on August 20, 1980, is reflective of the indignation of the world against the Israeli action with regard to the Holy City. India has always been, and continues to be, totally opposed to Israeli attempts to alter the character and status of -the Holy City.

In the face of acts of aggression, threats and provocations, Palestinian nationalism and unanimous Arab support for it remained steadfast. Even as Israel's reign of terror in the occupied Arab lands was intensified, the inalienable rights of Palestinian people and the central role of the Paestine Liberation Organisation have come to be recognised in more regions of the world, notably Western Europe. There is growing understanding and appreciation of the distinct character and identity of Palestine as a national entity. Reflecting the ethos of the Palestinian people. The enhanced support that the cause of Palestine enjoys today is indeed a welcome development.

### NON-ALIGNED SOLIDARITY

Our movement has consistently supported the cause of the Palestinian people.

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The Palestine Liberation Organisation is not only a full fledged member of the movement, but also serves on its Co-ordinating Bureau. A mission despatched by the movement last year to Lebanon on an invitation extended to it by the Palestine Liberation had an opportunity to examine and assess the damage and destruction which resulted from Israeli attacks on Beirut and areas in

Southern Lebanon. The mission observed that in addition to the tremendous damage and destruction of property there was indiscriminate slaughter of civilians. It concluded that the Israeli attacks: "on Western Lebanon proved that once again Israel had violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, completely disregarding International Law, the Resolutions of the United Nations and world public opinion. These barbaric attacks reveal the Israeli intention to exterminate the Palestinian People". The mission was impressed by the ability of the P.L.O. and the Palestinian people to make the best use of the assistance received by them and felt convinced that external financial and technical assistance would contribute to the success of their efforts to ameliorate the living conditions of the Palestinian people. We endorse the recommendation of the mission, on which India was represented, that States and International Organisations should sympathetically examine the needs of the Palestinian people and make appropriate contributions as a matter of urgency.

In this connection, we would also like to reiterate our support for Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and political independence, as expressed in the communique issued at the conclusion of the meeting of the Foreign Ministers' of 'Nonaligned Countries held in New Delhi in September, 1981.

The Non-aligned Movement cannot afford to allow the International Community to remain indifferent to the serious situation in West Asia. While reaffirming our solidarity with the Palestinian people under the leadership of the P.L.O. in their struggle, and condemning Israel's complete disregard to the Resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly, we, as representatives of the Non-aligned nations should seek to reactivate the United Nations in order to force Israel to see reasons. st the Security Council should be urged to reconvene in order to take effective action, including imposition of mandatory sanctions, against Israel to compel Israel to comply with the Council's own decisions.

Secondly, given the attitudes of certain supporters of Israel, the Council may be paralysed yet again, as such the Non-aligned Countries should seek a reconvening of the VII emergency special session of the U.N. General Assembly.

Thirdly, we should extend full support to the endeavours of the Secretary General of the United Nations with a view to achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting solution.

Fourthly, the Non-aligned countries should, on their part, make every effort to isolate Israel in all fields in order to bring it to the path of justice.

Fifthly, moral, diplomatic and material support to the 'P.L.O. should be strengthened in order to help it to pursue and

intensify this just and noble struggle.

Mr. Chairman, we know that the struggle is long and arduous. But we have no doubt that the ultimate victory will belong to the Palestinian people led by the Palestine Liberation Organisation. Let this historic occasion inspire us all to rededicate ourselves to the Palestinian cause which is undoubtedly our own. cpg-132>

WAIT USA ISRAEL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC LEBANON INDIA

**Date**: Apr 06, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## SAUDI ARABIA

Joint Communique issued at End of Visit of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Following is the text of Joint Communique -signed during the official visit of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from April 17-20, 1982:

- 1. At the invitation of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud, Deputy Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, paid an official visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 17th April to 20th April, 1982, corresponding to 23rd to 26th of Jumad Al-Thani 1402 Hijra. The Prime Minister of India and the accompanying delegation were accorded a warm welcome reflecting the traditional ties of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries.
- 2. The Prime Minister of India and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz held detailed discussions covering a wide range of subjects of common interest. They expressed satisfaction at the development of bilateral relations between the two countries. The discussions revealed a close similarity of views on a wide range of international issues. The talks were held in a fraternal atmosphere of cordiality, mutual trust and understanding.
- 3. The Prime Minister of India was received by His Majesty King Khaled bin Abdul Aziz. They had a warm and friendly exchange of views.
- 4. The following participated in the talks from the Saudi

(1) His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, Second Deputy Prime Minister & Head of the National Guard; (2) His Royal Highness Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, Minister of Defence & Civil Aviation; (3) His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al Faisal, Minister of Foreign Affairs; (4) His Excellency Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Minister of Petroleum & Mineral Resources; (5) His Excellency Sheikh Mohammed Aba Al Khail, Minister of Finance & National Economy; (6) His Excellency Sheikh Hussain Mansouri, Minister of Transport; (7) His Excellency Dr. Ghazi Al Gosaibi, Minister of Industry & Electricity; (8) His Excellency Sheikh Abbas Al Ghazzawi, Head of Afro-Asian Departments in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The following participated in the talks from the Indian side:

(1) His Excellency Mr. P. K. Mukherjee, Minister of Finance; (2) His Excellency Mr. Khurshid Alam Khan, Minister of State for Tourism & Civil Aviation; (3) His Excellency Mr. C. K. Jaffar Sharief, Minister of State for Railways; (4) His Excellency Dr. P. C. Alexander, Principal Adviser to the Prime Minister; (5) His Excellency Mr. T. T. P. Abdullah, Ambassador of India, Jeddah. (6) His Excellency Mr. K. V. Ramanathan, Secretary, Department of Chemicals & Fertilizers; (7) His Excellency Mr. R. Bhandari, Secretary (ER), Ministry of External Affairs; (8) His Excellency Mr. L. Kumar, Secretary of Petroleum; (9) His Excellency Mr. Abid Hussain, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce; (10) Dr. Mahfooz Ahmad, Economic Adviser in the Department of Economic Affairs; (11) His Excellency Mr. K. K. S. Rana, Joint Secretary to Prime Minister; (12) His Excellency Mr. M. H. Ansari, Joint Secretary & Chief of Protocol, Ministry of External Affairs; (13) His Excellency Mr. U. C. Tiwari, Additional Information Adviser to Prime Minister; (14) His <pg-133>

Excellency Mr. S. K. Arora, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; (15) His Excellency Mr. M. S. Aiyer, Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs; (16) Mr. Y. M. Tiwari, Deputy Chief of Mission, Jeddah.

- 5. The two sides recalled with profound satisfaction the ageold Indo-Arab relations which are deep rooted in history and tradition. They stressed the fact that during recent years, India's traditional relations have developed into a multidimensional relationship with Saudi Arabia as also with other Arab countries. The two sides reiterated their belief that further development of these relations will be to the mutual benefit of the peoples of both countries on the basis of equality and mutual respect.
- 6. The Crown Prince particularly welcomed the visit of Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to Saudi Arabia at this critical

juncture when the prevailing hostilities and tension in the region posed a very grave threat to regional and international peace. The Crown Prince and the Prime Minister recognised that the stability and security of the Gulf region and that of the Indian sub-continent were closely interlinked. In this context they emphasised the need and importance of closer and regular contacts as also of deeper and more diversified exchanges between India and Saudi Arabia as well as with other countries of the region. These would not only be to mutual benefit and advantage but would also contribute to the strength, security and stability of their respective regions.

- 7. The Indian side outlined the recent developments in connection with the normalisation of relations amongst the countries of the Indian sub-continent and stressed India's desire to work with all her neighbours for achieving peace and harmonious relationship in the region. The Saudi side expressed the hope that efforts being made by countries in the sub-continent to normalise relations will soon lead to an atmosphere of peace, understanding and good neighbourliness.
- 8. The two sides reviewed developments in regard to the normalisation of relations between India and Pakistan initiated by the two countries. They I underlined the importance of maintaining an atmosphere conducive to further negotiations between India and Pakistan to attain the objectives of nonaggression and the nonuse of force through mutually acceptable arrangements. The Indian side explained in this context its proposal to conclude a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with Pakistan. It was agreed that the consolidation of India and Pakistan relations would serve the interests of the peoples of the two countries and would contribute to security, stability and peace in South Asia and in the entire region.
- 9. Both sides noted with concern the marked deterioration in the international environment, the persistence of unresolved problems, and the emergence of tensions in new areas. They emphasized the need to strengthen and promote international peace and security and reiterated their commitment to the principles and aims of the United Nations. They felt that in this field of acute international tension, the movement of non-aligned countries and the policy of non-alignment play a vital role in the promotion of international peace, cooperation and progress. The two sides emphasised the need to reassert the role of the Non-aligned Movement as an independent non-bloc factor in international relations and as a positive force for the preservation and strengthening of peace and security in the world. Both sides expressed the conviction that the Non-aligned Movement will be further strengthened at the forthcoming Summit Meeting scheduled to take place at Baghdad in September 1982.
- 10. The two sides noted with concern the deteriorating situation in West Asia and emphasised that it is a source of grave danger

for the peace and security of the region and the entire world as well. They expressed their deep concern over the situation arising from the aggressive acts by Israel and its repeated violations of the resolutions of the UN and other world bodies. They reiterated their firm conviction that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of the immediate and complete with 

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drawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied by it since 1967, including Jerusalem; and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state. The two sides reiterated their full support for the PLO which is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and its participation as a full and equal party in all efforts towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the region.

- 11. The two sides strongly condemned the Israeli actions of annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and perpetuation of its illegal occupation, as a blatant violation of international laws and conventions and a serious threat to world peace. The two sides noted with grave concern that despite numerous resolutions adopted in the UN by overwhelming majority, Israel persists in its acts of illegal occupation and changing the status of the city of Jerusalem. They also condemned the attack on the Al Aqsa Mosque which is yet another instance of Israeli provocative and aggressive actions. The grave situation caused by Israeli actions in Lebanon, in patricular the attacks launched by it last year, and the ever-present threat of further invasion, was also discussed. They expressed their support for the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Lebanon.;
- 12. The Saudi side expressed deep appreciation of India's consistent and firm policy of supporting the Arab cause. The Indian side reiterated that this policy, based on principle, would continue. The Indian Prime Minister also welcomed the eight-point Arab Peace Plan as a constructive initiative towards achieving a just and durable solution to the Middle East problem.
- 13. The two sides noted with grave concern the increasing escalation of great power presence in the Indian Ocean area against the declared wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean. They called on the great powers to progressively reduce and eventually eliminate their military presence from the Indian Ocean. The two sides reaffirmed the need to intensify efforts for the speedy implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as contained in the 1971 UN General Assembly resolution on the subject.
- 14. They reaffirmed that the security and stability of the Gulf area is the responsibility of the Gulf states only, without any

foreign interference or intervention. In this context, the Saudi side explained the objectives of Gulf Cooperation Council. The Indian side welcomed the establishment of the GCC and appreciated the resolve of its members to keep the region free from any outside interference.

- 15. Noting with grave concern the situation in Afghanistan, the two sides called for a just and comprehensive settlement of the question on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign troops, strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference, and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-aligned status of Afghanistan and its membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference.
- 16. The two sides expressed their deep concern over the Iran Iraq conflict which has lasted for over 19 months and which constitutes a grave threat to the peace and security of the region. They urged Iran and Iraq to resolve their differences peacefully. The two sides expressed full support for the efforts being made by the Committee set up by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference and the Non-Aligned Movement to bring an end to the conflict between Iran and Isaq.
- 17. The two sides agreed that the tensions and confrontation in Southern Africa cannot be eliminated nor peace established without the liberation of Namibia from the illegal occupation of South Africa and the dismantling of the structure of apartheid in South Africa. The two leaders called for total support to the decisions taken by the Non-aligned Foreign Ministers' meeting recently held in Algiers in April 1981 and all UN resolutions in this regard.
- 18. The two sides noted with deep concern the deterioration in the world eco-

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nomy, and disturbing trends in multilateral economic cooperation. They regretted that the burden of adjustment has been passed on to the developing countries. They called for an early commencement of Global Negotiations for International Economic Cooperation for Development and stressed the need for concurrent efforts to achieve progress in areas of critical importance to developing countries such as food, energy, financial- flows and trade in the forthcoming conferences and meetings of specialised agencies.

19. The two sides emphasised the need for further strengthening of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries which would contribute to the development of the solidarity and collective self-reliance of developing countries and reduce their vulnerability to pressures from and events in developed countries. They expressed their determination to contribute jointly with other developing countries to the implementation of

the Caracas Programme of Action adopted by the High Level Conference on Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries held in May 1981.

- 20, The Indian side expressed great appreciation for the assistance extended over the past few years by the Saudi Fund for Development. The Saudi side assured the Indian side that this assistance would continue to be extended on the same basis as before to contribute towards development projects in India.
- 21. The two sides expressed satisfaction that over recent years, there has been a significant increase in economic exchanges between the two countries. They also agreed that in view of the rapid economic developments taking place in both countries, there are vast possibilities for a further increase in economic exchanges and their diversification in the areas of investments, Joint Ventures and increased participation of organisations in projects. The two sides identified specific areas of cooperation. Discussions were held with the private sector in Saudi Arabia on setting up joint venture projects in the field of agriculture, fertilisers and cement. It was proposed that a delegation of Saudi businessmen and industrialists should visit India to explore further possibilities of mutually beneficial economic cooperation. The delegation will visit India shortly.
- 22. The two sides noted with satisfaction that the Agreement on, Economic and Technical Cooperation signed in New Delhi last year during the visit of the Foreign Minister of Saudi Arabia has now been ratified by both the countries. The two sides agreed that the first meeting of the Indo-Saudi Joint Commission established under the Agreement on Economic and Technical Cooperation will be held in October 1982.
- 23. Saudi Arabia and India expressed profound satisfaction with the positive outcome and results of official visit of Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia which heralds a new era in Indo-Saudi relations. This visit is an important step forward in the development of increased understanding and cooperation between the two countries.
- 24. Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister of India, expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership and people of Saudi Arabia for the warm welcome accorded to her and her delegation. She extended cordial invitations to His Majesty Khaled bin Abdul Aziz, King of Saudi Arabia, to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Fahd bin Abdul Aziz, Deputy Premier of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz, Second Deputy Premier to visit India. The invitations were accepted with pleasure and the visit would take place at mutually convenient dates.

Jeddah: April 20, 1982.

UDI ARABIA INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM MALI PAKISTAN IRAQ ISRAEL LEBANON AFGHANISTAN IRAN NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA ALGERIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA

**Date**: Apr 06, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### **VIETNAM**

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Dinner for Foreign Minister of Vietnam

Following is text of the speech, by the Minister of External Affairs at the dinner hosted by him in honour of Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam, in New Delhi on Apr 26, 1982:

This visit to India by our friends from Vietnam is a great honour for us as also a personal pleasure for me.

During my visit to Vietnam a few months ago, I had the happy experience of enjoying the generous hospitality of Vietnam, the beauty of the country and the friendliness and warmth of its people. I also had the privilege to meet with the leaders of your great country. But perhaps the most rewarding part of my visit was the very interesting, informative and friendly exchange of views and assessments with my distinguished colleague, the Foreign Minister of Vietnam. I am happy therefore that you, Excellency, have remembered that we had decided to meet more often.

Your present visit has become an even more memorable occasion for us, since you are accompanied by your charming wife, Madame Phan Thi Phuc. New Delhi is full of friends and admirers that the two of you left behind after your successful tenure here as a representative of the Government of Vietnam more than two decades ago. This occasion is therefore, more than a visit, for many people here, it is a happy reunion.

## STRENGTHENING OF BILATERAL RELATIONS

Since our last meeting in Hanoi, greater responsibilities have been placed on your shoulders. It has given us pleasure to learn that this distinction has, been conferred on an honoured friend who has been associated with so many aspects of the growth of Indo-Vietnam relations. over the last three decades. Please accept our felicitations.

Relations between Vietnam and India have always been particularly warm and friendly. But for a long time both our countries were engaged in our respective struggles for national freedom and later, Vietnam's struggle continued for national consolidation. Our countries could not, therefore, concentrate on programmes to diversify our bilateral relations to the extent we desired. We have no such constraints now. And as we look back we can be justly proud of all that we have been able to achieve in recent years. Our bilateral relations today touch upon a number of major facets of our national life, such as in the economic and technical field, in science and technology, agriculture and industry, in education and culture. To encourage and consolidate these relations, we have also signed a number of agreements.

Much remains to be done, however, the great warmth and friendliness that our peoples have for each other, the historical experiences that we have shared in the past, the ideals that motivate our deliberations in the Non-aligned Movement, as also in the South-South cooperation efforts, all enjoin us to evolve a relationship of cooperation which can be a model. After our talks today which revealed a wide range of possibilities, I feel confident that our endeavours will be successful.

### WORKING TOWARDS COOPERATION IN REGION

This success, of course, would be possible only in an atmosphere of peace, stability and security and not under tensions and uncertainties which characterise the atmosphere around us today. We are convinced that problems can best be resolved through discussions and dialogues among countries directly involved. I have found it extremely useful during our talks today to learn about your assessments and views cpg-137>

on various international developments, about your discussions in Europe during your recent tour and about the recent developments in South East Asia. We sincerely hope that the months to come will see a reduction in the tensions and an increase in cooperation and mutual confidence in the region.

Friends, I would request you to join me in a toast to: the establishment of conditions of peace and cooperation in South East Asia, the health, long life and happiness of His Excellency my dear friend, the Foreign Minister of Vietnam, Co Thach and Madame Phan Thi Phuc; the success of the efforts of government and the people of Vietnam in their national endeavours; the unshakable bonds of friendship and the increasing cooperation between India and Vietnam, and the health of all the ladies and gentlemen present here.

**Date**: Apr 26, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **VIETNAM**

Text of Vietnam Foreign Minister's Speech

Replying to the toast Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said:

I am very happy to revisit India, a great country whose brilliant age-old culture, tremendous achievements and great contribution to the cause of peace have always been object of admiration for the Vietnamese people and the people of the world. I sincerely thank the Government and the people of India for, reserving to us a warm welcome full of brotherly sentiments. Those deep feelings expressed in the heartfelt words of my brother, H.E. the Minister, towards my country and my people, given us the mild impression of living in the very land of our beloved President Ho Chi Minh though we are now on the land of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, a land rich in spiritual values.

Thirty five years ago, when your country, from the long nights of slavery acceded to the dawn of independence, Jawaharlal Nehru, the venerated leader of the Indian people said: "It is a fateful moment for us in India, for all Asia and for the world. A new star rises, the star of freedom in the East, a new hope come into being, a vision long cherished materializes. May the star never set and that hope never be betrayed".

Over the past thirty years, under the leadership of Jawaharlal Nehru and at present, of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the peace-loving, diligent Indian people, endowed with a spirit of creativeness and self-reliance, have turned their noble dreams into lively and abundant realities. Your star is shining brighter and brighter. Your hope has became a strong stimulus bringing India from the state of poverty into self-sufficiency in food, making her one of the ten leading industrialised countries in the world and the first among the developing countries. India has ascended to new hights of science and technology with every passing decade.

### LAND OF BUDDHA

India is a country for pilgrimage. Over thousands of years, Buddhist pilgrims cherished the dream of coming to the land of Buddha. Nowadays, peace-loving pilgrims find their way to India as the land of peace and of Pancha Shila. As for the Asians, they consider their coming to India as a pilgrimage to the land of the Asian solidarity promoted by the Asian Relations Conference in 1947; and peoples of the third world, a pilgrimage to the land of the Non-Alignment Movement and of SouthSouth cooperation.

Truong son ranges, as eternal as the waters of the Ganga and the Red River. With that sentiment, I would like to recall here, Excellency the Minister, the deep and good impressions left to the Vietnamese people by your official visit to our country early this year. The recent established "Indian Centre for Studies on Indochina", with the blessings and kind attention of H.E. Prime Minister and Your Excellency, constitute a further vivid manifestation of the strengthening and development of friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries, between India and the Indo-chinese countries.

### TOWARDS PEACE IN SOUTH EAST ASIA

Your Excellency Minister, being victims of successive wars of aggression over the past thirty five years, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea cherish no other aspiration than to live in peace to rebuild their respective countries. The three Indochinese countries have a common interest with the Asian countries and. Burma, that is peace, stability and cooperation in South-East-Asia. Therefore, over the past three years, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the People is Republic of Kampuchea have many times put forward fair and reasonable proposals in order to establish relations of mutual co-existence in peace with their neighbouring countries, so as to advance to a South-East Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

Nevertheless, over the past three years, due to the policy of expansionism and hegemony of the Chinese ruling circles, tension still persists in South-East Asia. On the one hand, they have been threatening independence and sovereignty of the three Indochinese countries. On the other hand, they have been interfering into the internal affairs of the ASEAN countries by the way of pro-Chinese client forces in those countries. In order to cover up this truth, China has cooked up the so-called Kampuchea problem, created tension in South East Asia, pitted the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries, and left no stone unturned to reverse the situation in Kampuchea and

opposed to the rebirth of its people. Those schemes and acts, far from solving any problem, aggravate the threat to peace and stability in South East Asia. Contrary to their wishes the Polpot clique has ceased to be a notable force and the situation in Kampuchea is being stabilized unceasingly. This clearly constitutes an important factor contributing to peace and stability in the region.

At present, the essential problem, is to put an end to the policy of expansionism and hegemony of the Chinese ruling circles in South East Asia. The policy of encouraging harmony and cooperation between the South East Asian countries and the Indochinese countries without interference from outside and of opposing the policy of creating confrontation in South East Asia is the only way to guarantee peace and stability in the region. Support to the rebirth of the Kampuchean people against the interference into the internal affairs of the Peoples Republic of Kampuchea is a decisive factor for peace and stability in the region.

### INDIA'S ROLE COMMENDED

Proceeding from the above-mentioned approach, the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, the peace-loving peoples all over the world welcome the policy of the Republic of India in support of the revival of the Kampuchean people, in contribution to the reconciliation between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries, in conformity with the interests of peace in South East Asia, Asia and the world.

After thirty five years of devastating war, at present, the Vietnamese people are endeavouring to carry out the heavy tasks chartered out by the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam for the period of 1981-1985 and the 80s for building economy and defending the Fatherland. On the basis of successes recorded since the complete liberation and reunification of Vietnam, with their own efforts, associated with the sympathy and support of the two brotherly neighbouring countries, Laos and Kampuchea, of the socialist countries, the Republic of India and the peace-loving people all over the world, the Vietnamese people are convinced that they will certain cpg-139>

ly overcome all difficulties, carrying out with success their glorious tasks, thus contributing to peace, stability in the region and the world.'

I firmly believe that my current visit to India and the talks between us in the spirit of mutual trust and understanding will further strengthen the bonds of friendship and long-term, multisided cooperation between Vietnam and India. May this cooperation become an example of cooperation between developing countries.

I propose a toast to: Greater successes for the great Indian people in the construction of a prosperous country and a happy life. The good health of H.E. Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao. The good health for all of you, Ladies, Gentlemen and friends.

### ETNAM INDIA USA CHINA LAOS BURMA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Apr 26, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### **VIETNAM**

### India-Vietnam Joint Press Statement

Following is text of the Joint Statement issued in New Delhi on Apr 29, 1982 at the conclusion of the visit of Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam:

At the invitation of the Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, H.E. Mr. Nguyen Co Thach paid an official visit to, India from April 24 to 29, 1982. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam was accompanied by his wife, Madam Phan Thi Phuc and number of officials.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam laid wreaths at Rajghat and Shantivana.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam and the members of the party paid short visits to Kashmir and Khajuraho. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam and members of his delegation also visited sites of industrial and cultural interest.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam accompanied by H.E. Mr. Nguyen Quang Tao, Ambassador of the socialist Republic of Vietnam to India called on, and had cordial talks, with the President of India, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Railway Minister, Shri P. C. Sethi and the Minister for Agriculture & Rural Reconstruction, Shri Rao Birendra Singh. The Minister of State for commerce,, Shri S. V. Patil, called on the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam and the Minister of

External Affairs of India ' aided by their respective delegation, held two rounds of discussions in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The two sides reviewed recent international developments, especially in South East Asia.. Expressing concern at the continuing tensions in South East Asia, they affirmed that the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate and that efforts should be made to resolve all outstanding problems in the region in order to re-establish conditions of peace and stability in South East Asia. Both sides expressed support for dialogues among the countries concerned.

The two sides reviewed at length bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry, railways & industries, science & technology, and education & culture. Both sides re-affirmed that future cooperation should be in a planned manner on a long term basis. They agreed that such cooperation in the fields specified above would be mutually beneficial, would strengthen each others economy, and would be in the spirit of SouthSouth cooperation.

The two sides agreed in principle to establish a Joint Commission on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. <pg-140>

The two sides agreed that the visit of the Minister of External Affairs of India to Vietnam in February, 1982 and the present visit of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Vietnam to India have made an important contribution to further strengthening and expanding the friendly and warm relations between the two countries and in the development of planned and multifarious cooperation between them.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam thanked the Minister of External Affairs of India for the warm hospitality extended to him and members of his delegation at all paces in India. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Vietnam extended an invitation to the Minister of External Affairs of India to pay a visit to Vietnam. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

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ETNAM INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM

**Date**: Apr 29, 1982

May

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**Date**: May 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **BANGLADESH**

# Indo-Bangladesh Joint Press Statement

Following is the text of Joint Press Statement issued on the conclusion of Indo-Bangladesh Talks at Dacca on May 23, 1982:

At the invitation of H.E. Lt. General H. M. Ershad, NDC PSC, Chief Martial Law Administrator and Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, H.E. Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister for External Affairs, Government of India paid an official visit to Bangladesh from May 22 to 23, 1982.

During his stay H.E. the Minister for External Affairs of India called on the Chief Martial Law Administrator and held detailed talks. Formal round of talks was held between the two sides on May 23, 1982 in resumption of the talks held in New Delhi in September 1981. Bangladesh side was led by H.E. Mr. A. R. S. Doha, Adviser-in-Charge, Ministry of Information assisted by H.E. Mr. Humayun Rasheed Choudhury, Foreign Secretary of Bangladesh and other senior officials. The Indian side was led by H.E. Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao assisted by H.E. Mr. Eric Gonsalves, Secretary (East) and other senior officials.

Wide ranging talks were held in an atmosphere of warmth, friendship and cordiality. The two sides reviewed their bilateral relations and also discussed regional and international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides agreed to intensify efforts to expeditiously find a mutually acceptable solution to the problem of sharing the waters of the Ganges at Farakka and augmentation of its flows and that such efforts should continue until solution is found to the mutual satisfaction of both countries. For this purpose both sides agreed to meet frequently and approach the matter in a

spirit of goodwill, cordiality and good neighbourliness.

Both sides agreed that all other outstanding issues between the two countries, including the implementation of the Land Boundary Agreement of 1-974 and finalisation of the terms and conditions of the lease in perpetuity of the Tin Bigha Corridor, the question of New Moore/South Talpatty Island and the delineation of the Maritime Boundary, will be resolved peacefully through amicable negotiations as soon as possible.

Both sides agreed that their bilateral relations should be given further impetus through frequent consultations and exchange of visits at all levels to promote an atmosphere of goodwill conducive to further consolidation and strengthening of these ties and the resolution of all outstanding problems.

The two sides agreed to set up a Joint Economic Commission, with a view to further developing economic and technical cooperation between the two countries to their mutual benefit.

The two sides agreed to take all steps in close concert with other countries in the South Asian region to maintain the momentum of progress in the implementation of the proposal for Regional Cooperation among South Asian Countries. cpg-143>

NGLADESH USA INDIA OATAR

**Date**: May 23, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **BULGARIA**

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Banquet in His Honour by Foreign Minister of Bulgaria

Following is text of the speech delivered by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, in response to the speech made by the Bulgarian Foreign Minister, Mr. Petar Mladenov, at the official dinner in his honour in Sofia on May 25, 1982:

First of all, permit me to thank you, Excellency, on behalf of my delegation and on my own behalf, for the invitation to visit your country and the gracious hospitality extended to us here. This is my first visit to your ancient and beautiful land. I am

particularly happy to be here during this historic year, when your country is celebrating the birth centenary of an illustrious son and statesmen, Georgi Dimitrov. I am also fortunate that my visit follows the highly successful trip undertaken by my Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, to your country.

I am grateful for the warm references you have made to my country and my leaders. I bring to the Bulgarian Government and people the greetings and good wishes of the Government and people of India.

## EXPANSION OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Your Excellency, relations between our two countries are friendly and cordial. These relations of friendship and cooperation have received a valuable personal impetus from the exchange of highlevel visits between our two countries. Within the last two years there have been visits by our President and Prime Minister to your country. On our side, we have been delighted to welcome Your Excellency and many of your distinguished colleagues. Our country also had the honour of welcoming His Excellency, President Todor Zhivkov in 1969 and in 1976. The fund of goodwill and understanding which exists between our two countries will, I am confident, continue to flourish and become richer in the years to come. There is substantial scope for the rapid growth of our economic and commercial relations. In the meantime, we would do well to evolve an approach to the questions of trade, that will facilitate further increase, both in volume and in diversity.

#### ARMS RACE

Excellency, our two countries are engaged in the task of ensuring the prosperity and the welfare of our peoples. We in India have seen how tensions and the dangers of conflict affect our economic and social development. We see with constant concern the intensification of the arms race and the attempt to create tensions in areas where peace should and can prevail. We share with our Bulgarian friends the conviction that the material and spiritual energies of humanity should not be lost in destructive confrontation and in the fear of conflict.

As a founding member of the Nonaligned Movement and as a country inspired by the ideals of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, we firmly oppose the idea of resolution of disputes through war. India has consistently recognised that all problems can be solved by dialogue and through peaceful means, based on respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of nations the world over.

#### TOWARDS A JUST ECONOMIC ORDER

Your Excellency, as vital as harmonious political relations, is harmonious economic interaction. A new, equitable and just

international economic order is a crucial necessity for the peace and prosperity of the world. We are anxious that a global round of negotiations, particularly in the sectors of trade, energy and finance should begin. As its own contribution to <pg-144>

the strengthening of cooperation amongst the less developed countries, India hosted a consultative meeting earlier this year in New Delhi. The deliberations of this meeting should have farreaching consequences in regard to strengthening unity amongst the developing world.

Excellency, I have been deeply impressed by the progress made by your country in all spheres of activity. We wish your country continued prosperity. Progress and prosperity cannot be independent of peace and friendship. No country can live and prosper in isolation. The key word of our times is cooperation; the mutual links between our two countries will continue, I am sure, to flourish as an ingredient in global cooperation,

Ladies and Gentlemen, may I now invite you to join me in a toast to the health of His Excellency, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to the health o'f our host, the Foreign Minister, His Excellency, Mr. Peter Mladenov, to the continued prosperity of the friendly people of Bulgaria, and to the further strengthening of Indo-Bulgarian friendship and cooperation.

LGARIA USA INDIA

**Date**: May 25, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### BULGARIA

Indo-Bulgarian Joint Statement

Following is the text of Indo-Bulgarian Joint Statement:

At the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr. Petar Mladenov, the Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, paid an official friendly visit to Bulgaria from May 25 to 28, 1982.

The Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian

Communist Party and President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, received the Minister of External Affairs of India and had talks with him. The talks were held in a spirit of friendship and mutual understanding.

Shri Narasimha Rao was also received by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr. Grisha Filipov.

He laid a wreath at the Mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, whose birth centenary is being observed this, year.

He also visited places of cultural and historical interest in Sofia and Varna

The two Ministers reviewed bilateral relations and expressed satisfaction at their development. They noted with particular satisfaction that the talks between the Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bullgaria, Mr. Todor Zhivkov, and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Smt. Indira Gandhi, held during her visit to Bulgaria in November, 1981 and the Joint Bulgarian-Indian Declaration signed at that time, have given further impetus to the strengthening and development of relations between the two countries. They expressed their common desire to further expand and deepen bilateral cooperation in various fields on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

armament and expressed the hope that it would result in concrete measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

The two Ministers emphasized the importance of a restructuring of the international economic order on a fair, equitable and democratic basis.

The Ministers pointed out the necessity of solving all problems

and disputes-whether they be global, regional or bilateral -solely through negotiations and by peaceful means.

The Bulgarian side highly appreciated India's important role in the Non-aligned Movement and its peace-loving foreign policy which is directed at the consolidation of peace, stability and understanding in Asia and the whole world.

The Indian side highly appreciated the principled, consistent and constructive policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at the achievement of peace, detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

The two sides noted with deep satisfaction the positive results of the meetings and talks held during Shri Narasimha Rao's visit and expressed their confidence that this visit would contribute to the consolidation and further development of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and India. They also agreed to bold regular and frequent consultations between each other on matters of mutual interest.

The Minister of External Affairs of India conveyed to the Government and people of Bulgaria the greetings and good wishes of the Government and the people of India. He thanked his hosts for the warm hospitality extended to him and his delegation.

The Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri Narasimha Rao extended an invitation to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Bulgaria, Mr. Petar Mladenov to visit India. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

LGARIA INDIA USA

**Date**: May 25, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

**IRAN** 

India-Iran Joint Press Statement

Following is the text of India-Iran Joint Press Statement issued in New Delhi on May 01, 1982:

At the invitation of Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs, Republic of India, H.E. Dr. Ali Akbar Velayati, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Islamic Republe of Iran, paid

an official and friendly visit to India from April 28, to May 2, 1982, corresponding to the 8th to the 12th of Ordebehesht 1361. The Foreign Minister of Iran was accompanied by a high-level delegation which included Deputy Ministers from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Mines & Metals, Ministry of Higher Education and other senior officials.

H.E. Dr. Velayati called on the President, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Vice President, Shri M. Hidaytullah, Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Minister of Defence Shri R. Venkataraman, Minister of Information and Broadcasting Shri Vasant Sathe, Minister of Industry Shri N. D. Tiwari, Minister of Education and Social Welfare Shrimati Sheila Kaul and Minister of Commerce Shri Shivraj Patil.

The two Foreign Ministers had several rounds of formal and informal talks. There <pg-146>

were also discussions among the officials of the two sides on various specific matters. The talks were held in an atmosphere of utmost cordiality, sincerity and purposiveness.

Both sides recalled the historical and cultural ties between the Iranian and Indian peoples and noted that they had been further strengthened by their respective struggles for independence from foreign domination. The visit of the Iranian Foreign Minister has contributed significantly to the strengthening of the friendly relations. They expressed their firm hope and determination to further expand and strengthen their friendly and close relations through increased contacts, and exchange of visits at various levels.

The two Foreign Ministers reviewed the international situation, with particular reference to the recent developments in their region. They noted with satisfaction the similarity in their views in many spheres.

The two Ministers reiterated their firm belief in the significant role of the Nonaligned Movement in strengthening international peace and security and the need to further consolidate and strengthen the movement. They recalled that the nonaligned policy was aimed at the protection of the independence of the countries of the world against the super powers and their military alliances so that such countries may be able to devote their energies to the economic and social advancement of their peoples.

Noting with concern the marked deterioration in the international environment and the emergence of tensions in different areas of the world, the Ministers emphasised the need to reassert the role of the Non-aligned Movement as an independent non-bloc factor and as a positive force or the preservation and strengthening of peace and security in the world.

The two sides reiterated the urgent necessity to remove great power presences from the Indian Ocean region which constitute a threat to peace and increased tension in the region. They called for the implementation of the United Nations Declaration of 1971 declaring the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

Reviewing the situation in West Asia, the Foreign Ministers expressed their grave concern at the continued acts of aggression by Israel against the defenceless people of Southern Lebanon and the Palestinians residing in the occupied territories. They condemned the criminal attack on the Al Aqsa Mosque as well as the illegal Israeli annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights which constituted a serious threat to world peace and a violation of International law. They reaffirmed their support for the legitimate struggle of the Palestinian people with the Palestine Liberation Organisation as their legitimate representative. They were of the opinion that the only solution of the crisis in the region was the withdrawal of the occupying forces from all Arab and Palestinian territories.

The Foreign Minister of Iran elaborated to the Foreign Minister of India the views of his country regarding the expulsion of the aggressive Zionist regime from the United Nations. The Foreign Minister of India expressed his deep concern over the situation arising from the aggressive acts by Israel and its repeated violations of the resolutions of the U.N. and other world bodies.

The Ministers condemned the aggressive acts of the racist regime of South Africa and pledged their support for the liberation struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of South West: Africa People's Organisation.

Noting with great concern the situation in Afghanistan the two sides called for a just and comprehensive settlement of the question on the basis of the withdrawal of all foreign troops, the principles of non-intervention and non-interference, and full respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. They urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference.

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The Iranian side briefed the Indian side of their views on the Iraq-Iran war. The Indian side expressed the hope for a just solution 'of the dispute in the near future.

The two Ministers expressed their firm resolve to promote bilateral cooperation in various fields so as to build up a mutually reinforcing relationship of independence, self-reliance and friendship. They agreed to take, concrete and expeditious measures to achieve this objective. In this context, special

emphasis was laid on economic and commercial cooperation.

Both sides expressed their will and determination to further expand their cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, petroleum, mines, agriculture, culture and science and technology. To this end, the two sides signed an agreed minutes of discussions in which specific areas of cooperation have been identified

The Indian side stated its readiness to share its technical and scientific expertise with Iran. The Iranian side reiterated its desire to cooperate with India in all fields including agricultural and industrial collaboration and commercial exchanges. The two sides agreed to set up in the near future an Indo-Iranian Joint Commission to give a fillip to their bilateral relations in economic trade, industrial, science and technology, cultural and other fields.

Both sides laid particular emphasis on the maintenance and development of cultural and educational relations between the two countries. They noted with satisfaction that a large number of Iranian students were pursuing technical and academic courses in India. They also resolved to reinstate and further develop cultural contacts between the two countries and agreed that a cultural agreement should be signed at an early date to put such contacts on an institutional and regular basis.

The Foreign Minister of Islamic Republic of Iran expressed his sincere appreciation to the Minister of External Affairs of India for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation by the Government and people of India. He extended a cordial invitation to the Minister of External Affairs of India to visit Iran. The Invitation was accepted with pleasure. The visit will take place at a mutually convenient time.

AN INDIA USA ISRAEL LEBANON SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA AFGHANISTAN IRAQ

**Date**: May 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

NAURU

President N. Sanjiva Reddy's Speech at Banquet for President of Nauru

Following is text of the speech by the President, Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy at the banquet he hosted in honour of Mr. Hammer De

Roburt, President of the Republic of Nauru, in New Delhi on May 25, 1982:

On behalf of the Government and the people of India and on my own, I have great pleasure to extend to Your Excellency and the distinguished members of your delegation a warm and cordial welcome to our country. We are happy that in the midst of several preoccupations, you have been able to pay us this visit. We welcome you now as an old and dear friend, whose regard for our country is obvious from the fact that this is your eighth visit to India.

You are no stranger to India. During your previous visits, you have seen some of our industrial projects and have an idea of the development which has taken place here, especially during the past two decades.

#### ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Excellency, this perception, has resulted in closer economic relations between our <pg-148>

two countries which can serve as a model for South-South Cooperation. I am referring to the Paradeep Phosphates Limited, an Indo-Nauruan joint venture, we are about to embark upon to establish a phosphoric acid plant in Orissa. It is by such cooperation amongst developing nations like ours, that our problems can be overcome. It has been our view that "trade is better 'than aid". Having ourselves learnt the hard way, we are ready to share our experience and our expertise with other developing countries like yours and, therefore, this project should be a matter of mutual satisfaction. We hope that our cooperation will extend to other fields as well in the future and thereby strengthen Indo-Nauruan friendship. I am happy to note that another agreement has also been recently concluded whereby the International Airport Authority of India will undertake extension of the Nauru airport. I also understand that there are some Indian experts working in Nauru and I hope they will acquit themselves ably in discharging their responsibility both towards Nauru and India. We are conscious of the fact that these felicitious developments in Indo-Nauruan relations are because of Your Excellency's vision and dynamism, and your faith in our friendship which we reciprocate in full measure. We hope that your benevolent leadership will be there for your people for many years to come.

## PROGRESS OF NAURU

In the Pacific region also, with your practical approach and business acumen, you have made a remarkable contribution towards its economic improvement, especially in respect of inter-island communication. I have in mind Air Nauru and the Nauru Shipping Line, besides your support to keep the Pacific Forum Line floating. The progress towards a common policy regarding fishing rights among Forum countries has taken a forward step following the meeting hosted by Nauru earlier this year. Your role, therefore, as one of the elder statesmen of the South Pacific Forum, is respected.

India and Nauru have been linked by similar ideals and aspirations to which our concrete collaboration mentioned earlier has added a practical content. We believe in a democratic system of government, in social justice, and in the right of each nation to develop according to its own ethos.

We do hope that Your Excellency and your party will have a pleasant and fruitful stay in our midst. We are looking forward to an exchange of views on all aspects of our bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest. I am confident that your visit will provide an opportunity for further consolidation of the warm and friendly relations between our two countries.

URU INDIA USA

**Date**: May 25, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# **NAURU**

Text of Nauru President's Speech

Following is text of the speech by the President of the Republic of Nauru, Mr. Hammer De Roburt:

I am greatly moved by the warm and friendly welcome, I received on my present official visit to India, indeed, I am overwhelmed. The people of Nauru have always been keen to develop closer ties with their brethern in Asia. Nauru particularly considers its relations with India important. The recent establishment of Consulate of the Republic of Nauru, and appointment of an Indian as Honorary Consul clearly demonstrate this, Nauru is in fact keen to upgrade the Consulate to Consulate-General.

# **BILATERAL RELATIONS**

Nauru has had happy association with India. India was one of the countries which so readily assisted Nauru in achieving its independence: After Nauru became independent, cooperation and

closer association between Nauru and India began to develop gradually. The two countries are in close contact with each other in international cpg-149>

forums like the CHOGRM and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific. These contacts and others have led to further development of bilateral relations between the two countries. The award by Nauru of an Airport runway extension consultancy to International Airport Authority of India has been an important milestone in this respect. The signing of the Paradeep Fertilizer Project Agreement will represent a more significant landmark in the short history of economic cooperation between India and Nauru. My Government hopes with me that the Paradeep Project will not be the last joint venture between us.

## INDIA'S IMPRESSIVE PROGRESS

People of Nauru are greatly impressed by India's scientific and technological achievements. Already, India has become an important source of supply of trained and experienced personnel for Nauru. The vista of cooperation can be further broadened. There is also scope for establishment of trade relations between the two countries.

Nauru is a small country with certain special economic problems which it is striving its best to solve. It is precisely in this context that the bilateral relations between Nauru and India can be more purposeful and mutually advantageous. Given the political will and recognition of mutuality of interests, areas for closer bilateral cooperation can be explored and cooperation developed. Indeed, the relations between Nauru and India can be rendered as a model of "South-South" cooperation. This can be achieved by a greater sense of mutual realisation of gravity of problems. In solving of your own, whatever these may be, you have our sincere best wishes.

As I said already at the Airport this afternoon, India has much to offer to Nauru, Nauru will highly value any support which India can extend in its cause before international or regional forums

# CLOSER COLLABORATION

Your Excellency, Mr. President, Nauru looks forward to development of closer collaboration between the two countries. And as the highly respected chief of this dynamic state of India. I would very much appreciate if all others here would be rising up to join me in a toast to your Excellency, the President of India - Ladies and Gentemen.

URU INDIA USA

**Date**: May 25, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **NEPAL**

Agreed Minutes of Indo-Nepal Inter - Governmental Committee

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on May 18, 1982:

The fifth meeting of Indo-Nepal Inter-Governmental Committee, which concluded at Kathmandu last week, discussed the working of the Indo-Nepal Treaties of Trade, of Transit, and Agreement for Cooperation to control unauthorised trade and other bilateral issues. The leader of Indian delegation, Shri Abid Hussain, Commerce Secretary, and the leader of Nepalese delegation, Mr. Shankar Krishna Malla, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Supplies, signed the Agreed Minutes of the meeting on behalf of their respective countries.

Regarding co-operation to control unauthorised trade, the two delegations agreed that contact points should be designated on both sides to facilitate easier and direct communication between the concerned authorities of the two countries. This cpg-150>

would make bilateral cooperation in the matter of investigations more direct and meaningful. The meeting designated the contact points, which were from the Indian side the Officer on Special Duty in the Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, New Delhi and from the Nepalese side, the Director General of Customs, Kathmandu.

It was also agreed in the meeting that the Director General of Customs of Nepal and the Collector of Customs, Patna should meet at regular intervals not exceeding six months. It was also decided that both sides would exercise greater vigilance in the border areas to monitor and control unauthorised trade through mutual co-operation.

The Nepalese side said that contracts for supply of logs and sleepers to the Indian Railways would be fulfilled in time. The Indian side agreed that in the case of items which were clearly of Nepalese origin such as Katha, chuni-bhusi, unbranded ghee and minerals like limestone, slate etc., the requirement of following the proforma procedure would be waived and general instructions

issued to the customs authorities in India in this regard.

The two sides noted that processing of proformae had been streamlined and the timelag in issuing notifications for preferential entry into India of Nepalese industrial products would now be considerably reduced. In order to simplify the procedure for issuing notifications, India had agreed to renew the notifications without insistence on fresh proforma provided the Nepalese authorities certified that there was no change in the contents of the concerned products.

## **TRANSIT**

The meeting noted that the problem of providing insurance cover for goods in transit was resolved. It was agreed that insurance cover would be provided with immediate effect for all goods. Even in regard to goods belonging to private Nepalese parties and moving to Nepal in privatelyowned trucks, insurance cover was expected to be available by June 30, 1982 after completing modalities.

The meeting observed that the transit facilities at Calcutta Port had improved considerably, time restriction for movement of transit goods via Garahara had been removed and therefore there would not be any difficulty in the movement of bulk cargo from the transit shed within the prescribed period. Even so, as a special gesture, India agreed to increase the period of 15-30 days to 45 days in respect of Nepalese traffic in transit. This would eliminate the difficulties arising out of the triple rent having to be imposed on Nepalese cargo in transit.

Considering the heavy amounts on account of detention charges on the wagons presently paid by the Nepalese side, India agreed that no detention charges would be levied by the Calcutta Port Trust for the first three days of the wagons being made available. Exemption made would also be considered in all cases on merits where delays might occur for factors beyond the control of the importer. Due assistance would be given to the Nepalese side for the placement of sufficient number of wagons and for moving fully the loaded wagons.

In response to Nepalese request India agreed to open one more transhipment point at Gorakhpur, after taking into account, among other things, also the developmental needs of far-western Nepal.

India also agreed, as a special case, to increase the free period for the storage of bulk cargo at Narayanpur Arrant from one day to three days. Facilities would also be provided to the Nepalese, in the meantime, to build their own warehouse and siding with the help of the Indian Railways.

The Indian side agreed to permit the Nepalese side to keep the goods imported by them in their shed at Raxaul subject to

requisite safeguards.

## ECONOMIC PROGRAMME

During the discussion, the leader of Nepalese delegation, Mr. Malla referred to the special economic programme recently announced by the Prime Minister of Nepal, Mr. S. B. Thapa and emphasized Nepal's determination to accelerate the pace of cpg-151>

economic development. India's continued support to assist Nepal to promote the export of her manufactured products would be both necessary and desirable in her endeavours to bridge the growing foreign trade deficits that she had been encountering. He expressed the hope that India's new liberal import policy would provide new opportunities to export Nepal's manufactured products to the Indian market.

Mr. Malla further stated that Nepal's development efforts had been adversely affected by the increasing transit costs of her imports and exports. He appreciated the facilities provided by the Government of India for Nepal's traffic-in-transit and hoped that the Joint Study Committee constituted by the last I.G.C. would provide effective solutions to the various problems faced by Nepal's traffic-in-transit. He expressed the hope that this meeting would not only resolve outstanding issues but also pave the way for greater co-operation In the future.

The leader of the Indian delegation Shri Abid Hussain expressed his deep appreciation and gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to him and the members of his delegation. He referred to the traditional ties of culture and history which bound India and Nepal and to the abiding friendship existing between the two countries. These provided a firm foundation for the growth and further strengthening of the commercial and economic ties between the two countries. He stressed the need for the two sides to explore new avenues of cooperation. Accent needed to be not merely on the need to regulate trade to mutual satisfaction but also to promote it, he added.

It was decided that the next meeting of the committee would be held at New Delhi on dates to be decided through mutual consultations.

# TREATIES

Indo-Nepal Treaties of Trade, of Transit, and Agreement for Cooperation to control unauthorised trade, which were concluded here in March 1978 are valid for five years, seven years and five years, respectively. In terms of the Treaties and Agreement, the two countries should review the progress periodically alternately at New Delhi and Kathmandu. Our export to Nepal mainly consist of food items, spices, tobacco, medical and pharmaceutical products, cotton manufactures, cement, iron and steel and machinery (electric or non-electric). Our principal imports from Nepal are rice, legumes, meat, butter, animal feed, oil seeds, wood, timber and cork, crude vegetable materials, fixed vegetable oils and fats etc.

# PAL INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC RUSSIA

**Date**: May 18, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at Dinner for P.L.O.Chairman

Following is text of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at the dinner she hosted in honour of Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in New Delhi on May 21, 1982:

You are the symbol of a people afire with the spirit of freedom. We welcome you as a gallant fighter for a just cause. Your vision, courage and determination have galvanised the Palestinian movement. Your leadership has given it dynamism and strength. We are glad you were able to come once again in our midst. It is important to keep up personal contacts and to exchange views. <pg-152>

# INDIA'S CONSISTENT SUPPORT

Over the decades, the people of India have consistently supported the Palestinian people in their struggle to regain their land. As long ago as 1920, before many around this table were born, Mahatma Gandhi spoke up for the people of Palestine. Jawaharlal Nehru wrote about the Palestinian cause and the Indian National Congress repeatedly affirmed its solidarity with the aspirations of Palestinians. In 1936 the Congress Party observed a 'Palestine Day'. Support to Palestine was a plank of our foreign policy. In the United Nations, newly independent India opposed the partition of Palestine.

Since then, much to our satisfaction, your struggle has gathered considerable international support. Two years ago, it was our privilege to accord full dipomatic recognition to the P.L.O. But

Palestinian lands are still occupied and your people remain uprooted from their homes and are subjected to many kinds of deprivation.

The denial of the rights of any people is an affront to the rights of all others. The plight of your people constitutes a challenge to human dignity. That is why India and the entire Non-aligned Movement have supported your heroic fight. The Nonaligned Bureau, which met in Kuwait recently, has rightly decided to redouble its endeavours in the United Nations to find a solution.

We express our strong opposition to the organised repression of Palestinian inhabitants of the West Bank through largescale attacks on the civilian population, through the dismissal of popularly elected mayors, and by the economic exploitation of the region. How can there be peace at the expense of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people?

## IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Iran and Iraq are amongst the foremost supporters of the Palestinian cause. Their continuing conflict is a cause for anxiety to us both. It is bringing destruction and hardship to the people of the two countries and deep anguish to their common friends. At this time the Palestinian people need complete solidarity among their supporters and well-wishers. The P.L.O. and India are members of the Nonaligned group which has been entrusted with the task of assisting in resolving the conflict. So far, the group has not made much headway. I sincerely hope that a settlement which is just and honourable to both can be found.

This war and the unresolved crisis in West Asia, as well as political developments in other parts of the Asian continent are being used as convenient excuses for the induction of armaments on a large scale, and the increase of foreign pressures into this entire region. Such actions are not conductive to security. On the contrary, by encouraging suspicion and confrontation, they add to insecurity.

# TOWARDS MEANINGFUL DISARMAMENT

Peace is the world's greatest need without which the developing countries cannot hope to end poverty, nor can the affluent countries maintain their levels of welfare. We encourage any move which lowers tensions. In the gathering gloom, there is some glimmer of light. Leaders of the Big Powers are suggesting limiting the expansion of armaments. We can only hope that these small beginnings will lead step by step towards meaningful disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament. This is in line with our own desire and the spirit of non-alignment. India believes in bringing people together and in blunting hostility where it exists. We have tried to strengthen goodwill and friendship with

all our immediate neighbours as also with countries in other regions and continents, irrespectable of their own political affiliations,

## ECONOMIC COOPERATION

We have been urging non-aligned countries to put greater emphasis on economic cooperation. There is concern at the widening chasm between developed and developing countries but we can and must do more to establish closer economic rela-pg-153>

tions among developing countries themselves. The pooling and sharing of our resources and skills will be mutually and collectively beneficial. Cooperation between developing countries will help to bring about better cooperation between the developing and the developed. Excellency, we know of your personal interest in these matters. I can assure you that India will continue to do all in its capacity to serve the common good of developing countries.

Your visit is a major event in the growth of Indo-Palestinian and Indo-Arab friendship, a friendship which we value and want to nurture, and which we are determined to expand.

A INDIA KUWAIT IRAN IRAQ

**Date**: May 21, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION

Text of Speech by P.L.O. Chairman Yasser Arafat

The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr. Yasser Arafat said:

It is with great pleasure that I come to this friendly country to visit this dear and hospitable people of India to whom I had the honour to pay an earlier visit. I will never forget the warmth of that reception, the noble and sincere affection which I felt during that previous visit. This constituted a firm foundation and a great incentive to develop our bilateral relations with the people, the government and the leadership of India. Our Palestine people and our Arab nation have great respect to India. This esteem goes back into the history and can be considered as an

embodiment to the historical ties between the friendly nation of India and our Arab nation.

We have great admiration to the late Jawaharlal Nehru the great leader who contributed a lot to develop those ties between our two nations.

#### INDIA'S SUPPORT COMMENDED

And here you are, Your Excellency, Mrs. Prime Minister, you are on the same path carrying the same message to restore the position of great India to its leading role amongst the nations and states of the world. You represent the embodiment of the historical relations between our two friendly nations through your increasing support and solidarity with our Arab Palestinian Central cause and to the just struggle of our people lead by the PLO on all levels.

Your Excellency Mrs. Prime Minister, our Palestinian Arab people struggle with all their efforts to regain back their homeland and to defeat racist Zionist occupation and liberate the country. We look forward to the government, leadership and people of India and we are proud of the joint struggle within the framework of the Non-Aligned Movement on all international levels. And if the great nation of India are proud of the outstanding historical role of the late great leader Jawaharlal Nehru in establishing this highly esteemed international Movement, so do we as Palestinian People and as a Palestinian Revolution and Arab nation share with our friends in India this pride, mainly because with the help and support of all the friends in the Non-Aligned Movement who helped to concretise our cause as a major issue.

# U.S. POLICY DETRIMENTAL TO PEACE

is the U.S. Policy of heating up points of dispute. Through their continuous attempts to pull back the world to the period of military pacts and military navies as the RDF and nuclear military bases. This policy engulfs in itself a serious threat to the interests of nations and their sovereignty, to their

legitimate aspirations and to freedom and liberation. This policy constitutes a serious threat to international peace as well. -

This U.S. Policy finds its concrete expression in theme through total adoption of the Zionist Policy of occupation to our homeland and through the continuous aggression against our Palestinian People and our Arab nation. This policy found its expression recently through the official annexation of Jerusalem (AL Quds) the Capital of Palestine. It was expressed also through the daily acts of bloody repression against our steadfasting people in the OCE. territories, as well as in the continuous attacks and air raids against our Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese towns and villages.

If the U.S.A. and its protege Israel believe that continuous oppression, repression and aggression could force our people and our Arab nation to bow and yield to U.S. and Zionist Schemes of Camp David and to the conspiracy of self administrative rule, so I want to say in His respect and with full confidence that oppression, suppression and aggression how ferocious they could be will never stop our people and our nation from carrying on the struggle for freedom, justice and real peace. This peace should be based on the realization of the national inalienable rights of our people and our nation as stated by the international legality.

## ROLE OF NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Your Excellency, Mrs. Prime Minister, as members in the Nonaligned Movement, both of us have great and numerous tasks to accomplish which need sincere joint efforts and perseverence, especially in those difficult circumstances.

Our mission is to preserve the principle of non-alignment and to struggle with all efforts to protect it in order to push away the spectre of imperialist polarization which tries to encircle it. We have also to consolidate the important role of the Nonaligned Movement in defence of the peoples interests and their just causes.

In front of us we have the duty to extinguish the fires kindled among member states of the Non-aligned Movement. We attempt this with all responsibility through the Committee of the good offices sponsored by our movement which was assigned the last to put an end to the war between Iraq and Iran. We have the honour to be both of us members in this committee, this in addition to our membership in the Islamic Committee. We do our utmost to consolidate the constructive complementation of both efforts of the two committees to achieve the aim of ending this fratricide war between the two peoples.

Your Excellency, Mrs. Prime Minister, we have in front of us the duty of implementing the resolutions of the Non-aligned

conferences which express support and solidarity with the cause of our Palestinian people. We consider these resolutions as a source of strong political and moral support to our national legitimate struggle and our just national rights on all levels and fields.

Your Excellency, Mrs Prime Minister, please allow me to express to you my deep gratitude on behalf of our Palestinian people and that of my brothers members of the delegation for the strong and very important support which you extend to our just cause and national struggle.

Please accept my sincere gratitude for the warm and sincere reception which we always receive in this dear and friendly country and among its great people under your leadership.

Long Live Arab Indian Friendship, Long Live the True Friendship between the great Indian Nation and our Palestinian People who are struggling to return to their homeland, to establish our Independent State and to ensure the future of our gene-<pe-155>

rations so that they may live free in their homeland. Hail to the memory of the great Mahatma Gandhi, Father of the Indian Nation, and the great outstanding leader the Late Jawaharlal Nehru. Assalamu - Alaikum.

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ISRAEL IRAN IRAO

**Date**: May 21, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION

India-P.L.O. Joint Communique

Following is the text of India-P.L.O. Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on May 23, 1982:

At the invitation of the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, paid an official visit to India from May 21 to 23, 1982. The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the accompanying delegation were accorded a warm welcome reflecting the close ties of friendship and cooperation existing between India and P.L.O.

The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and the Prime Minister of India held detailed discussions covering a wide-range of subjects of common interest. They expressed satisfaction at the development of India-PLO relations. The discussions revealed a close similarity of views and were held in a fraternal atmosphere of cordiality, mutual trust and understanding.

During his stay in Delhi, His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat was received by the President of India, Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy. A public reception in honour of the visiting dignitary was also organised in the Mavlankar Hall, New Delhi.

The PLO delegation included Mr. Muhammad Zuhdi Nashashibi, Secretary-General of the Executive Committee, Mr. Ahmed Dajani, Member of the Executive Committee, Mr. Faycal Aouidha, PLO's Ambassador in India, Mr. Mahmood Labadi, Chief of the Foreign Information Office, Dr. Sami Musalam, Chairman's Office, and Mr. M. Shakour, Press Adviser.

The Indian delegation included Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs, Shri Romesh Bhandari, Secretary, Beni Prasad Aggarwal, Indian Ambassador in Lebanon, Shri Surendra K. Arora, Joint Secretary (WANA), Shri Rajiv Bhatia, Deptuy Secretary (WANA), and Shri Ravi, Soni, Attache (West Asia).

The two sides recalled with profound satisfaction the age-old Indo-Arab relations which are deep-rooted in history, tradition and principle. They took note of the fact that during recent years India's traditional relations with the Arab countries as a whole and with the Palestine Liberation Organisation in particular have expanded in all directions in a most meaningful and beneficial manner. The two sides reiterated their conviction that further development of these relations will be to the mutual benefit of the peoples of the two regions.

The Prime Minister of India particularly welcomed the visit of the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Mr. Yasser Arafat, to India at the present time when developments in West Asia have reached a critical point. Mounting tensions, prevailing hostilities - past and present - and unresolved problems carry within them the potential of serious threats to regional and international peace. The Prime Minister of India stressed that the visit of the Chairman of PLO has provided an extremely valuable opportunity for carrying forward the ongoing dialogue between India and PLO and has highlighted the two sides' deep interest in closer and regular contacts at all levels.

The two sides noted with concern the deteriorating situation in West Asia and emphasised that it is a source of grave danger for the peace and security of the region and the entire world. They expressed their deep concern over the situation arising from the continuous Israeli acts of violence and aggression against the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and cpg-156>

their continuous aggressive acts and threats of invasion of South Lebanon aided by the regular flow of highly sophisticated imported weapons. They reiterated their firm conviction that a comprehensive, just and durable peace in the Middle East can be achieved only on the basis of the immediate and complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem; and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland and to establish their independent state. The Indian side reiterated its full support for the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and for its participation as a full and equal party in all efforts towards the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the region within the framework of the United Nations.

They expressed their full support for the gallant uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The two, sides strongly condemned the Israeli actions of annexation of Jerusalem and the Golan Heights and perpetuation of its illegal occupation, as a blatant violation of international laws and conventions and a serious threat to world peace. The two sides noted with grave concern that despite numerous resolutions adopted in the UN by overwhelming majority, Israel persists in its acts of illegal occupation and changing the status of the city of Jerusalem.

The Chairman of Palestine Liberation Organisation expressed deep appreciation of India's consistent and firm policy of supporting the Arab and Palestinian cause.

The two sides expressed their serious concern over the Iraq-Iran conflict which has lasted for 21 months and the continuation and consequences of which constitute a grave threat to the peace and security of the region. As members of the Non-aligned Committee which has been exerting all possible efforts to bring this unfortunate conflict to an end, India and Palestine Liberation Organisation called upon Iraq and Iran to urgently resolve their differences peacefully.

The Prime Minister of India informed the Chairman of Palestine Liberation Organisation about India's efforts towards building up peaceful, friendly and cooperative relations with Pakistan. The Prime Minister of India reiterated her Government's resolve to keep the doors open for continuation of the dialogue on the proposal for a no-war pact and a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation. The Chairman of Palestine Liberation Organisation expressed his appreciation of India's policy of promoting friendly relations with the Government and people of Pakistan.

On the situation in Cyprus, the two sides reaffirmed their support to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned character of the Republic of Cyprus. They expressed the hope that the on-going Inter-Communal talks under the auspices of the UN Secretary General would be conducted in a meaningful and constructive manner in order to bring about a lasting solution of the problem in accordance with the relevant UN resolutions as well as the decisions and declarations of the Non-aligned countries.

Reviewing the situation in Southern Africa, they reaffirmed their support to the peoples of the region in their struggle against colonialism and apartheid. They reaffirmed their total support for the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self-determination, freedom and national independence under the leadership of South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They strongly condemned the persistent acts of unprovoked armed aggression carried out by the South African regime against the front-line States.

The Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, who visited some industrial establishments in India, expressed his great appreciation of fresh strides made by India in her economic development. He expressed his belief that the progress achieved by India has been possible due to the progressive and forward-looking policies of the Government of India. He also reiterated his conviction to the Prime Minister of

India that Indian expertise, technology and experience could be used extensively in the development programmes of the Arab countries.

The two sides also reviewed the existing level of cooperation between India and the Palestine Liberation Organisation in diverse fields. They expressed the resolve to further expand these ties to mutual benefit. The two sides also voiced satisfaction with their close cooperation in international forums. They agreed that regular exchanges of views and consultations between India and the Palestine Liberation Organisation should continue.

His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership and people of India for the warm welcome accorded to him and his delegation.

DIA USA ITALY LEBANON CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ISRAEL IRAN IRAQ PAKISTAN CYPRUS NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA

**Date**: May 23, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Secretary Gonsalves' Statement at Press Conference

Following is text of the statement made by Secretary (East) during Press Conference held in New Delhi on May 14, 1982:

We are looking forward to the visit of H.E. Mr. Fu Hao, Special Envoy of the P.R.C. and his delegation. The discussions we will be having are in continuation of the talks already held in Beijing in December last year as decided by our Foreign Ministers when they met in June 1981. We will address ourselves to all bilateral matters including the resolution of the boundary question and exchanges in various fields. It would be impossible for me to spell out our precise position on these matters in advance of our actual discussions. It would also be premature to forecast the results. To us the normalisation of relations and indeed the enhancement of relations with a great neighbour like China has a high priority. This requires an honourable and mutually acceptable solution of problems such as the boundary. We will certainly continue our efforts to attain this goal. I would only add that we were received in Beijing in the most friendly and cordial manner, which it is our hope to be able to reciprocate. We believe that both delegations are approaching the forthcoming talks in a positive and constructive attitude so that we will be able to make progress.

INA INDIA USA MALI **Date**: May 14, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Secretary Gonsalves' Speech at Dinner for Mr. Fu Hao

Following is text of the speech by Shri Eric Gonsalves,

Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs at the dinner hosted by him in honour of Mr. Fu Hao, Special Envoy of China and members of the Chinese delegation in New Delhi on May 16, 1982:

First of all, may I welcome you, Excellency, and all the members of your delegation to India. For the members of your delegation and most especially for Your Excellency we would like to think of it also as a homecoming to India. We hope you will feel this is your own home.

India and China must necessarily attach to the development of India-China relations a high priority. This is imposed by the logic of our being neighbours, by the cpg-158>

interests of our two peoples and by the challenges that we face in the region and in the world of today.

#### BILATERAL DISCUSSIONS

This is a visit for important bilateral discussions. I believe that we can say with some satisfaction that our relations have indeed been developing positively in the past few years. We now have greater knowledge and understanding of your country. And we, on our part, hope that there is a clearer and more objective appreciation of India and its internal and external policies in China today. We need to consolidate what we have achieved in the development of relations in recent years.

Excellency, when you were last here our relations were at their best, and then deteriorated to their worst. Even then we were trying to solve the problems between our two countries. At that time we were not successful. Today you are with us again, to continue our efforts for the improvement of our relations, a goal which we believe is earnestly desired by both our governments and peoples. I am confident that by addressing ourselves seriously to the problems which could not be resolved in the past, we will be more successful,

## TOWARDS COOPERATION AND NORMAL RELATIONS

The problems we face in today's world can be better faced if we devise a basis for cooperation and fully normal relations. To establish this we face the task of solving our outstanding bilateral problems, notably the boundary problem which both sides recognise is central to our relations. We shall work with you to this end with sincerity, goodwill and determination.

We need to give greater expression and substance to the historic and traditional ties which link us. The legacy of these historic bonds, formed through the courage Of intrepid individual scholars and the links forged by Buddhism, is not perhaps as deep and wide as we would wish. History, similar experiences of liberation and

development, and shared aspirations have served to bring us together. But we recognise that these links could be made stronger and wider. Whatever we know of our past history gives us ample evidence that our two countries can mutually inspire each other, and that the peoples of each have a high and constant respect for those of the other. This is a sound basis to build on in the future.

Confident in the hope that our relations will continue to develop, determined to work for this purpose, and certain that our meeting will contribute to this end, I would like to welcome you all again this evening and ask you to join me in drinking to the health of Marshal Ye Jiangying, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, to the health of His Excellency Premier Zhao Ziyang, to the health of His Excellency Mr. Huang Hua, to the heath of His Excellency Mr. Fu Hao, to all members of the Chinese delegation present, to all those present at this table, and to the prosperity and well-being of the Chinese people. I wish China friendship.

INA INDIA USA

**Date**: May 16, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Vice-President Hidayatullah's Speech at Banquet for Ruler of Sharjah

Following is text of the speech by the Vice-President, Shri M. Hidayatullah at a dinner hosted by him in honour of His Highness Sheikh Sultan Bin Mohammad Al Qassimi, Member of the UAE Supreme Council of Rulers, and the Ruler of Sharjah, in New Delhi on May 28, 1982:

Mohammad Al-Qassimi and the distinguished members of his delegation. We know Your Highness, as a sincere and close friend of our country, as a ruler who has, with his lofty vision and dynamism, transformed the Emirate of Sharjah into a progressive and modem society, and as a statesman who has taken active interest in establishing peace and friendship.

# FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION

India's relations with all the Emirates which now comprise the United Arab Emirates have been of long standing. For many centuries people from our two countries have had close relations and thus have imbibed something of each other's culture and tradition. These traditional bonds have developed rapidly in modern times and today we are partners in our mutual endeavour for progress and prosperity. As close neighbours, our destinies are closely interlinked. Our two countries, along with others in the region, must continue to strive for peace and for widening the area of friendship and cooperation. It is only in such an atmosphere that we will be able to devote our energy and resources to the vitally needed task of economic development.

Your Highness, we are happy that a large number of Indian nationals living in the UAE today are assisting in the economic development of your country. We are also happy that your government is generous in looking after their welfare.

I am confident that Your Highness' visit will further strengthen the ties between our two countries. I wish to recall here Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to your country last year when she received a warm and affectionate welcome, particularly in Sharjah. We look forward to other high-level exchanges of visits between our two countries.

May I now request you all to join me in proposing a toast to the health and happiness of His Highness the Ruler of Sharjah, the continued prosperity of Sharjah and everlasting friendship between the people of the United Arab Emiartes and India.

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ITED ARAB EMIRATES INDIA USA

**Date**: May 28, 1982

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# NGLADESH CYPRUS USA INDIA ISRAEL LEBANON CUBA

**Date**: Jun 01, 1982

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1995

## **BANGLADESH**

Following is the text of Indo-Bangladesh joint press statement issued in New Delhi on Jun 29, 1982:

At the invitation of His Excellency Shri Kedar Panday, Minister of Irrigation, Government of India, the Bangladesh Delegation led by His Excellency, Mr. A. Z. M. Obaidullah Khan, Minister for Agriculture, visited New Delhi from 25th to 29th June, 1982 for discussions connected with the Second Governmental Review of the 1977 Ganga/Ganges Waters Agreement. Shri Panday was assisted by His Excellency Shri Z. R. Ansari, Minister of State for Irrigation and Shri C. C. Patel, Secretary, Irrigation and other senior officials. Mr. Obaidullah Khan was assisted by Mr. M. Munir-uz-Zaman, Secretary, Irrigation, Water Development and Flood Control Division, Mr. Reaz Rahman, Additional Foreign Secretary and other senior officials.

The two sides completed the Second Governmental Review on Ganga/Ganges Waters Agreement, 1977, on June 26, 1982 and signed the agreed Minutes thereof.

Pursuant to the agreement reached during the visit of Indian External Affairs Minister to Bangladesh from May 22-23, 1982, the two sides held informal discussions as a follow-up to the understanding.

Free and frank discussions were held during which both sides elaborated on their respective concerns about and approaches to the problems of sharing the waters of the Ganga/Ganges at Farakka and augmentation of its flows.

Recognising that the Ganga/Ganges Waters Agreement of 1977 would expire on November 4, 1982, unless extended by mutual consent, the two sides expressed their determination to expeditiously arrive at an agreement for a mutually acceptable solution to the problems, and in this connection, sought necessary political direction from both the Governments.

The two sides agreed that they would meet in Dacca in August, 1982 at a mutually convenient date.

NGLADESH INDIA LATVIA USA

**Date**: Jun 29, 1982

# **Volume No**

## **CYPRUS**

# Indo-Cyprus Cultural Agreement Signed

Following is text of the Press Release issued in New Delhi On Jun 01, 1982:

A 2-year (1982-84) Bilateral Cultural Exchange Programme was signed on May 31, 1982, during the 3-day official visit of Smt. Sheila Kaul, Minister of State for Education, Culture and Social Welfare, to Cyprus from May 29 to June 1, 1982.

PRUS USA INDIA

**Date**: Jun 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

India Urges Immediate Resumption of Global Negotiations: Statement by Official Spokesman

Following is the text of statement by the official spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs in New Delhi on Jun 06, 1982:

The Government of India's attention has been drawn to President Francois Mitterand's thought provoking address of yesterday to the Summit meeting of the world's seven major industrialised nations at Versailies. President Mitterand has put forward several ideas and proposals of far reaching consequence to the world as a whole. We note with deep satisfaction his sensitive perception and his humanistic approach to the world community's economic and other problems.

Of special interest to us in India is the President's marked emphasis on the accelerated transfer of the latest technologies to developing countries for their industrialisation, and for vastly enhanced production of energy and food.

It will be recalled that during Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's State visit to France in November 1981, the President and the Prime Minister had decided, with similar purposes in mind, to set up an Indo-French Institute of Higher Scientific Learning in India.

We share President Mitterand's desire to ensure the fair distribution of the resources of the seabed among the nations of the world. We welcome equally his proposal for the increased availability of the resources of multi-lateral agencies for the socio-economic, technological, and industrial advancement of the countries of the South.

His call for co-operation among nations to halt the spread of economic isolationism and for guarantees that protectionism will not triumph will, we hope receive the most serious attention of industrially advanced nations. These unfortunate trends have had disastrous effects on the major export of, and economic activity in the developing countries.

The world stands on the threshold of a new technological revolution of enormous significance to all its inhabitants. The large number of newly independent developing countries, who were isolated from the last Industrial Revolution, are still struggling for a life of dignity as equal members of the world community. In our time, it is no longer possible to think in terms of a world divided between its rich and poor. Therefore, the new technological discovery ought not to be allowed to cause further polarisations in human civilisation.

The problems of human societies in different parts of the globe are interlinked and they must be viewed and resolved in their global perspective. We, therefore, urge the immediate resumption of global negotiations to bring about the much needed New International Economic Order. The Group of 77 in the United Nations has recently made a significant proposal in this regard.

A New International Information and Communications Order is of equal importance to mankind's future and the French suggestion for a possible Charter of Communications merits respect and attention. India has given constant support in UNESCO and elsewhere, to all endeavours to bring about a New International Information and Communications Order.

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DIA USA FRANCE

**Date**: Jun 06, 1982

#### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao CondemnsIsraeli Aggression in Lebanon

Following is the text of speech delivered by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at a function organised in New Delhi on Jun 19, 1982 by All India Indo-Arab Friendship Association to condemn the Israeli aggression:

We meet here today at a time of grave crisis. We are being witness to the enactment of a savage drama involving the butchery of our Palestinian brothers and sisters. I am referring, of course, to the blatant Israeli aggression on Lebanon which provides the grim setting for this meeting organised by the Indo-Arab Friendship Association.

Friends, I really cannot find words to express my sense of shock and outrage at the unspeakable tragedy taking place in West Asia, with the indiscriminate murder of innocent men, women and children. This naked aggression adds yet another sordid chapter to Israel's already infamous history of misdeeds. It is an action indicative of intransigence, utter disregard of basic human values and international public Opinion, and open defiance of them. It is obvious that Israel's aggression on Lebanon was premeditated and carried out with cold blooded precision. I am afraid, it is a sad commentary on the state of affairs in the world today that any country not to speak of one with as little distinguished a record as Israel, should be permitted to get away with wanton aggression and mass murder of innocent people.

### VIOLATION OF PRINCIPLES OF HUMANITY

The Israeli action constitutes not merely a brazen violation of Lebanon's sovereignty and territorial integrity but also, as I said earlier, a violation of the most fundamental principles of humanity. It is an attempt to exterminate a people whose hearths and homes Israel has occupied illegally for well over three decades, a people who have been forced to find shelter and sustenance elsewhere and who have resolved to win back their territory, their rights and their dignity. Israel describes her action as a punitive strike and as a measure taken in her own defence. How appallingly distorted is this so-called application of the principle of self-defence: Security Council Resolution 509 bas been completely ignored by Israel. By these actions, Israel has only added, in immeasurable degree. to the tension and instability that has afflicted West Asia for many decades now. The situation, ladies and gentlemen, is indeed explosive. It endangers the security of the West Asian region and neighbouring areas and, indeed, the whole world. And it is Israel that is accountable for it.

The question of Palestine has remained continuously and intractably on the agenda of the international community for many years. While many nations proclaim their commitment to the principles of freedom, democracy and human dignity and have with equal vigour, proclaimed support for the principle of self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination, when it comes to the application of these principles to the Palestinian problem, their attitude has been ambivalent, to say the least, their commitment to these principles is often conditioned by considerations of strategic power play and by the vestiges of imperialist, colonial and racist attitudes.

Thus, 35 years after the solemn pledge of a national homeland for the Palestinian people was given by the United Nations, Palestinians today continue to remain Uprooted from their homes and Israel continues not merely to remain in occupation of their land but also, as recent events have shown, to pursue them with a view to annihilating them wherever they are. It is clear that these powerful sections of the international community, who could have exerted a restraining influence on the regime in Tel Aviv, have not succeeded in doing so so far. It is strange that some should have chosen to view the Palestinian question as a refugee problem, ignoring its essentially political character. For a people 

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who had themselves known suffering for generations, particularly under the cruel regime of the Nazis, the leaders of Israel continue to show an incomprehensible lack of political foresight.

Yet those who fail to learn from history are destined to be, condemned by it. Time brings its own bitter fruit.

# INDIA'S SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE CAUSE

Friends, the Government of India's position in the matter is well known. Our solidarity with the people of Palestine and the Arab cause goes back to the days of our own struggle for freedom. We have always believed that no nation has the light to occupy and retain by force territory which does not belong to it. We have also asserted that all peoples have the right to determine their own destiny, free of outside pressure, threats or blandishments.

We have always held that recognised frontiers cannot be violated and that all nations have the right to live in peace and security within such frontiers. We have reiterated, time and again that all disputes should be resolved through negotiations and by peaceful means. Israel's persistent intransigence, and her recent invasion of Lebanon, fly in the face of these principles. The Government of India has, therefore, condemned the Israeli aggression as a gross violation of the universally accepted norms

of behaviour.

We believe that the problem of the Middle-East can be resolved only by an unequivocal recognition and exercise of the inalienable lights of the Palestinian people, including their right to establish an independent State of their own. Further, we believe that the Palestine Liberation Organisation is the sole and authentic representative of the Palestinian people, and must be associated with any efforts for a settlement. We will stand firm in our support for freedom and statehood for the Palestinians, under the leadership of PLO. Their losses are our losses, their victories are our victories.

We have rushed, to Lebanon, medicines, medical equipment and foodstuffs. Two medical teams from India are in Damascus to render aid to the wounded and the injured. It is our hope that these steps would contribute, in a small measure, to mitigating the suffering of the Palestinians and the people of Lebanon.

Meanwhile, the most urgent task before mankind is to put an immediate end to this war, which carries within itself the threat of escalation into a much larger conflagration. Israel has to stop and vacate aggression. She has to be restrained and made to see reason by those who are in a position to do so.

Friends, only a few weeks ago, these very precincts were graced with the presence of Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation. His inspiring address still rings in our ears. In his eyes we saw the light of determination and resolve. Today he and his compatriots are beleaguered in Lebanon. We would like them all to know that the Government and people of India remain committed to their cause, for it is also our cause, and the cause of freedom loving peoples every where. We believe, as they believe, that final victory will be theirs.

RAEL LEBANON INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SYRIA

**Date**: Jun 19, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

External Affairs Minister's Address to Second Special Sessionon Disarmament

Following is the text of Address by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, to the Second special Session

on Disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly at New York on Jun 11, 1982:

Mr. President, may 1, on this occasion, greet you now as the President of the twelfth Special Session of the General Assembly, which is also the Second Special Session on Disarmament. May I also take this opportunity of offering the felicitations of my delegation to the Secretary-General, His Excellency Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, as this is the first occasion after the commencement of his stewardship of this organization that I take the floor.

This General Assembly met four years ago in its First Special Session on Disarmament. Between then and now, the global strategic environment has deteriorated visibly and palpably. The chill of a new cold war affects us all. Detente is being eroded as all of us watch helplessly. Armament budgets of leading industrialised nations spiral upwards, unchecked, with induced effects elsewhere. New generations of nuclear, chemical and conventional weapons are being developed and deployed. These have greater lethality, accuracy and lesser flight time. Even as a convention to prohibit chemical weapons is being negotiated, deadlier gas weapons, we are being told, are to be produced and deployed. Sophisticated arms are flowing into certain countries and regions, their types and quantities bearing no relationship to the legitimate defence needs of the nations concerned. New facilities and forces are being created within the developing world, calculated to enable ever more rapid intervention by the mighty.

## RISKS OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

An enormous sense of insecurity and uncertainty oppresses the people of the world, in both the industrialised and the developing countries. The question today is, shall we allow the nuclear weapon to be the destroyer of the world? This is not an academic question. The number of false alarms that have resulted in nuclear forces being placed on stepped up alert, clearly indicate the risks involved, and warn mankind that, whatever the degree of sophistication attained in safeguard systems, the manmachine combination would not remain failsafe for all time to come.

It is beyond dispute that the current nuclear arsenals can destroy the world many times over. There is now a wider awareness of the high probability of any use of nuclear weapons getting totally out of hand, and military strategists are near unanimous in conceding that it will be impossible to maintain any effective command and control over a nuclear weapons exchange, within minutes of its commencement. Outstanding Military commanders, scientists, policy makers including many who had earlier propounded these concepts, have now challenged the very notion that a nuclear war can be fought and won. The theories of wars

involving nuclear weapons such as limited nuclear wars and wars in outer space, etc. are fantasies but capable of leading to the reality of all-out nuclear war.

truction are not meant for use, these would at once lose their deterrence as the currency of terror. Perhaps realising this, nuclear theology has had to come up with doctrines of counterforce, and limited nuclear war, and the linkage thesis. History teaches us that military and political strategies of so-called deterrence are often overtaken by weapons technologies and their actual use in war. Given that the time needed for complete nuclear evisceration of the globe will be hardly an hour or two, most of these doctrines fall in the realm of esoteric and grim scenarios of a nuclear cult totally unrelated to the real world.

## FLAWS IN NUCLEAR DETERRENCE

It is unfortunate that a number of States have sought to promote what they consider their own security, and the security of their allies and friends, by trying to invest nuclear weapons with special virtues or a new respectability, while paying lip sympathy to the objective of nuclear disarmament. Theories of nuclear deterrence come in the way of the essential, priority objective of nuclear disarmament. It has been claimed that nuclear weapons have helped maintain world peace since 1945; that the European Continent has. Remained peaceful due to the presence of nuclear weapons on both sides of the divide, In such numbers and types that an approximate balance, parity or rough equivalence has been established. This logic, in addition to being basically flawed, is also macabre. It implies that peace should for ever remain hostage to nuclear weapons, and that the perceived security of some nations is to be equated with peace in the whole world. The UN study on nuclear weapons emphasises, and rightly, the unacceptability of establishing a world system consisting of the two distinct categories of nuclear weapons States and non-nuclear weapons States. Such a system, it says, would always carry within itself the possibility of proliferation both of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapon States and, in the long run, the seeds of its own destruction.

Nuclear war doctrines are, in essence, doctrines of terrorism

practised by nation States. They are based on subjecting populations of entire countries to the terror of obliteration. If nation States practise terrorism in their international dealings, can this fail to have a deep and unwholesome impact on individuals and societies? If the Hague Convention dealing with protection of civilians in times of war is, in effect, thrown over-board in the context of nuclear war doctrines, would not other solemn international treaties and conventions in the field of disarmament also suffer the same fate?

The basic fact is that the struggle for disarmament in the nuclear age cannot be the basis of concepts of a pre-nuclear age. Before the advent of nuclear weapons, disarmament was a question hinging on a balanced limitation or reduction of arms. In the nuclear age, obviously, this is no longer valid, since the stake involved here is the very survival of mankind.

It is pertinent to remind ourselves that the UN Charter was drawn up when the world was not yet aware of the real potential and significance of nuclear weapons. Hiroshima and Nagasaki showed the catastrophic effects of the use of nuclear weapons, and, at its very first session, the first resolution adopted by the General Assembly drew attention to the grave danger from nuclear weapons and the imperative need for nuclear disarmament. For years, the international community groped for a new concept of disarmament which would make sense in the nuclear age. Such thinking crystallised eventually in the historic Resolution 1358 (XIV) of November 1959, when the UN General Assembly unanimously declared that the goal of disarmament efforts in this nuclear age can be none other than the achievement of General and Complete Disarmament (GCD) under effective international control. This means that disarmament has to be general, i.e. to cover all countries; that it has to be complete i.e., to apply to all weapons systems; and lastly, and that this General and Complete Disarmament has to be implemented under strict and effective international control.

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## GREAT POWER RIVALRY

Inspite of this most significant, unequivocal and unanimous affirmation by the international community, the arms race has only gathered greater momentum and the sense of insecurity of the world has grown enormously. The preponderant number of the armed conflicts waged in the 37 years since the Second World War have taken place in the developing world and have generally been the result of Great Power involvement, direct or indirect. We are deeply distressed, that even as we meet here now, wars are raging in Lebanon, in the South Atlantic and between Iraq and Iran. Insecurity today oppresses more and more non-aligned countries, as local conflicts in the developing world become increasingly structured into Great Power designs.

This sense of insecurity is not restricted to the developing world alone. In the developed countries too, no Government or individual can now feel free of the great anxiety and fear for the possible outbreak of a nuclear war, since such a war would engulf all States. The recent spontaneous and mammoth demonstrations and increasingly popular movements, most of them free from political or party motivation, opposing all nuclear weapons per se, bear testimony to the newly awakened realisation in those countries that the so-called stability of deterrence cannot be depended upon. This reailsation represents a crucial change in old beliefs and is by itself becoming a powerful force in the struggle for disarmament.

#### TOTAL PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The first and most urgent step in the efforts to root out the menace of nuclear weapons is to agree immediately upon the total prohibition of their use. While there is the Geneva Protocol of 1925 prohibiting the use of both chemical and biological weapons. and there are on-going negotiations to prohibit, inter-alia, the use of radiological weapons, it is strange that banning of the use of nuclear weapons has not been seriously considered so far. However, at the initiative of the non-aligned countries including India, the General Assembly has repeatedly declared the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons as a violation of the UN Charter and a crime against humanity. It is gratifying that this proposition has already been accepted by two of the five nuclear weapons States. What is now required is an internationally binding treaty or Convention which will provide concrete form to this commitment, on the model of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which prohibits the use in war of biological and chemical weapons and which has indeed been adhered to by all the Great Powers and the overwhelming majority of other States. Convinced that the opportunity provided by the SSOD-II should be utilised for proposing similar concrete measures in the field of disarmament, India is separately tabling a draft Convention seeking to prohibit the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. We commend it for urgent and serious consideration by all States.

The prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons will provide an indispensable basis for further concrete measures towards nuclear disarmament. In the pursuit of nuclear disarmament, it would be unrealistic to look for absolute parity, or total agreement on the existence of parity in the destructive capabilities of the two major nuclear arsenals. Various declaratory statements and proposals for cuts, freezes and control measures have been put forward. These have been met by counter-proposals, at least partly meant to neutralise one another, and retain the propaganda advantage. This has by now become a continuing dialogue and is changing so rapidly in substance that it is impossible to make any value judgments. Thus, while the dialogue may continue, it is evident that the first step should be to freeze the present nuclear arsenals and

not to add to them. Any attempt by one side to redress a perceived imbalance would generate a corresponding reaction from the other side, thus initiating a further upward spiral in the nuclear arms race. The logic of a freeze, therefore, is unassailable, as an earnest to subsequent cuts.

Early this year, India had proposed, in its communication to the Secretary-<pg-167>

General, the concept of a freeze on nuclear weapons. This proposal provided for a complete stoppage of any further production of such weapons, combined with a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes. These combined measures would mean that no more nuclear weapons would then be produced anywhere in the world and nuclear facilities everywhere, whether in nuclear weapons State or nonnuclear weapons States, would become peaceful and stay peaceful for all time. An identical system of international safeguards be it called fullscope safeguards or the complete fuel cycle safeguards - could thereafter be accepted by the nuclear weapons States themselves, for the simple reason that there will no longer be any pretext, excuse or ground for them to refuse international safeguards on their own facilities. The freeze would need to be immediately followed by a reduction in existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and would thus constitute the first concrete step in an integrated approach to nuclear disarmament.

## COMPREHENSIVE TEST BAN

It is also our strong belief, Mr. President, that in addition to such a freeze, steps should be taken for an immediate suspension of all nuclear weapons tests in all environments by all nuclear weapons States, pending a comprehensive Test Ban. The demand for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty dates back to over two decades, and springs from two underlying objectives - first, to prevent the radioactive pollution of the human environment and second, to slow down the nuclear arms race, since testing will not be available for developing new designs or the regeneration of existing weapons stocks. For the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty to be truly comprehensive, it would also have to take into account the effect of newer isotope separation technologies on weapons production and development.

In the Final Document of the first Special Session on Disarmament, references have been made to Nuclear-weapon-free Zones and the Non-Proliferation Treaty. The Government of India believes that the Nuclear Weapon Free Zone idea has become unrealistic. Even in Latin America it has not been accepted without reservations by some countries of the region, and by the nuclear-weapon States. With Israel and South Africa generally believed to be in possession of nuclear weapons, it is equally unrealistic to envisage nuclear weapon free zones in West Asia

and Africa. For how does the existence of clandestine nuclear arsenals reconcile with the Nuclear Weapon Free Zone concept? In any event, the movement and deployment of nuclear weapons in various regions of the world by the nuclear weapons States are fundamentally irreconciliable with the very idea of nuclear weapon free zones. These, Mr. President, are the concrete and practical aspects to be borne in mind. But even more important is the question of principle. We cannot subscribe to the legitimisation of the possession of nuclear weapons by a few Powers by agreeing to live under their professedly benign protection in the guise of Nuclear Weapon Free Zone. Peace, Mr. President, is indivisible; so is nuclear disarmament - it cannot be piecemeal in terms of geographical extent. India, therefore, believes that the whole world should be free of nuclear weapons.

The General Assembly, as the conscience of the international community, has laid down that the highest priority in the field of disarmament should be accorded to nuclear disarmament and to elimination of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction, be they biological, chemical, radiological or any other. Despite this, efforts have been made and are still being made in certain quarters to distort these priorities and to shift the focus from nuclear weapons to conventional weapons. The spurious reasoning that is advanced in this connection is that it does not matter to a man whether he is killed by a nuclear weapon or a conventional weapon since he would be dead in either case!

This basically flawed approach has been used, firstly, to suggest that nuclear and conventional disarmament be given the same importance, and secondly, that instead of a global approach, which alone is

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relevant to the fundamental objectives of elimination of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, there should be a regional approach. There is also an attempt to create further confusion by over-emphasising questions like confidence building measures, studies in verification techniques and new institutional arrangements in disarmament. Mr. President, Sir, I would like to state categorically that while every item could be assigned its legitimate place, any attempt to tamper with accepted priorities, under any pretext or argument, should be promptly rejected. It is absurd to suggest that while nuclear stockpiles keep on mounting, mankind has first to think of banning rifles and machine guns on the plea that these also cause death. The accepted priority and emphasis on nuclear disarmament must, therefore, never be allowed to be diluted, eroded or whittled away.

It is India's conviction, therefore, that the focus of disarmament must be clearly directed on nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. This 'is not to say that an ever spiralling arms race in the so-called conventional weapons, and the increasing sophistication in these weapons systems, is not a

matter for concern. General and Complete Disarmament encompasses the eventual elimination of all weapons of war. This is our goal. owever, as the Final Document of SSOD-I recognises, the priorities shall be nuclear weapons, other weapons of mass destruction, conventional weapons and reduction of armed forces.

## IMPLICATIONS OF ARMS CONTROL

It is a bizarre game which the world is witnessing today, in the name of disarmament. The effort is, in fact, to move towards more armaments rather than less. The expression 'arms control' which is in current usage in certain quarters carries the unacceptable implications of control without disarmament and the concept of a given group of countries gaining the permanent capacity, of locus standi to control all other countries in the matter of possessing arms. This is further illustrated by the exclusive use of the expression "arms limitation" in the context of the Great Powers, which obviously differs from arms control. This is not merely a matter of semantics, but quite clearly a matter of substance. One wonders then whether the game of disarmament in the nuclear age is, inter alia, an effort by the Great Powers to control smaller countries - shall we say one of the modern versions of colonialism and imperialism?

In the same manner, all too often, the focus has been on horizontal proliferation, as if to suggest that nuclear weapons in the possession of certain chosen States are somehow permissible or safe, but that they should not be allowed to fall in the hands of others. Ever since 1964 India has stressed that all proliferation of nuclear weapons, be it horizontal or vertical, must be stopped simultaneously, within the framework of the same international instrument. Every one accepts that ever since 1945, the continuing proliferation of nuclear weapons has been primarily due to the fact that vertical proliferation by the then existing nuclear weapons States has not been stopped, checked or inhibited until now. The concept of non-proliferation is rooted in the history of disarmament. This history has demonstrated that efforts on restraining the emergence of a larger number of nuclear weapon powers will only succeed if the existing nuclear weapon powers themselves accept the same discipline as they demand of others. To us this is a matter of principle. Unfortunately, the Non-Proliferation Treaty, as it emerged, was based on the faulty notion of checking horizontal proliferation alone, without placing simultaneous and equal curbs on the existing nuclear weapons States. Under Article VI of the Treaty, there was an obligation upon the nuclear weapon States to reduce their nuclear arsenals. This obligation has been treated by the nuclear weapons States as non-binding and merely hortatory or good-faith declaration. In actual fact, their arsenals have more than doubled, and now threaten to proliferate at a still faster pace. This has been the main reason why the NPT has proved to be such a fragile instrument. The disillusionment among the signatories is all too evident.

Then there is the spatial dimension. As the nuclear weapon States deploy more and more weapons around larger areas of the world, the sense of insecurity of non-nuclear nations correspondingly increases. Deployment of nuclear weapon carriers in bases and areas such as the Indian Ocean cannot but have grave implications for the security of the non-nuclear weapons States of the region.

## **SALT**

The recently announced resumption of strategic arms limitation and reduction talks between the Soviet Union and the United States is a welcome development. However, it is essential that the scope of these talks should be enlarged to cover all nuclear systems. Besides, a commitment by the USA and the USSR to abide by the treaties already entered into could open up prospects for more comprehensive efforts leading to nuclear disarmament and the relaxation of international tensions.

## DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. President, let me now turn to another major issue - the relationship between disarmament and development. Much has already been said about this and I would not like to repeat the statistics already available and known, regarding the extent to which developmental and welfare activities can be supported by a channelling of resources away from armaments. The hard facts, telling as they are, have been reiterated time and again; yet the impact, I am afraid, has been regrettably negligible. The vested interests whose purpose it is to produce weapons of mass destruction as also some of the governments which help to sustain them, evidently could not care less for the immense cost of what they are engaged in.

The study by the UN inter-governmental experts group reiterates the basic fact that the arms race on the one hand, and development on the other, are in a competitive relationship, particularly in terms of scarce resources, and also in the vital dimension of correct attitudes and perceptions. The arms race has complicated the process of stabilising the international monetary system, aggravated the balance of payment problems and distorted - the desired evolution of healthy international exchange in a period of growing economic inter-dependence. On the other hand the catalytic effects of arms limitation and disarmament are bound to broaden the base of detente and lead to the channelling of some of the released resources for the benefit of the developing countries.

The UN study highlights the negative impact of military expenditure on capital formation and employment. In regard to inflation, the study finds that expanded military production leading to increased demand for various inputs, tends to create

shortages, particularly in situations of inelastic supply, and exerts an upward pressure on the general price level by pushing up costs of production. This is corroborated by historical experience. Since the military sector is highly capital-intensive, it is estimated that on an average, two working places could be created in the civil sector of the economy in lieu of each one in the military sector.

#### GLOBAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Discussing global inter-dependence, the UN report urges that it is in the overall self-interest of all the major groups in the world to bridge the existing economic and political divisions. Conversely, if each of the major groups, either by choice or due to lack of choice, endeavours to pursue growth and development with minimum interaction with the others, the outcome will be distinctly second-best for all. Attitudes and perceptions underlying the arms race emanate from North-South as well as East-West interactions; hence they come in the way of global economic development. We in the developing world are fully convinced that our own continuing development is symbiotically related to the sustained development of the industrialised part of the world. Hence our interests, and our stake, in policies pursued in the industrialised world which would sustain their growth, increase international trade, transfer of technology and financial flows.

The industrialised world is apprehensive about the withholding of scarce raw pg-170>

materials and sources of energy. If only they would divert their research and development efforts from defence even partially, some of these problems would not remain as intractable as they appear today. Sustained development of the North has to be tied up to the accelerated development of the South. International relations must not be pursued in terms of conflict and competition, or of gaining supremacy in nuclear strategic arsenals or conventional capability. The cooperative approach alone, as envisaged in the New International Economic Order, more particularly by the Non-aligned Movement, can provide long-term answers and solutions. It certainly merits serious consideration by all States.

The Final Document of the First Special Session on Disarmament makes a reference to the need for reduction in military budgets, strengthening peace and security at lower level of forces and limitations on the flow of conventional weapons. These are desirable objectives to which nobody can take exception. We support all of them. However, if the arms race is to be stopped and reversed, it must be addressed on a global basis and from that end of the spectrum where it is most intense and sophisticated. And the beginning must be made with the nuclear

Common people everywhere have grasped this simple but fundamental truth. It is the governments who have been unwilling or unable to face it. Mobilisation of world public opinion in this context has been an important factor in disarmament efforts. We commend, therefore, the idea of the World Disarmament Campaign. As a token of our support to it, and in response to the statement made by the distinguished President of the General Assembly, I am pleased to announce that India will contribute one million rupees to the Campaign.

Mr. President, my Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, was keenly looking forward to participating personally in this Special Session. Since she has been unable to do so she has asked me to convey a personal message from her to this august gathering. With your permission, I shall now read out Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's message: I quote

## P. M. GANDHI'S MESSAGE

"I wanted to participate in this Special Session on Disarmament of the General Assembly, for I have long held strong views on this vital subject. My voice is raised in the cause of peace.

Men and women have put up with inequality and injustice, submitted to exploitation, and tolerated the disintegration of their environment. They have even gone to war, displaying courage, fortitude and gallantry of a high order. All this and more they have endured. There has been protest, rersistance, even revolution in one part or another: But never has a feeling so deeply affected people, across divisions of class, political ideology and even of international frontiers. It may not yet encompass the whole of the human race, but its numbers are increasing. Those who pause to think, cannot but be acutely aware that inhumanity is the result of decisions and actions of humans themselves. Never before has humankind as a whole faced the possibility of its destruction by the weapons that some States claim to need for their security. The danger of nuclear war is inherent in the very dynamics of the arms race and in what is known as deterrence. It is said that cities are targeted for nuclear attack, because that is regarded as the ultimate form of deterrence. The total accumulation of destructive radioactive power is more than enough to eliminate all forms of life several times over. This new barbarism nuclear war - entails the destruction not only of warring countries but also the peoples of the non-aligned and neutral ones.

This situation today is far more critical and the need for action more compelling than in 1978. How can this Session follow up the declaration of the first Session? I venture to propose the following concrete programmes of action:

First, The Session should negotiate a binding convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons; cpg-171>

Second, As a first step towards the eventual cutting on existing stockpiles, there must be a freeze on nuclear weapons, providing for the total stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons, combined with a cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes;

Third, Immediate suspension of all nuclear weapons tests;

Fourth, Towards this objective, disarmament negotiations must once again revert to the task of achieving a Treaty on General and Complete Disarmament, within an agreed time-frame as was discussed between the USA and USSR in the Agreed Principles and Draft Treaties of the early sixties. Although the problems involved have become far more complex, the basic approach and the principles then formulated could still provide a basis for meaningful negotiations.

and Fifth, The United Nations and its Specialised Agencies should take the lead in educating the public on the dangers of nuclear war, on the harmful effects of the arms race on the world economy, as well as the positive aspects of disarmament and its link with development.

This Conference might also consider issuing a call to devise legally binding restrictions on various types of scientific and technological research for purposes that are inconsistent with humanitarian laws and principles. The UN Secretary-General might be requested to undertake an independent expert study to that end.

We urge the Great Powers to start negotiations, with determination to reach agreement. The prospects of an early accord may seem discouraging from the particular point of view of one side or the other. But the path to peace and security cannot and does not lie through an arms race or theories of deterrence. Intricate calculations of security and insecurity merely generate irrational fear and suspicion in policy-makers and in the public at large. On behalf- of the growing world community which is calling for peace, I appeal to leaders of all nuclear weapon powers and their allies to help pull the world back from the precipice. Let us all cooperate to save humanity. In a war, the dominant thought is to win. Can we do less for peace?"

Thank you, Mr. President.

DIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC JAPAN IRAN IRAQ LEBANON SWITZERLAND ISRAEL SOUTH AFRICA

**Date**: Jun 11, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

## India's Statment at UN on NWICO

Following is the text of statement made on June 24 by Shri V. V. Nevrekar, Indian Delegate, in the general debate of Committee on Information which began its three-week substantive session on Jun 21, 1982:

culation and wider and better balanced dissemination of information

May I, at the outset, place on record my delegation's appreciation of the lucid and comprehensive statements made by the distinguished Secretary General, by you, Mr. Chairman, and by the distinguished Under-Secretary General for Public In formation, Ambassador, Yasushi Akashi, at the opening meeting of our committee's present substantive session? May I also join the distinguished delegates who have spoken before me, in complimenting the Department of Public Information for making available to us, in good time, comprehensive documents on diverse subjects which will form the basis of our 3-week deliberations?

## "BALANCED COMMUNICATION"

Mr. Chairman, in his address to the Committee, the distinguished Secretary General has rightly highlighted the importance which the United Nations attaches to information when he described information as a crucial element of the organization because to quote the distinguished Secretary-General: "It colours our perceptions and interpretations of the political and economic problems with which we deal, and because information affects the group behaviour of societies and states". As the distinguished Secretary General has pointed out, the structures of existing global communication systems do not encourage balanced communication, thereby giving rise to ignorance on the part of the developed countries about the problems of the worlds' developing countries. Indeed, because of the traditional monopoly of the Western news media over the dissemination of information, even among developing countries, there exist a great deal of misconception and misinformation not only about each other's problems and pitfalls but also about the giant strides taken by some of them in the industrial, scientific and technological fields.

In this context, I would like to quote the relevant paragraph from the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries which was held in New Delhi in February, 1981, and I quote:

## MONOPOLISTIC PRACTICES

"They (Ministers) took critical note of tendentious media reporting by the transnational information agencies and organizations against developing countries and liberation movements and noted that media of all categories of the countries tend to interpret events in and disseminate information on developing and non-aligned countries in a biased and prejudiced manner. Misinformation and incomplete and biased information produced by the media of the developed countries have affected the stability and development of developing countries in many respects. This situation continues in spite of the advances and efforts made by the non-aligned movement. Colonial and neo-colonial dependency and unfair monopolistic practices still characterize the organization and flow of information depending on their narrow predilections and interests".

In the course of his statement made on June 23, the distinguished representative of Yugoslavia has lucidly brought out the cooperation in the development of communication and information system which is growing day by day among the non-aligned countries within the framework of the organization they have established for that purpose, namely, the pool of news agencies of non-aligned countries.

While these laudable efforts of the non-aligned and developed countries will go a long way in bringing about a better understanding among the peoples of the world, it is hardly necessary for my delegation to emphasise the need on the part of the United Nations and its specialised agencies to actively participate in this endeavour. In this context, my delegation would like to place on record its appreciation for the commendable work which is being done by the United Nations

Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for the development of the information and communication infrastructures in the developing countries through its international programme for the development of communications (IPDC).

My delegation would also like to recall with appreciation the assurances given pg-173>

to the Committee from time to time by the distinguished Under-Secretary General for Public Information, on the continuing close cooperation between the Department of Public Information and the news pool of non-aligned countries. These assurances and the desire on the part of the Committee on Information expressed through the General Assembly resolutions over the last three years, augur well for the achievement of the objective which the international community has before it, namely, the establishment of a New World Information and Communication Order.

## INFORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

Mr. Chairman, you have in your opening statement rightly laid stress on what you have called the paramount responsibility of information to promote development just as much as peace, disarmament and security which are the pre-requisites of a single process. My delegation fully endorses this view and hopes that the deliberations of our Committee will result in bringing about a closer relationship between the activities of the Department of Public Information and those of the United Nations specialised agencies involved in this vital field, notably, the United Nations Development Programme. Indeed, Mr. Chairman, as you have pointed-out, such cooperation between information and development stems from the mandate of our committee.

My delegation would also like once again to recall the opening statement of the distinguished Secretary General in which the close relationship and the need for cooperation between information and social and economic development have been. clearly stated. This morning, several distinguished delegates have dwelt on this important aspect of our Committee work. I would particularly like to refer to the eloquent statement which was made by the distinguished Ambassador of Bangladesh highlighting the need for adequate projection by the United Nations of its activities benefiting millions of people of the world in the economic and social fields.

In view of the all round importance which is being attached to this subject, my delegation would like to propose that the same should form one of the Committee's recommendations which will emerge following our deliberations during this session.

## DISARMAMENT

Mr. Chairman, my delegation notes with appreciation the stress laid by the distinguished Under-Secretary General in his opening statement on the high priority which the Department of Public Information has given to dissemination of information on the vital issue of disarmament. We welcome his assurance that the Department of Public Information is already geared for the follow up of the Second Special Session in Disarmament which is currently meeting next door. In this context, may I convey my delegation's well deserved congratulations to the Department of Public Information on the production of the excellent films on the subject which I had the privilege of seeing along with the other distinguished members of the Committee.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation has on several occasions in the past, both in this august Committee and in the Special Political Committee, reiterated our total commitment to the establishment of the New World Information and Communication Order. My delegation does not, therefore, wish to take the Committee's time today by elaborating on the subject. We, however, reserve the right to take the floor again to express our considered views on various items which will come up for discussion in the Committee during the present session.

DIA USA YUGOSLAVIA BANGLADESH

**Date**: Jun 21, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

India's Statement at UN Emergency Session on Palestine

Following is the text of statement made by Ambassador N. Krishnan, Permanent Representative of India to the UNO, at New York, at the resumed Seventh Emergency Special Session on Palestine on Jun 25, 1982:

When the Seventh Emergency Special Session was temporarily adjourned, there <pg-174>

were some in this Assembly, who questioned the wisdom of this action. Little did they know that Israel would shortly prove them wrong and invest this action retroactively with even greater meaning and urgency. For, today the situation that has been created by the massive invasion of Lebanon by Israel, the brutal

killing of thousands of innocent Lebanese and Palestinians and the grave threat posed to the Palestinian people led by the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative, is not merely an emergency. It is a danger the like of which we have not faced over the last several years - a danger not only to peace and stability in West Asia, but to world peace.

The aggressive action launched by Israel on 6th June has been universally condemned. And yet in the last two weeks and more since this defiant action was started by Israel, resolutions by the Security Council have been scornfully ignored and the indignant outcry of the international community has been cynically disregarded. While efforts are still continuing in the Security Council to achieve an immediate ceasefire and to secure the implementation of Resolutions 508 and 509 and even while other efforts are reportedly under way to bring about a halt to the further escalation of conflict and senseless slaughter, Israel remains unrepentant and recalcitrant and is intensifying its aggression and the fighting. The General Assembly representing as it does the conscience of the world and the will of the member states of the organisation cannot remain mute and paralysed.

## FIRM AND UNITED ACTION CALLED FOR

The friends of Lebanon and Palestine indeed all those who believe in justice and peace - have shown extreme restraint while the Council was seized of the matter. We cannot wait much longer. We meet here in the conviction that unless firm and united action is taken in the next few hours, the tragedy of West Asia will reach new and unprecedented proportions. We must raise our voice in unison in condemnation of the Israeli action, call for the cessation forthwith of all hostilities and the immediate withdrawal of Israel from the territory of Lebanon. The inalienable right of the Palestinians to life, liberty and homeland under the leadership of Palestinian Liberation Organisation cannot ever be extinguished by Israel. And the independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity of Lebanon should be respected and preserved at all costs. Peace and stability in the Middle East cannot be restored by resort to aggression and the use of force. Israel cannot secure its frontiers by violating the territorial integrity of others. Israel cannot safeguard the rights of its own people by denying the rights of the Palestinians. It cannot ever hope to build peace by destroying all peace in the region.

The present emergency session of the General Assembly should achieve what the Security Council has failed to do so far, i.e. to bring about a total cessation of hostilities and to force Israel to withdraw its military forces forthwith and unconditionally beyond the internationally recognised boundaries of Lebanon. We should demand the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolutions 508 and 509 failing which the

Security Council should be urged to meet to consider practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations. It is only after the stopping of bloodshed, withdrawal of Israeli forces and restoration of peace in Lebanon that the parties concerned can start negotiations for a comprehensive just and lasting solution to the conflict in West Asia.

## INDIA'S ASSISTANCE

Mr. President, in keeping with India's principled support to the Arab cause, we have rushed to Lebanon medicines, medical equipment and foodstuff. It is our hope that these efforts, together with those of the international community, would contribute, at least in a small measure, to mitigating the suffering of these hapless people.

Only a few weeks ago, we were honoured to receive Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in India. As the Foreign Minister of India said on June 19, "His inspiring pg-175>

address still rings in our cars. In his eyes we saw the light of determination and resolve. Today, he and his compatriots are beleaguered in Lebanon. We would like them all to know that the Government and people of India remain committed to their cause for it is also our cause and the cause of freedom loving peoples everywhere. We believe, as they believe, that final victory will be theirs."

The resolution we have presented, together with other cosponsors, addresses the immediate concern of the hour, to bring the fighting to an immediate end and to get Israel out of Lebanon. We trust that the assembly, for once will be able to act together and with a due sense of urgency,

DIA ISRAEL LEBANON USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Jun 25, 1982

# Volume No

1995

## NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Address at Non-aligned Ministerial Meet at Havana

Mr. Chairman, once again we assemble in Havana. In August 1979

our Heads of State and Government had met here at the VI Summit. It was then that Cuba assumed the Chairmanship of the Non-aligned Movement. While we now move towards another Summit, it is but appropriate that we should be meeting here again for a detailed stock-taking. I would imagine that many of you have been asking yourselves several questions over the last three days, in regard to which way the world has moved since the Havana Summit.

I am certain that all my colleagues assembled here will agree that our Movement, despite pressures and tensions both without and within, has gained in strength and appeal. In this context, I express appreciation for you, Mr. Chairman, and the country you represent. Cuba, at the helm of our Movement, has discharged its responsibilities with conscientiousness, dedication and distinction. We salute the people and the leaders of Cuba, under President Fidel Castro, for their sense of purpose and dynamism.

Mr. Chairman, I would be failing in MY duty if I were not to echo the sentiments expressed by you, in your inaugural address to this Conference about the late Mohammed Benyahia. In his untimely and tragic passing away, India has lost a valued friend and well-wisher, I have lost a dear colleague, and the Non-alignment Movement and the world at large feel a great sense of deprivation. It is a ghastly irony of fate that he should have given his life in the quest for peace. We will all miss his sage counsel, but his memory will, no doubt, continue to inspire us.

## REVIVAL OF COLD WAR

Let us take stock, Mr. Chairman:

violence. The problems faced by Afghanistan; the continued war between Iran and Iraq; the fighting in the South Atlantic: the socio-economic problems in certain Central American countries that Have either become, or threaten to become, political and strategic struggles; the sufferings imposed upon the brave people of Vietnam; the tragedy of Southern Lebanon: the continued occupation of Arab lands including Palestine and the annexation

of the Golan Heights by an unrepentant and increasingly belligerent Israel; the continuing scourge of Apartheid; the never-ending dishonesty of South Africa and its friends in denying the people of Namibia their legitimate rights; these problems which we in the Movement have been struggling with have continued to defy solution.

## ECONOMIC SCENARIO

On the economic side, we seem to be going round in circles, not achieving any of our goals. Here, while the overall picture is gloomy and depressing, there is some reason to believe that some developed countries seem to gradually recognise that a New International Economic Order is, after all, not meant to hurt their interests. They are slowly coming to share the belief of the Non-aligned countries that the accelerated economic growth of the developing countries is inextricably bound up with the continuing growth and prosperity of the developed countries. This new realisation is still far from taking effect in practical terms and the persistent reluctance in some quarters in the industrialised countries has prevented progress towards Global Negotiations. Protectionism has once again become a serious problem. The financial flows required for developmental activity are being interrupted. The problems and uncertainties surrounding IDA VI and VII indicate just this. There are big question marks in respect of both energy and food. As our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, has emphasised time and again, the inequalities and disequilibria in the economic and social structures of the world, and the glaring imbalances between demographic pressures on the one hand, and excess material and technological resources on the other, should cause concern to us all, developed and developing alike.

Despite these disquieting trends, more nations have accented the principles and purposes of Non-alignment, thus indicating that the relevance of the Movement has grown. Even countries that were earlier bound in military alliances have reached out to establish links with this Movement of the free. Non-alignment signifies respect for and recognition of the right of each nation to choose its own social and economic system, and to promote beneficial cooperation amongst nations. The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and the ten principles evolved in Bandung, continue to guide our relations with the rest of the world. Non-alignment is not a policy of neutrality or of equidistance. Our uniformly steadfast struggle against domination makes it impossible for us to accept the shelters. umbrellas and shields of others. Selfreliance is our watch word. We continue to oppose imperialism, colonialism and racism, in whatever new forms they may manifest themselves from time to time.

## STRIFE IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

The turn of events in Latin America, during the last several

weeks, has caused concern. The strife and violence in the South Atlantic is wasteful. It shows the futility of applying 18th and 19th century doctrines to situations of today. The concept of sovereignty of the post-colonial era must be respected, as also the principle that all disputes must be resolved through peaceful means alone. We fervently hope that peace can be restored soon by a process of dialogue.

Assertive nationalism and the yearning for progress amongst the masses in the countries of Latin America or any other region must be respected and not maligned by applying unwarranted labels. The will of the people for a more equitable distribution of the wealth of their society cannot be thwarted by imposing militarism, or exploitative commercialism, in the name of free enterprise and freedom. This has never succeeded and never will.

We in the Non-aligned world have to remain vigilant, as before, against the

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attempts of the mighty to establish their domination and to resurrect and revive their colonial authority through means that may appear sometimes political and strategic, sometimes economic, and often an amalgam of the two.

## INDIAN OCEAN

The continuous escalation of Great Power military presence and activity in the Indian Ocean area is a source of concern. There has been a marked deterioration in the climate of peace and security in that entire region. Dangers and tensions have stemmed from the expansion of the now firmly established military base in Diego Garcia. The search for base facilities in the Indian Ocean continues. Nuclear weapons and warheads on the high seas, on submarines, and now on land bases, continue to remind us of the increasing vulnerability of the entire region. Alongwith other littoral and hinterland States, India has been working to ensure that the Indian Ocean area evolves into a Zone of Peace, through discussions and political means, and with the help of the U.N. However, since the passing of the UN General Assembly Resolution 2832 of 1971 on this subject, progress in this matter has been none too reassuring. Major road blocks have been placed in the way of the Conference for this purpose, which is now rescheduled for the early part of 1983. There are thinly veiled attempts to revise the very mandate of the Committee, no doubt with a view to sabotage the conference itself. We do hope that the Non-aligned countries which have steadfastly laboured and struggled to ensure implementation of the 1971 Declaration, will not-allow the holding of the conference to be thwarted.

## **AFGHANISTAN**

We in Asia seem to have more than our fair share of problems.

Indeed, we have problems all over - in West Asia, South-West Asia and South-East Asia. The developments in and around Afghanistan have been distressing. Outside interference in that friendly and non-aligned country, as also the presence of foreign forces have added to its complex problems. Under the guidance of Secretar General of the United Nations, Under Secretary. General Cordovez has in recent weeks, achieved a measure of success in getting the parties concerned to agree for talks in Geneva, within the next fortnight or so. We pray for the success of these talks. We also hope that as chances for a political settlement through peaceful means grow, the process of restoring normalcy will he expedited. The evolution towards stability in Afghanistan can be achieved only through mutual cooperation amongst the countries of the region. India continues to be deeply concerned and vitally interested in the security. independence. sovereignty and territorial integrity of this non-aligned, friendly neighbour of ours. A political solution for Afghanistan is urgently required, and we feel that the principles set out in the New Delhi Declaration of 1981, could eventually help in the process.

## IRAN, IRAQ CONFLICT

Mr. Chairman. who knows better than you do, how much effort and energy we have expanded in reasoning with the friendly governments of Iran and Iraq, in trying to attain the objective of restoring peace between them. For well over a year now, our colleagues from Zambia and PLO, as also you and 1, have been engaged in direct and more or less continuous talks with these two friendly governments. We have emphasised to each the urgent need to stop bloodshed and to return to the negotiating table. We have done so 'because the establishment of peace is not merely in the interest of the peoples of Iran and Iraq but also for the entire region and indeed for the entire world. We have recognised that there is the danger in this dispute of outside powers being sucked in, especially the great powers. Our efforts to resolve the conflict between Iran and Iraq have not yet succeeded, but then we have not given up. I only hope that the course of negotiations will not vary with the fortunes on the field of battle. We are convinced that both countries desire peace. Mr. Chairman, under your leadership we propose to continue our efforts to bring peace back to Iran and Iraq, in consonance < pg-178 >

with the letter and spirit of the New Delhi Declaration.

## **KAMPUCHEA**

In South East Asia we see some signs of flexibility of approach. The brave people of Kampuchea are busy in the reconstruction of their country which had been laid desolate as a result of the holocaust visited upon them by the Pol Pot regime. The New Delhi Declaration had underlined the need for arriving at a comprehensive political solution, for providing for the

withdrawal of all foreign forces, and for ensuring respect of the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region including, of course, Kampuchea. We hope that, in due course, the absurd fiction of permitting into the UN chambers the so-called representatives of a non-existent regime in Kampuchea will die out. Pol Pot cannot continue to be allowed to represent, as it were, the victims of his own horrible regime. We hope that the situation in this regard will be appropriately redressed before long.

## PALESTINIAN QUESTION

I must recall, Mr. Chairman, that recently we took part, in Kuwait, in an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries.- There we examined in detail the question of Palestine and reiterated that the denial of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination was at the root of the tensions and conflicts in West Asia. An essential pre-requisite for any comprehensive solution in the Middle East has to be the total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from the Arab territories it has been occupying ever since 1967. The PLO, member of our Movement, under the gallant, sagacious and far-sighted leadership of Chairman Yasser Arafat, is the sole representative of the Palestinian people and must necessarily be a party to any negotiations aimed at achieving a comprehensive solution to the problem of the Middle East.

We cannot overlook the plight of Cyprus, another Non-aligned country wherein the dialogue between the two communities has been continuing for years now, but without any settlement or solution. Even so, we urge that the dialogue should continue within the framework of the resolutions of the UN, and the decisions of the Non-aligned Movement. The Movement will continue to stand firmly and solidly behind the people of Cyprus.

In the ultimate analysis, behind each of the major problems of our strife-ridden world is the refusal by some one or the other to abandon the path of injustice or exploitation. This is at the back of the travail and tragedy of the people in Southern Africa, more specially of the continuing misery in Namibia. Certain powerful friends of South Africa continue to pursue their shortterm benefits based on links with the racist regime in South Africa, ignoring the sufferings of the Namibian people. When the United Nations has taken firm decisions for decolonising Namibia. the urge to weave out the negotiations indefinitely, on the basis of some complicated electoral formula appears utterly illogical. It is clear that SWAPO is the sole and authentic voice of the Namibian people. We applaud the constructive proposals recently made by SWAPO to resolve the remaining issues relating to the implementation of the UN Plan, at a Geneva-type conference with the participation of all the parties concerned. I would suggest that this meeting of the Coordinating Bureau endorse these

proposals. The Contact Group of Five Western Nations, it is our earnest hope, will see in this a chance to persuade South Africa to give up its defiance and to bring about a negotiated settlement.

## WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

Mr. Chairman, it is appropriate for us to pause and take stock of what we have been able to achieve, or not to achieve, in the effort to restructure the world economic order, including a more equitable North-South relationship and more meaningful South-South economic cooperation. The Non-aligned Movement has played, and must continue to play, a catalytic role, providing a conceptual framework, coordi-<pe-179>

nating and harmonising programmes of economic cooperation of the Non-aligned Movement with those of the Group of 77. We are committed to working for the urgent launching of the Global Negotiations as called for in Policy Resolution 9 of the VI Summit, as further elaborated in General Assembly Resolution No. 341138. India and other concerned members of our Movement helped produce the balanced text which the Group 77 has recently presented at the UN by way of an 'enabling resolution' on Global Negotiations. Despite strong reservations in some quarters, we have been heartened by the recent statement issued at the end of the OECD Ministerial Meeting wherein they took note of the recent proposals of the Group of 77 currently under consideration at the UN. We hope that this encouraging trend will continue.

At the same time we must ensure that simultaneous and concurrent efforts are undertaken for adopting measures of urgent relevance to developing countries, particularly in the fields of energy, financial flows and food security. We must keep in view the fact that UNCTAD VI will shortly be held in Manila, and that the GATT Ministerial Meeting too will be held in November 1982. We hope that, at both these meetings, important' initiatives can be taken by developing countries in the field of trade.

We remain committed to the resolution on policy guidelines to reinforce collective self-reliance among developing countries. The comprehensive and far-reaching Programme of Action which was adopted at Caracas should be steadfastly followed up and implemented. As was laid down in the Resolution on policy guidelines, we must accord priority to the supplies of essential raw materials, including oil and food, by developing countries which have surpluses, to those that have deficits in these areas. We should work out an arrangement regarding a global system of trade preferences among developing countries themselves. We must accord to each other preferential treatment in regard to flow of technology and other allied fields. Many of us have taken steps to implement these guidelines. Speaking for India, I am happy to say that, wherever possible, India has shared her surplus food

reserves with other developing countries. India has also augmented its scientific and technological cooperation with other developing countries. We have followed and established a preferential investment policy for investments from capital surplus developing countries. We participate in Eleven Groups of coordinating countries in a variety of fields of economic cooperation among Nonaligned and other developing countries. India is making every effort to work for the success of these programmes.

## PM ON EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

It was against this background that earlier this year, our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, decided to convene the New Delhi Consultations, to take stock of the situation confronting the developing countries. May I draw the attention of this Coordinating Bureau to the specific points for making international cooperation more efficacious, listed by her on that occasion:

- i)Agreement on the immediate launching of Global Negotiations.
- ii)Increased food production in developing countries.
- iii)Reversal of the present disturbing trend in the flow of assistance, particularly concessional assistance, from developed to developing countries.
- iv)Strengthening multilateral cooperation.
- v)Devising mechanisms to finance the development of energy resources in developing countries.
- vi)Speedy adoption and implementation of schemes, including regional arrangements, to lighten the financial burden of increased oil prices and to ensure supplies of oil to developing countries.
- vii)Provision of financial support for balance of payments problems in pg-180>

the transitional stage of oil importing developing countries.

- viii)Reversing protectionist trends, and, above all,
- ix)Development of the solidarity and collective self-reliance of developing countries to reduce their vulnerability to pressures from and events in affluent countries.
- Mr. Chairman, the fact of the matter is that the patterns, rules,

regulations and motivations that have governed the global economic system were framed outside Asia, Africa and Latin America - the three continents to which the bulk of us of the Non-aligned Movement belong. These rules were framed, and these patterns evolved, during a period of history which was the period of exploitation by colonialism. We have seen the near-abolition of colonialism in the classical sense. Yet the economic domination of the old era persists. We have been struggling, ever since the Havana Summit, more vigorously than ever before, to bring about a transformation in this state of affairs. We have hitherto tried to persuade the North. Several leaders of the North too are responsive to the aspirations of the developing world. But it often appears that, in the short-term, the developing countries of the South have little leverage against the industrialised North. All we ask Is that there should he cooperation based on the fact of Interdependence. We assure the North that their legitimate interests will receive due consideration. Unfortunately, so far they have behaved as if developing countries have no interests, and that they cannot permit us to express any concerns. This, Mr. Chairman. must change and we shall ensure that it does.

Friends, it is ever more apparent that the decade of the eighties, from the looks of it today, threatens to be one of confrontation and strife. Nothing could be more tragic for mankind than this prognostication turning out to be a reality. Confrontation - whether political or economic - eats into the vitals of nations, whether they be big or small, rich or poor. and, in the ultimate analysis, it eats into the vitals of mankind. It is up to us, the non-aligned, to show the world the way out of this predicament, to impress upon the world that the only way to exist is to coexist, to keep the world from the brink of disaster. For that, nothing is more imperative than our unity and solidarity and our continued commitment to the ideals of our Movement. Let us resolve to go to the Seventh Summit with fresh zeal and sense of purpose.

BA USA INDIA AFGHANISTAN IRAN IRAQ LEBANON VIETNAM ISRAEL SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA INDONESIA MALI PERU SWITZERLAND ZAMBIA KUWAIT CYPRUS PHILIPPINES CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC VENEZUELA

**Date**: Jun 25, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jun 30, 1982:

India and the United States signed today two agreements for (i) Alternative Energy Resources Development Project for \$ 5 million (Rs. 45 million approx.) and (ii) Hudco Shelter Design and Analysis for \$ 125,000 (Rs. 1.25 million approx.). Both the amounts have been made available to the Government of India by way of grant.

The first agreement was signed by Shri Yogesh Chandra, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs of the Ministry of Finance, and the second by Shri Purshottam Lal, Director in the same Department, on behalf of the Government of India. Mrs. Priscilla M. Boughton, Director cpg-181>

for the United States Agency for International Development signed both the agreements on behalf of the Government of U.S.A.

The agreement for Alternative Energy Resources Development provides grant financing to support research activities in four major technical areas: (1) biomass production and conversion (2) coal conversion (3) energy efficiency and (4) information exchange in new and renewable energies. Within each of these areas several topics have been identified for study and investigation. The project will involve technical collaboration between U.S. and Indian organizations. Research activities proposed under this project are oriented towards the near-term objectives of increasing fuel supplies. The project will reduce India's dependence on oil imports, reduce the rate of deforestation and increases the efficiency of energy used in the transportation and industrial sectors.

The other agreement for HUDCO Shelter Design and Analysis is an amendment to the Agreement signed on June 16, 1981 for a similar amount. This grant will assist HUDCO in promoting and expanding the supply of low income shelter in India by developing a package of microcomputer based models and programmes for shelter project identification, designe and analysis, costing, cash flow and financial planning.

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A INDIA

**Date**: Jun 30, 1982

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## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Official Spokesman's Statement on Tenth Anniversary of Simla Agreement

The following statement was made by Official Spokesma on Jul 02, 1982 on the Tenth Anniversary of the Simla Agreement:

Ten years ago today India and Pakistan signed a histoire document at Simla. Dur ing this decade the Simla Agreement has served as the basis for the normalisati on of relations between the two countries and for the development of bilateral relations in all spheres to the mutual benefit of both peoples. Contuned adhere nce by both countries to the Simla Agreement both in letter and in spirit will greatly contribute to the maintenance of a peaceful and tension free atmosphere in the region as well as to the well-being of the peoples of the two countries

.

The Government of India reiterate their commitment to the Simla Agreement on the occasion of its Tenth Anniversary.

Israeli Consul Declared Persona Non Grata: Official Spokesman's Statement

Following is the text of statement made by the Official Spokesman of the Govern ment of India on Jul 08, 1982:

Yosef Hasseen Consul of Israel in Bombay has been declared persona non grata an d asked to leave India within 48 hours. He had given a press interview which co ntains statements, which are highly objectionable, not in consonance with his c onsular functions and constitute an unacceptable interference in the domestic a ffairs of India.

Prime minister's Statement in Lok Sabha on Situation in Lebanon

Following is the statement made by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, in the Lok Sabha on Jul 09, 1982 on the situation in Lebanon:

The unprovoked Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the brutal killing of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians has aroused deep anguish and revulsion in the entire world community. This Israeli action is a flagrant violation of all canons of international law and behaviour. It is indicative of an arrogance which has shown callous disregard for the rights of other nations and peoples.

Since the invasion on June 6, the efforts of the international community to secure the vacation of aggression have made no progress, as Israel continues to defy counsels of restraint. It has callously ignored, the unanimous Resolutions adopted by the Security Council and the Resolution adopted by the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly. cpg-183>

## UNABASHED AGGRESSION

The Israeli blockade of West Beirut is now being further tightened. Many hundred thousands of residents are totally deprived of essential supplies of water, electricity, food and medical assistance. The entire civilian population is being starved out. The cease-fire, such as it is, is fragile and precarious. Beirut could well be totally destroyed and its population annihilated. This unabashed use of force is totally contrary to all norms and tenets of inter-national behaviour. Israel's cynical and contemptuous disregard of international opinion, its continuing aggression and its use of military means to seek political objectives provide a very sad precedent for the future.

At a time when there were hopes for some progress in the resolution of the Palestinian problem, Israel has chosen to exacerbate it, thus imperilling the possibilities of long-term stability in the sensitive and strategic West Asian region. Israeli attempts to wipe out the Palestinian Movement cannot succeed in the long run. A popular movement, based on the ligitimate aspirations of the Palestinian people, cannot be put down by the use of arms. History is replete with instances of the failure of military force to crush such popular movements. Israel will be well advised to pay heed to the growing worldwide vocal concern, including the voices of thousands of its own people who have demonstrated against this invasion of Lebanon.

On behalf of my Government, I should like to call upon nations who are in a position to influence Israel to take immediate steps

to lift the siege of West Beirut and withdraw its troops to its own territory. After this immediate objective is achieved, negotiations must begin for a just, comprehensive and durable solution which is acceptable to all concerned. Such a solution must ensure the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to an independent nation-state.

DIA PAKISTAN MALI ISRAEL LEBANON USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Jul 09, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

India's Draft Resolution at U.N. for Prevention of Nuclear War

Following is the text of Ambassador A. P. Venkateswaran's statement at the United Nations on Jul 02, 1982 introducing draft resolution L-2 on the Prevention of Nuclear War cosponsored by India and Mexico and draft resolution L-1 sponsored by India on Freeze of Nuclear Weapons:

I have the honour to introduce first draft resolution No. A/S-12/AC 1/L2 dated 29th June co-sponsored by India and Mexico on the subject of prevention of nuclear war under item 11 of the Agenda. In doing so, I should like to refer to the General Assembly Resolution 36181 B adopted by consensus on 9 December 1981, which called upon all States, in particular the nuclear weapon states, to submit proposals and suggestions to the second special session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament, designed to secure the prevention of nuclear war. It is indeed a matter for regret to all of us that so far only a few replies have been received in response to this request.

While the vast majority of Member States, who are non-nuclear would like Nuclear Weapon States to agree not to use their nuclear weapons, there is so far no <pg-184>

such general agreement among the five Nuclear Weapon States, although two of them have given unilateral pledges of a reassuring nature. The danger of nuclear war nontheless remains undiminished

## TOTAL ELIMINATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The ultimate answer obviously lies in the total elimination of nuclear weapons, as stipulated in paragraph 56 of the final document of the First Special Session. Here again unfortunately, there has been no progress towards nuclear disarmament. On the other hand, the Nuclear Arms Race is continuing, despite massive nuclear overarmament. Furthermore, new weapon technologies threatened to cause 'further destabilization thereby increasing the danger of so-called pre-emptive first strikes and of a general Nuclear War.

In this context it is useful to recall paragraph 20 of the final document, of the first special session which states that, besides Nuclear Disarmament, "Other measures designed to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war and to lessen the dangers of the threat or use of nuclear weapons should be taken". This same thought is also expressed in paragraph 32 and 58 of the final document namely that "all states, in particular nuclear weapon states, should consider various proposals designed to secure the avoidance of the use of nuclear weapons and the prevention of nuclear war." Regrettably, we have still to receive any, such concrete proposals either from the nuclear weapon-states or from the other states.

Paragraph 58 of the final document of the first special session also speaks of the need to ensure the survival of mankind through "all states participating in efforts to create conditions in which a code of peaceful conduct of nations could be agreed and which would preclude the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons." Unhappily, we have not yet evolved such a code of conduct for survival. in the nuclear age.

It will be abundantly clear from what I have stated above that prevention of nuclear war has been accepted as the most acute and overriding task since the first special session in May 1978. It is high time therefore, to give this urgent matter sustained and methodical attention, not only because the possible use of nuclear weapons hangs over us like Democles' Sword but also because parties to disputes seem tempted increasingly to turn to the use of force as inevitable.

Responsibility for the prevention of nuclear war is primarily that of nuclear weapon states, but others too have a right as well as an obligation to play a role in achieving this objective. It is necessary for everyone collectively to explore measures and procedures that would help to deescalate tensions and to neutralise pressures which could build up towards nuclear war.

## ENLIGHTENED APPROACH NEEDED

What better way to explore this possibility than, in the first instance, to seek the advice of the West from amongst various

walks of public life around the globe? Clearly, we stand to gain a great deal from the enlightened fresh approach that will become available from outside of the limited framework of normal United Nations Diplomacy. We will thereafter have the opportunity to examine and carefully consider the various Proposals made by this group of eminent persons.

In our Draft Resolution we have suggested that the Secretary General should appoint a Representative Group of personalities of universal eminence consisting of statesmen, scientists, physicians, jurists, religious leaders, philosophers and others. Their task will be advise on special measures and procedures of a practical, political and legal nature that could be employed for the collective control, management and resolution of critical and/or confrontational situations, which might otherwise escalate into nuclear war. I should like to clarify that these measures and procedures are intended to in addition to those already available under the Charter of the United Nations.

It is encouraging to note that some other delegations too have been -thinking <pg-185>

along similar line. The Foreign Minister of France, Mr. Claude Cheysson, on 11 June this year spoke about the contribution that could be made to peace by eminent independent personalities. He said "The international community should be able to benefit from the independent reflections of outstanding men, people of great authority, religious, scientific and moral leaders, chosen by the United Nations Secretary General from various political currents."

Similarly, Chancellor Schmidt of the F.R.G. who addressed the Second Special Session on 14 June 1982 had stressed: "The danger of nuclear war has not yet been contained. The safeguarding of peace is no longer exclusively the concern of Governments." '

## PM GANDHI'S CALL FOR COOPERATION

It is in the same spirit that the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in her message to SSOD-11, had pointed out that "the path to peace and security cannot and does not lie through the arms race or theories of deterrance" and she stressed the need for all round cooperation if we are to save humanity from extinction.

In Mrs. Gandhi's words "in a war, the dominant thought is to win. Can we do less for peace?"

Mr. Chairman, I would accordingly strongly commend draft resolution A/S-12/ AC/1/L2 for adoption by consensus when it comes up for consideration before the ad hoc committee and the assembly".

#### FREEZE ON NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Mr. Chairman, my delegation would also take this occasion to introduce a draft resolution which has been tabled by India on a freeze on nuclear weapons which appears in document No. A/S.12/AC1/L1 dated 29th June 1982.

My delegation has separately tabled at this session a draft convention on the nonuse of nuclear weapons which we believe is the first and most urgent step in the effort to root out the menace posed to mankind by nuclear weapons. The prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons will provide the basis for concrete measures for nuclear disarmament.

Various proposals and counter proposals, declatory statements and suggestions for cuts, freeze and control measures have been put forward in the course of public discussions and disputations between nuclear weapon states. Not only is the situation a rapidly changing one but, given the very character of the Nuclear Arsenals of the nuclear weapon states, it would be unrealistic to look for absolute parity or total agreement on the existence of parity in the destructive capacity of the nuclear arsenals of these states. Our proposal is therefore simple, straight forward, comprehensive and universal in character. The nuclear weapon states should straight away, agree to a freeze on nuclear weapons which would provide for a simultaneous total stoppage of any further product of nuclear weapons and a complete cut off in the production of fissionable material for weapon purposes.

## WEAPONS FREEZE A FIRST STEP

The simplicity of the above proposal is that it covers all the nuclear weapon states and it goes to the heart of the problem namely the production and regeneration of the nuclear weapon stockpiles of the nuclear weapon states. The logic of such a move has been expressed effectively by the delegation of the United States in the ENDC as early as 1964 when it was argued that in order to bring about progress it was necessary to stop that nuclear arms race somewhere. Indeed Mr. Chairman, we can not conceive of halting and reversing the arms race, of a reduction in the arsenal weapons stockpiles without first calling for a freeze in the production of such weapons.

As for the argument that a freeze will in effect freeze the existing inequalities, my delegation would like to advance the argument that apart from the exercise in casuistry involved in the disputation regarding the size and character of the nucler arsenals and what would constitute parity, we certainly favour simultaneous

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negotiations on deep and significant cuts in nuclear arsenals.

But even these should be together with the first step namely a freeze in production. If a dialogue on who should take the first step to set right a perceived imbalance... This would result in a chain reaction to redress perceived imbalances and, a further spiral in the arms race would inevitably take place. A freeze, we feel is therefore, unassailable as an earnest of subsequent cuts.

My delegation is aware of other proposals on a freeze which have been put forward. We think they deserve careful attention. Our own proposal, however, has the advantage that it is direct, simple and embracing.

DIA MEXICO USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC FRANCE

**Date**: Jul 02, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

India's Statement to Ad Hoe Committee of Special Session on Disarmament

Following is the. text of the statement made by Ambassador A. P. Venkateswaran before the adhoc committee of the Special Session on Disarmament before the adoption of the report of the Session on Jul 09, 1982:

Mr. Chairman, a few days ago when it became clear that the Second Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament would be unable 110 discharge the mandate assigned to it, my delegation expressed the hope that despite its failure the Session will be able to redeem itself by adopting certain urgent measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament. We based ourselves on the expectation that as a body which represent the interest of all the peoples of the world, the United Nations would at the very minimum would respond to the universal concern over the possibility of the outbreak of nuclear war which could mean the total destruction of civilization as we know it.

We had indeed hoped that the narrow security concerns of individual States, of the major powers in particular, would not be allowed to stand in the way of adopting certain urgent and necessary measures to ensure the survival of mankind. We however, note with deep regret that the report which is about to be adopted fails to come to grips with the basic reasons for failure of the session. Still worse, it would not hold out any hope or

encouragement to the millions of people all over the world who had placed such store on the outcome of this Session, in particular with respect to removing the threat of a nuclear holocaust which has been increasingly weighing upon them in recent years.

## ARMS RACE AND DEVELOPMENT

We hold the view that by adopting a report which under the facade of high sounding word-, seeks to conceal the obduracy with which certain States have clung to their narrow security concerns in total disregard of the anxieties and apprehensions of the vast majority of the countries and peoples of the world, we have in fact abdicated our responsibility to the United Nations and to the International Community as a whole. Mr. Chairman, we have clearly failed to address ourselves to the most important and fateful issues facing mankind today. We have failed to provide any answer to the dilemma which bedevils governments and peoples namely the inherent contradictions between the armaments race and development.

Mr. Chairman, my delegation would like to place on record that the very minimum basis on which we should have proceeded in this regard would have been through the adoption by consensus, in this Session itself, of at least some urgent measures for "Prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament".

## LACK OF CREDIBILITY IN U.N.

In the view of my delegation, the report of SSOD-II as now adopted will only serve to promote further growing cynicism towards the task of credibility in the United Nations system created to meet the concerns, of the international community. For these reasons, keeping in view the seriousness within which we view our responsibilities as a member of UN Organisation and our obligations to the International Community including the people of India.

Mr. Chairman, the saddest part of it all is that if we had only dared, we could have won. Therefore, while taking this course of action to dissociate ourselves from the chapter on conclusions. We would like to leave none in any doubt of our willingness to continue to participate energetically in the multilateral disarmament process through which alone the future security of the world can be assured.

**Date**: Jul 09, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### INDIA IN UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

Ambassador N. Krishnan's Speech at Plenary of Second Special Session on Disarmament

Following is the text of speech by Ambassador N. Krishnan at the Plenary of the Second Special Session of Disarmament of the U.N. General Assembly on Jul 10, 1982:

Mr. President, during these closing hours of the Second Special Session, my delegation has no desire to disturb the solemnity of our proceedings, nor the sense of common destiny that binds us all together in the United Nations. We live in an inter-dependent world. No nation, however powerful or weak, large or small, can today insulate its individual destiny from the collective fate of our planet. There is no comer of the world in this atomic age which is free of the shadow of an all out nuclear war, a war which could well mean the end of mankind and civilisation as we know it. We may be divided over everything else - on politics, ideology, economics and culture - but we must be united in our common will to survive if we are to have a future in this era of nuclear weapons.

#### FAILURE IN SUBSTANTIVE TASKS

It was our hope and faith when we came here that faced with this pressing danger, and Urged on by our peoples to remove the threat of a nuclear holocaust, the United Nations would become the vehicle for fulfilling the hopes and aspirations of all mankind. It is, therefore, with a sense of deep sorrow and anguish that we have witnessed the complete failure of the session to fulfill any of the substantive tasks on its agenda. We must express still greater sorrow in that the report of the session - I refer to charter V on conclusions - fails to do even minimal justice to the depth of concern and anxiety felt by peoples all over the world at the prospect of the growing danger of a nuclear war.

The report gives no indication that the session has taken seriously the hopes and aspirations of the vast majority of countries and peoples of the world. On the contrary, it has merely provided a fig leaf to cover its failure to address the real issues facing us in a sober and forward looking manner. We

do not wish to engage here in mutual recriminations or to apportion blame. But let us at least be honest with ourselves, and more important, with those whose interests we claim to serve.

We have failed because even that highest of priorities, the survival of mankind, has been a casualty in the interplay of the narrow approach adopted by the Powerful nations amongst us. We have failed because for these states the privilege that military power brings is more dear than the special responsibility they owe to ensure world peace and security. And above all, we have failed because in our weakness, we preferred to paper over our differences, rather than to admit our divergences and to seek ways and means to work together in finding new and more meaningful common ground. The tragedy of this

exercise in futility is that having fooled ourselves, we are now trying to fool the world. But the cosmetics cannot hide the reality which lies behind. Perhaps the ancient Greeks were right when they declared that "those whom the gods wish to destroy, they first drive mad".

#### CONSENSUS VERSUS SURVIVAL

Mr. President India has consistently stood for the noble purposes for which the United Nations was established. The foremost aim of this organisation is to rid the world of the scourge of war. Today man faces an unprecedented new threat to his very existence. And yet one single concrete measure, however modest, has to be taken to avert the danger of nuclear war. What explanation can we give to our peoples whose interests we claim to represent? Should we tell them that we were prepared to trade their stake in survival merely for obtaining a consensus report? Can this apparent harmony in words bring relief and hope to those who are filled with profound disquiet over the danger that present and succeeding generations face from the ever increasing accumulation of nuclear weapons? And yet there were those in the session bent on giving equal status if no priority to the threat they perceived from conventional wars while strangely refusing to accept even modest and non-controversial proposals to permit the International Community to come to grips with the pressing problem of preventing a nuclear war. We say this not in anger, but with a sense of grave disappointment.

Mr. President, we are in real danger of reducing ourselves to irrelevance in the eyes of the peoples of the world. It is for this reason, that we were compelled to disassociate ourselves from the conclusions contained in chapter V of the report adopted by the session. We were convinced that we could not in good conscience, go to our own people and claim that by accepting such a consensus text, we had in fact either served their genuine interests or responded to their urgent concerns. Needless to add, Mr. President, India's commitment to the cause of peace and

disarmament, remains unshaken. However, at the same time, we believe that in these difficult and dangerous times conviction and principles are more important than consensus.

DIA USA

**Date**: Jul 10, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## **IRAQ**

## India and Iraq Cultural Programme Signed

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jul 01, 1982:

A Cultural Exchange Programme between India and Iraq has been signed. The programme has been signed by Shri Mir Nasrullah, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Education and Culture on behalf of the Government of India, and by Mr. Bahjat Kamal Abdullatif, Director General for Cultural Relations, Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research on behalf of Government of Iraq.

The Exchange Programme covers a wide range of activities in the field of education, culture, science, mass media, sports, youth and tourism viz.

- encouragement of relations in specified subject/fields between universities and institutions of higher learning of both countries,
- exchange of visits of professors, experts and academics,
- provision of scholarships and training places for regular and short-term courses, including practical training facilities in specific areas,
   pg-189>
- participation of academics in national and international scientific and other seminars held in each country,
- -exchange of publications, books in the field of education, culture and information,
- -exchange of scientists in the field of agriculture,

- -exchange of experts in the field of school education, adult education and vocational education, etc.,
- -exchange of exhibitions and participation in each other's festivals in the field of performing, plastic and visual arts,
- -exchange of broadcasting and television programmes, including films on the activities of children and youth,
- -participation in international and national book fairs and organisation of exhibition of books in each other's country,
- -exchange of sports teams, coaches and other experts in the field of sports,
- -exchange of experience in the field of tourism.

The exchange programme also provides for the conclusion of (a) protocol on cooperation in the sphere of information and mass media and (b) a protocol on the equivalence of degrees/diplomas awarded in India and Iraq.

AQ INDIA USA

**Date**: Jul 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## LIBYA

Double Taxation Avoidance Convention Between India and Libya

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jul 01, 1982:

A Convention for the avoidance of double taxation and prevention of fiscal evasion with respect to taxes on income has been entered into between the Government of India and the Government of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahariya and has been notified in the Official Gazette today. Its provisions shall have effect from the tax year commencing after 29 May, 1982 which is the date of ratification of the Convention.

BYA INDIA

**Date**: Jul 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **NORWAY**

Norway to Provide Fertiliser Aid to India

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Jul 06, 1982:

The Norwegian Government is to provide assistance to the tune of 20.4 million Norwegian Kroners equivalent to about Rs. 32 million to India in the form of urea fertiliser this year.

**RWAY INDIA** 

**Date**: Jul 06, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech on Arrival at White House

Following is the text of the remarks made by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at the White House arrival ceremony on Jul 29, 1982:

Mr. President and Mrs. Reagan, to me every journey is an adventure and I can say that this one is an adventure in search of understanding and friendship.

It is difficult to imagine two Nations more different than ours.

As history goes, your country is a young one. Over the years, it has held unparalleled attraction for the adventurous and daring, for the talented as well as for the persecuted. 'It has stood for opportunity and freedom. The endeavours of the early pioneers, the struggle for human values, the coming together of different races have enabled it to retain the elan and dynamism of youth. With leadership and high ideals, it has grown into a great power. Today, its role in world affairs is unmatched. Every word and action of the President is watched and weighed and has global repercussions.

India is an ancient country and history weighs heavily on us. The character of its people is formed by the glimpses of its varied experiences. The circumstances of its present development are shadowed by its years of colonialism and exploitation. Yet, our ancient philosophy has withstood all onslaughts, absorbing newcomers, adapting ideas and cultures. We have developed endurance and resilience.

## POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE

In India, our pre-occupation is with building and development. Our problem is not to influence others, but to consolidate political and economic independence. We believe in freedom with a passion that only those who have been denied of it can understand. We believe in equality because many in our country were so long deprived of it. We believe in the worth of the human being, for that is the foundation of our democracy and our work for development. That is the framework of our national programmes.

We have no global interests, but we are deeply interested in the world and its affairs. Yet we cannot get involved in power groupings, that would be neither to our advantage nor would it foster peace. Our hand of friendship is stretched out to all. One friendship does not come in the way of another. This is not a new stand, this has been my policy since I became Prime Minister in 1966.

#### INCREASING COOPERATION

No two countries can have the same angle of vision, but each can try to appreciate the points of view of the other. Our effort should be to find a common area, howsoever small, on which to build and to enhance cooperation. I take this opportunity to say how much we value the help we have received from the United States in our stupendous tasks.

I look forward to my talks with you, Mr. President, and getting to know the charming Mrs. Reagan.

I thank you, Mr. President, for your kind invitation, for your welcome and your gracious words. I bring to you, to the first

lady and to the great American people, the sincere greetings and good wishes of the Government and people of India. cpg-191>

A INDIA

**Date**: Jul 29, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at White House Dinner

Following is the text of speech by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at the dinner hosted in her honour at the White House by the President of the United States on Jul 29, 1982:

Mr. President, Mrs. Reagan, distinguished guests, entering the White House one cannot but think of the men of vision and energy, and the women of character and grace who have lived here, who have influenced people's minds and the course of world events. Awesome indeed are the responsibilities of the United States and its President.

In far off India, at a time when communications were not as satisfactory, our own freedom struggle drew inspiration from the makers of your nation. How farseeing and wise they were and how well they built. The first President, who chose this site, had a simple wish: "I hope ever to see America among the foremost nations in examples of justice and liberality". Since those words were uttered, the United States has become the world's foremost country in wealth, in technology and in vigour of intellect. The combination of these qualities is indeed something of which you can be justifiably proud. America has grown through challenges, not conformism. To quote a historian: "America was born of revolt, flourished in dissent, became great through experimentation".

#### TOWARDS CHANGE AND MODERNITY

Our challenges in India have not been less. We have charted our own course. Fortunate in leaders who took sustenance from our timeless philosophy as well as modern concepts, putting them to work as instruments of action. Our national movement reinforced the age-old unity which had held our country together through the ups and downs of history, across the shifting borders of hundreds

of kingdoms and bridging succeeding dynasties. After Independence it was our task to usher in a more egalitarian society which would ensure social and economic justice to all, regardless of religion, caste, language or sex. For us economic progress means not only material well-being but moving nearly 500 million from one age to another with the minimum dislocation or alienation from their roots. Few things are good or bad in themselves, their effect and importance lies in what one makes of them. Tradition, especially ours which has been a factor for unity, for tolerance and harmony and for our people's cultural unity, can be used as a tool, paradoxical though it may sound, for change and modernity.

Life for a person or a country is a series of choices, not between the correct and the incorrect which a computer can make, but in terms of opting for a course which will be consistent with our ethos and individuality, our past history and future aspirations. Our struggle for independence was non-violent. We chose democracy based on the British system but with some modifications, and the American constitution influenced the shaping of our own constitution. Our planning is not for regimentation but to help us to take rational decisions and meet the competing demands of different sections of society and regions. In India as in the U.S.A., we have a private sector as well as a public sector. I see no conflict between the two.

#### **OUR ACHIEVEMENTS**

in social services.' The very fact that life expectancy has gone up by 20 years indicates improvement in living and working conditions.

We aim at self-reliance, so it is befitting that 90 per cent of the resources needed for this gigantic endeavour of modernising the country have come from our own people, impoverished though they are though to be. But, the remaining 10 per cent or so is important for that represents the inflow of modern technology. In this we have been helped by the United States, by countries of Western and Eastern Europe and several international institutions. We particularly appreciate American technical assictance. In consonance with our independent stand we take cooperation in sciences, trade or defence requirements, from wherever it suits our national interest.

## PEACE AND FREEDOM

If India were considered in economic or military terms it would not count. Yet, our voice is heard, because in spite of our poverty and economic backwardness, and often looking beyond our immediate interests, we have fearlessly spoken up for the rights of the under-privileged and the threatened, and have championed the cause of peace and freedom. We have always viewed our problems in the much larger perspective of global problems. Our foreign policy is one of friendship for all, hence our non-alignment. We are against the involvement of foreign troops or any other interference in the internal affairs of other countries. We believe in negotiations rather than the use of arms in settling disputes. India is, a large area of stability in South Asia. Undoubtedly, its strengthening will help to stabilize and strengthen the entire region,

## INTER-DEPENDENT WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

It is good that meetings between Heads of State and Government, individually and at conferences are taking place more often. They do take us away from urgent tasks at home but national and international problems are increasingly inter-linked. Cancun dealt with various global issues, Versailles with economic and other problems of the North, touching also on North-South questions. At the New Delhi meeting of developing countries, the focus was on cooperation between themselves. On earlier occasions, I have pointed out that the future of advanced and developing countries is so closely interlinked that cooperation would benefit both. This is not merely a question of social justice and equity. My own view is that developing countries can contribute significantly to the emerging world economic order. Theirs are the potentially large markets, which would help developed countries like the United States to maintain higher profitability on their investment, higher rates of growth and to generate more employment. To our minds, there are three main causes of the present disturbing situation - the growth of armaments, the increasing disparity between the rich and the poor, both between and within nations, and the thoughtless wounding of our earth.

The world is one yet we treat it as many, giving different names to the segments. As they are politically used, the words East and West, North and South are not even geographically apt.

More than 3000 years ago, when the world was greener, the sages of my country wrote an 'Ode to the Earth'. It is so pertinent today that "I should like to share some lines with you:

"Do not push me from the West or from the East or from the North or the South

be gracious to us, 0 Earth. Let not those find us who waylay people on the road.

Take deadly weapons far away from us'.

Mr. President, may I say how much I appreciate your invitation to me. In a world where crises so swiftly follow one another, it is important to keep in touch and to exchange views even if one cannot agree on all points. We have had as you cpg-193>

just told us, discussions which have helped us.

I thank you once again and Mrs. Reagan for this delightful evening in such elegant and impressive surroundings.

May I now ask you to join me in a toast to the health of the President and the gracious first lady, to the well-being of the American people and to friendship between our two countries.

A INDIA

**Date**: Jul 29, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Address to Society for American Associations for the Advancement of Science

Following is the text of the remarks made by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, to the Society for American Associations for the Advancement of Science on Jul 30, 1982 in Washington:

Dr. Allan Bromley, Chairman, Board of Directors, Eminent Scientists: I am delighted to have this opportunity of being in such a distinguished gathering. In India I meet representatives of your Associations every year at our own Science Congress.

The development of a country with 700 million people has to be an indigenous effort, relevant to our needs and concerns. India is just too vast to be bailed out by any country or group of countries. -

Scientific endeavour, as success in any other walk of life, instills confidence in a society and leads it to a higher sense of achievement and fulfilment. Apart from the raising of traditional skills and techniques, using available materials in agriculture and rural crafts, our efforts in science cover a wide spectrum, encompassing work in some frontier areas of Atomic

Energy, Space Science, Oceanography, Electronics and fundamental research in Mathematics, Particle Physics, Molecular Biology and so on

Why should India, which is still wrestling with the more obvious of basic needs, concern itself with such advanced areas? Scientists are aware that new knowledge is often the best way of dealing with old problems. We see our space efforts as relevant for national integration, education, communication and the fuller understanding of the vagaries of the monsoon, which rules our economic life. Mapping from the sky also gives information about natural resources. Oceanography augments food and mineral supplies. Modem genetics open out vast possibilities. Home-grown expertise has helped our oil exploration. Had we been wholly dependent on foreign experts we would not be producing 16 million tonnes of petroleum a year.

#### SCIENCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Knowledge cannot be fragmented. How can one say which kind of knowledge is immediately applicable? Basic research has led to much of applied science. Also, can we compel our scientists to be content with repeating the work of others? Our national science policy resolution says: "It is an inherent obligation of a great country like India with its traditions of scholarship and original thinking and its great cultural heritage, to participate fully in the march of science which is probably mankind's greatest enterprise today."

Hence for India, science is essential for development and no less for the intellectual self-reliance and creativity of our people. Years ago, Cecil Powell pointed out: "In the long run, it is most painful, and very expensive to have only a derivative culture and not one's own, with all that it implies in independence in thought, self. confidence and technical mastery. If we left the development of science in the world to the free play of economic factors alone, there would inevitably result a most undesirable concentration of science and scientists and too few centres. Those rich cpg-194>

in science becoming even richer, and those poor, relatively poorer."

When we became free it was clear to us that we needed heavy industry and advanced science-based technology to safeguard our independence - and to make us self-reliant. But this did not mean the neglect of small scale and even village industries. In fact our policy was to encourage these in everyway. These different segments are equally necessary and complement one another. Small changes such as the fitting of tyres in bullock-carts and the use of bio-gas plants can bring immediate relief and efficiency to the rural population. Unfortunately the tendency of local people

is to give greater importance to and press for big industrial units in their areas. I do feel that technological development should be shaped and diversified to suit local conditions and cultural settings and as far as possible, use locally available natural and human resources. Obviously we can profit by technology only when we are able to generate and bring it within our means. The appropriate 'integration of traditional and emerging technologies, particularly in the fields of microelectronics, bio-technology and satellite imagery is an area worthy of your attention. This will help to avoid the often observed adverse impact of new technology on energy requirement and employment generation.

The union of science and international politics have led to an anxious state. In spite of all the exertions of developing countries and projects of multilateral and bilateral cooperation, 95 per cent of the world's research and development is still confined to the industrialised nations. Almost 60 percent of this is military-oriented and of the rest, a good part of even basic scientific and engineering research is directed to problems specific to advanced economics. Colin Norman writes: "Part of the reason for the current military buildup is the fear of conflict over control of resources, particularly oil. Numerous studies have concluded that the amount of energy saved by each dollar spent on conservation greatly exceeds the amount that could be gained from each dollar invested in boosting energy supplies."

In developing countries the emphasis must be on curbing diseases such as gastroenterities and sleeping sickness, but Max Perutz points out that in the West only the largest firms can now afford to develop new drugs and they also restrict their research to diseases of the affluent, for fear of risking their investment. We must know more about the physiology of reproduction to make family planning effective, understand the chemistry of soils, methods of water conservation and the genetics of plant species which can improve yields in adverse conditions.

## TOWARDS BETTERMENT OF POOR

If the world is to be a better place for all, it is important to direct technological changes towards areas which are more economically and socially backward, both internationally and within countries, and at all imes to try to avoid or balance the undesirable side-effects of such changes.

The gap between the industrialised and the developing is growing and is naturally affecting their preoccupations. The developing have to find their own solutions, but it is not easy for them to forge entirely different paths and much as we try, our economies are influenced by the trends and policies of the affluent. For instance, modernising agriculture to increase production is essential but this consumes vast amounts of energy, so that an energy shortage can cause a shortage of i grain.

#### TREMENDOUS SCOPE FOR COOPERATION

The resources for our development have been predominantly our own -more than 90 per cent. However, we do need outside inputs in investment and in science. Conceived and implemented as cooperation based on mutual respect that can be a catalyst and can constitute "superchargers", as Homi Bhabha used to say, to the engine of our own domestic effort. The scope for cooperation is immense. Global conferences end with inspiring and laudable statements, but their commitments are seldom honoured. 
cpg-195>

Carefully selected and well-managed Programmes of cooperative work in science, in areas unconnected with defence and commercial considerations, can build true links of understanding. The persons involved speak a common language of science. Shared experience can bring succour to millions all over the world. Compared to many other areas, such cooperation does not cost much.

The profusion of international awards garnered by American scientists each year speaks of intellectual vitality, and of the dynamism of U.S. science and technology. These achievements are part of human progress.

The American scientific community is truly international. Some scientists of high calibre were born here and others like Albert Einstein and Enrico Fermi sought refuge. Persons like Prof. S. Chandrasekhar and Prof. Hargobind Khorana came from my country. We are proud of the work that Indian scientists are doing here and are glad that most of them continue their interest in India. Thousands of Indians have proved their worth in American science and technology.

Our satisfaction with the accomplishments of Indian scientists is not unmixed. The exodus of talented young men and women from developing countries has been described as technological assistance in reverse i.e. from the poor to the rich. When they return, they could be a bridge for the transfer of technological ideas and skills. In India many talented do stay on. Sometimes the very lack of grants and opportunities challenges their creative skills.

## AREAS OF COOPERATION

There are many rewarding areas in which American and Indian science can cooperate and some of these are: (i) Improvement of food production, especially of grain legumes and oilseeds, and minimising dependence on mineral fertilisers through biological nitrogen fixation; (ii) Bio-mass production and the application of tissue culture and genetic engineering to produce quickgrowing trees which can provide fodder and fuel-wood for our vast

rural population and also improve the environment; (iii) Biomedical research to control leprosy, tuberculosis and waterborne diseases, and for fertility control through immunology and other advanced techniques, as some of you may have heard there have recently been some exciting developments in India on leprosy control; and (v) Materials research to reduce energy consumption and costs. These are some areas which I hope the joint panel on science and technology, which President Reagan and I have agreed to set up, will look into. In these the most advanced knowledge can be profitably applied to some old problems which are the hard core of under-development and without solving which mass poverty cannot be overcome. The thrust of most technological advance in Europe and America has been to save labour. Developing countries need technology to promote employment but conserve capital and energy. Every saving is vital even for affluent countries, so work in this area would also help them

I share the concern of a growing number about the dangers with which the human species is threatened. Today the responsibility for the future lies with all citizens no less than those who are in positions of authority, and perhaps most of all on scientists as thinkers and seekers after truth. Nothing is stronger than the mind awakened and the human spirit aroused. Let us harness them to clear goals and high purposes.

A INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC PERU

**Date**: Jul 30, 1982

# Volume No

1995

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at Dinner in Honour of U.S. Vice President

Following is the text of the speech by the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, at dinner hosted by her in honour of the Vice President of the United States at Washington on Jul 30, 1982

Mr. Vice President, Mr. Secretary, ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed a great pg-196>

honour for us that all of you have taken time out of your very busy schedule to spend this short time with us in these pleasant surroundings. My visit is a short one and as rushed progamme makers could make it. As perhaps you know from your own programmes, usually if they find five minutes, they find something to fit into it. But I can say very sincerely what a great pleasure it has been, and I would like to thank you all for the friendship and warmth with which I have been surrounded and the understanding of our problems which you have shown.

Last night at the very impressive function at the White House, the President spoke of democracy. At that time I could not quite remember whether I had read something that matched it. I found it was something from Walt Whitman. He says this is what democracy means to us. He said 'did you too, 0 friend, suppose democracy was only for elections, for politics and for a party name? I say democracy is only of use there that it may pass on and come to its flower and fruits in manners, in the highest form of interaction between men and their beliefs, and religion, literature in colleges and schools, democracy in all public and private life! This is what democracy means to us in India and what we are trying to do. I cannot say we have entirely succeeded in fact, I doubt whether one ever entirely succeeded in life. One makes an effort, one goes forward some steps or some miles but ultimately it is for others to carry it furtrher on.

## OUR RESPONSIBILITY TO FUTURE GENERATIONS

As you know before we go somewhere we all try to read about the countries. I read a book by the President in which he said 'liberty traced back to its roots means growing up' 'maturing' or taking responsibility. I do agree responsibility is the foundation of freedom. Today that responsibility rests not only with those of us who happen to be in Government, those who are in authority, whether in science, the universities and other prestigious institutions but on all citizens. Today the world is facing a situation where every man and woman must think of what he or she is going to do about it. What does she want or he want from society. (We have to sort it out at some stage so that one does not have to use both forms). So we have to decide what we want for the future, for our children and our grandchildren, and their children and grandchildren, because that future is being shaped today by our actions and the direction which we give to the world, and I think to the future generations when we owe something to them.

We are enjoying the fruits of the labour of your pioneers country and the ancient sages and others in my country who gave us certain values and certain ideals by which we live. Now today we have to see that we do not lose that direction. And we try to take the country forward. Perhaps there would be fewer wars and conflict, if instead of trying to determine who is right, we try to determine what is right and then follow the direction that is right.

I did not really mean to give a speech. I wanted to thank you, Mr. Vice-President, and to thank the President and the first lady for the very gracious hospitality and the very lovely evening from all points of view that we spent - the company, the place, the White House and the weather in which we enjoyed such beautiful music.

All of it seemed as if it had been beautifully planned to the last details and everything went according to plan. I wish all of life were like that. It is not. So we have to be prepared not only to follow plans when they are there but to do the right things when the plans go wrong,

Fortunately, so far every thing has gone right with my visit here and I sincerely hope that it will go right for the rest of my stay.

I would like once more to thank you all for being here and to thank all those who have been connected with this visit from the highest in the land, right-down to the Chief of Protocol and all the other people including security who have cpg-197>

helped to make things go smoothly and well. And last but not least the press. I have perhaps spent more time with them than anybody else in different groups. I have enjoyed it. I do not know whether they have. There is another group with us, usually the most demanding in our, country and perhaps in yours, Congressmen and the Senators. I have had an opportunity of meeting them all and I can truly say that I have enjoyed every minute Of it. I am not going back, and I hope you are not sending me away before the time, with a heart full of the friendship that I have received and very pleasant warm memories. May I request all of you, ladies and gentlemen to drink to the health of the President of the United States, to the Vice-President, to the prosperity of the United States and greater friendship between our two countries,

A INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC OMAN

**Date**: Jul 3@, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Address to Foreign Policy Association and Asia Society

Following is the text of address by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at the Luncheon hosted by the Foreign Policy Association and the Asia Society in cooperation with the Far East American Council of Commerce and Industry and the Indian Chamber of Commerce of America in New York on Aug 02, 1982:

To come to New York is always exciting. It is a dynamic city, bubbling with life and vitality. It is a special pleasure to be amongst you here - in such an impressive gathering of experts in foreign affairs, leaders of commerce and industry, and friends of Asia and India.

The years since my last visit have seen many changes all over the world. Tensions have increased as has the general public's concern for peace and fear of the world's drifting into a war using nuclear and biological weapons.

India has stood for freedom. Even before Independence we viewed our own struggle and difficulties on the larger canvas of global problems. If democracy is basically tolerance for others' opinions, the concept of coexistence is democracy on the international plane, for it embodies tolerance of other nations and systems. Similarly, non-alignment gives depth to our independence and self-reliance for it enables us to retain our freedom of judgement and action on international issues in the light of our national interests. We avoid involvement in the conflicts and disputes of others and this helps to blunt conflict between power blocs. I should like to think that it has also helped world stability.

A country is an extended family. When income and resources are limited, one must budget to ensure that essential items are not neglected - waste has to be avoided, resources husbanded, priorities established, education and other social needs catered for, with special provision for those who are weaker or smaller. Industry has to be balanced with agriculture; technology with culture; State ventures with private initiative; economic growth with social justice; the large with the small. Every section of society must be stimulated to creative activity.

## PLANNING THE DEMOCRATIC WAY

That is our planning. In no way is it totalitarian or coercive. We try to take the largest possible number with us at every stage. Industrializing, modernizing and transforming an ancient society of immense size, population and diversity is a daunting venture and, inevitably, a gradual one. In a democracy particularly, but even in other systems, the pace of transformation cannot be faster than its acceptance by the public. Otherwise there will be resentment, which not only obstructs the process but could actually push it backwards. History has several such examples. Transformation should not

spiritual and cultural values of our civilization.

India's planning experience sums up the successes and. problems of our demo-cratic development. The magnitude and significance of democracy's operation in India are not well understood, for it is often treated as an adventitious or borrowed growth. Why has democracy worked in India? Our national leadership was dedicated to it and we wanted it to work, but also because in our society there were elements and traditions which supported the growth of democracy, notwithstanding some other traditions that militated against it. One has to carry conviction with the people to survive the periodic public grilling of elections.

Many were sceptical of the working and the efficacy of the democratic system in a country with such enormous differences - linguistic, religious, regional with its poverty, illiteracy and low level of development. However, we have found the democratic method more practical ' for it enables us to adjust and live with our diversities. And it has produced substantial and generally acceptable economic and social results. The changes have been gradual and peaceful, not dramatic or dazzling. Nevertheless our achievements cannot be ignored.

#### SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOODGRAINS

India is now basically self-sufficient in grains. In 1979 we could withstand one of our worst ever droughts, though it seriously affected our economy in the succeeding years. Our grain production has now reached the record level of 134 million tonnes. This green revolution was made possible by the gradual spread of new technology, of better and new varieties of seeds, of the use of fertilizers and pesticides, of land reforms, of price policies and credit to farmers, and above all) the skill, hard work and adaptability of the ordinary Indian farmer and the increasing involvement of the people at the grass-roots level in the process of development. There is also another story behind it - that of international cooperation. I should like to acknowledge once again the assistance we got from the United States, particularly from the many American scientists and agricultural experts who did dedicated work in India in the fifties and the sixties.

We know only too well what a long way we have still to go in producing more food, in correcting many imbalances in our agriculture, and in giving all our people a higher level of nutrition. What is important is the breakthrough we have made. Even though our population has doubled, we are now able to supply grain, in a small measure, to some of our neighbours in their hour of need.

#### INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

No less substantial is the growth and diversification in our industry, bringing us to the first dozen countries in volume of industrial production. In 30 years since 1950-51, the index of industrial output increased more than 5 times. The output of steel increased more than 6 times, coal more than 4 times, cement more than 7 times and electricity generation by more than 23 times. In 1950-51, we produced just about a quarter of a million tonnes of crude petroleum. Today we produce more than 16 million tonnes. The production of nitrogenous fertilizers increased from only 9,000 tonnes to more than 3 million tonnes last year.

#### POPULATION AND PROGRESS

Our progress is overshadowed by the growth of population. The birth-rate has decreased slightly. In some parts, the rate of population growth is down to 1.8 per cent. We have never believed in coercion, nor can population be controlled through mechanistic means. It depends on a whole set of policies and factors - education, health,' development, along with specific family planning measures. Better health services, have brought down the death rate. The life expectation of the average Indian has risen from 32 to 53. Doesn't this indicate improvement in general living and working conditions?

Around 90 per cent of the resources for our development have been indigenous. Our savings rate is around 23 per cent of G.D.P., which is remarkable in relation to our low per capita incomes. However, India and most developing countries need foreign aid and loans to get new technology and to make structural changes in the economy. Shortages of foreign exchange and deficit in balance of payment are closely connected with development problems. They cannot be solved by cutting down expenditure or changing exchange rates. To reduce imports, we must increase our domestic production. To augment exports, we must produce more exportable goods and these need markets in industrialized countries. All this calls for investment, higher productivity and more flexibility. We need external assistance to support developmental

## BENEFITS OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT

This view was internationally accepted and acted upon during the last three decades. Now it is argued that private foreign capital and commercial loans can fill most of the resources gap, and that the role of aid and official credits - bilateral or through multilateral institutions - be drastically curtailed. This line of reasoning ignores the qualitative difference between what private capital can and is prepared to do and the kind of contribution which official development assistance alone can make. For understandable reasons, private foreign capital flows into areas of high profitability. Development entails large investments in the infrastructure, which is not very profitable in itself but sustains profitability in the economy. We have also to embark on anti-poverty programmes, on measures to curb population growth, expand education and build skills, These call for resources of a very different nature.

In India, we look upon inflows of official and private foreign capital as complementary rather than competitive. Our progress bears witness to the good use we have made of assistance from international agencies like the World Bank and I.D.A., as well as bilaterally from several countries, the largest donor being the U.S.A.

We want foreign investment. We want it to bring such technology as we can absorb and adapt to our conditions, which will augment our exports, improve our balance of payments and strengthen our self-reliance. Of the 6,232 industrial collaboration agreements signed between 19571980, about 20 per cent were with U.S. firms. A recent survey by the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce of 30 major companies having U.S. collaboration shows that between 1975 and 1980, their combined sales grew at an annual rate of 16 per cent, their profits at 17.8 per cent and dividends at 19 per cent. Foreign investment in India can earn its normal rate of return and be assured of security. We have borrowed from private financial institutions but there are limits, because of heavy debt servicing charges.

However, the need for official assistance particularly from the I.D.A. persists, and will continue for some more years. I cannot but regret the decline in the U.S. contribution to I.D.A., which in turn has induced some other countries proportionately to reduce their own contributions, to it. I.D.A. loans are directly earmarked for low-income countries. If these funds dry up, our development will be badly hit and our anti-poverty programmes delayed.

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MIXED ECONOMY

We have a mixed economy. Our public sector has a developmental role. This does not connote neglect of the private sector. Both sectors are essential for greater production and employment. All our agriculture, almost all our retail trade and a great deal of industry are in the private sector. The paid-up capital of private companies is three times as large as that of public ones. The share of the public sector in the gross domestic product is only 20 per cent.

In the initial stages of our development, controls and regulations had to be introduced to match demand with limited supply, to protect the interests of weaker sections, and because of the pressure on our balance of payments. But whenever controls have obstructed progress or hampered production and investment, we have modified or removed them. Our economy is stronger now and our industry capable of meeting competition. We have recently relaxed some regulations and simplified many procedures. This liberalization of our economy is possible because of the success of earlier decisions. It does not imply any change in our basic policy.

All these carefully calculated policies depend greatly on a congenial external environment. We need peace in our region so that we do not have to divert some (even though this is much less than our size and experience warrant) of our scarce resources from development.

#### ARMS RACE

Our region is being endangered by the induction of new sophisticated arms, and the Indian Ocean is astir with intense naval activity. Every move attracts a countermove. The cold war is closing in on us. Israel's latest action has disturbed even its traditional sympathizers and has exacerbated the Israel-Arab confrontation. Iraq and Iran are still aflame. In the southern reaches of the Indian Ocean, South Africa's hardening postures and the problem of Namibia cause much grave concern.

#### IMPROVING RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBOURS

In spite of the conflicts and hostilities which we have faced in our own neighbourhood, we have kept wide open the lines of communication and the road of reconciliation. In my last term of office I took the initiative to improve relations with China and Pakistan and we are continuing these dialogues. We do want relationships of trust and amity. A no-war pact was first offered to Pakistan by my father and repeated in different forms subsequently. But Pakistan seemed to be allergic to the words. However, the substance of a no-war declaration was incorporated in the 1972 Simla Agreement. Pakistan has now come forward with a proposal for a no-war pact. We are ready to take it up once more. In fact I have' publicly affirmed that, pact or no pact, India will not attack Pakistan. I have proposed a treaty of peace,

friendship and cooperation which would include nonaggression commitments and affirm strict adherence to non-alignment by both countries and a resolve to settle all differences by bilateral negotiations. I have also suggested a joint commission as a mechanism for continuous consideration of bilateral cooperation. Discussions on these and other matters will soon be resumed.

#### **AFGHANISTAN**

Much emotion has been aroused in the U.S. and other countries on Afghanistan. We are no less concerned. For it is a neighbour with whom we have a historic friendship. Our position has been made clear publicly and privately, through diplomatic channels and at the personal level, that foreign troops from Afghanistan should be withdrawn. At the same time we are aware of other interferences there. This also must be taken into account. There is no alternative to a political settlement which will take into account the concerns of all the parties involved. We hope that the Geneva talks will progress.

We are against foreign interference, military or otherwise, in any country. it is unfortunate but true that there has been, pg-201>

and is, interference in many developing countries, to which American and other publications have drawn attention. On this or other international matters we do not lean to one side or another, neither to the so-called East nor West. We judge issues from the Indian point of view and in terms of humankind's right to a peaceful and fuller life.

In today's world there is a pervading sense of uncertainty and anxiety, as a result of the unprecedented armaments race, the stockpiling of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and missiles, and from the talk of and preparations for war. Isn't it time to stop this, arms race, to get back to the business of living? The talks on disarmament have yielded little result. But at least they have begun. I welcome the slight movement forward on the other, great issue of our time - North-South disparities - as indicated by support at Versailles for the concept of global negotiations.

### PEACE NECESSARY FOR DEVELOPMENT

Without peace in the world and within countries, the reduction of disparities, and greater concern for the environment, there can be no development. The poor will not be able to rise above their poverty, nor the more fortunate to retain their wealth.

The last decade has witnessed the emergence of a dynamic Indian community in the United States, a community of highly qualified, able and enterprising scientists - I am told that they constitute

the largest group of foreign scientists here - technologists and entrepreneurs. Many of them were educated in India. They are here because of the unexcelled opportunities America provides for advanced work. We hope to make greater use of this talent in the service of our own people. In the meantime we are glad that you utilize and appreciate their capabilities. They represent a bridge of friendship and mutual esteem between our countries and could do much to promote greater understanding and cooperation.

To go back to the old, old cliche, man does not live by bread alone. Human beings need the arts and entertainment for individual and social expression and for the unfolding and fulfilling of other aspects of their personalities. Thus cultural exchanges, by creating a base of understanding, foster other contacts.

The relentless pressures of expanding towns and villages, of the rising expectations of the poor, of the never-ending urge of the new rich for more have to be harmonized with the preservation and greening of our environment, with afforestation and conservation of wild life, all of which are equally necessary for material and spiritual growth, as well as to help people find harmony within themselves and fulfilment in life.

For thousands of Years, religious belief, art and craft were all integrated parts of daily living. There was a oneness with nature. Sophisticated artists and writers are path finders and can find their way. But I am equally anxious, to preserve our folk arts, and the itinerant entertainers which were so much more spontaneous, so much closer to the heartaches and joys of the common people. My concern is to identify and reach out to the individual through the forest of statistics.

## INDO-U.S. COOPERATION FOR PROGRESS

There have been many ups and down in the curve of Indo-U.S. relations. Two large, vibrant and plural societies cannot possibly agree on all matters and especially on details, but if we concentrate on a shared perception of global welfare and respect for the same human values, we <pg-202>

have a base on which to build understanding and cooperation. I believe such an affinity exists between our two countries, and that in the coming decades we can cooperate creatively in the great task of harnessing the resources of our planet more rationally and fruitfully for the benefit of all humankind. <pg-203>

**Date**: Aug 02, 1982

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**Date**: Aug 01, 1982

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## **BANGLADESH**

Joint Press Release: 22nd Meeting of Indo- Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission

Following is the text of the Joint Press Release issued after the 22nd meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission and discussions on Ganga waters issue held in Dacca from August 27 to 31, 1982:

At the invitation of His Excellency Mr. A. Z. M. Obaidullah Khan, Minister of Agriculture, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and Chairman, Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission an Indian delegation led by His Excellency Mr. Kedar Pandey. Minister of Irrigation, Government of the Republic of India and Co-Chairman, Indo-Bangladesh . Joint Rivers Commission visited Dacca from August 27 to 31, 1982. The 22nd meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Com mission was held on August 28, 1982. The two sides also held discussions on the Ganga Ganges waters issue on August 30-31, 1982.

The two sides held constructive discusions in a cordial

atmosphere. In-depth discussions took place with regard to the problems of the common/border rivers and on the sharing of the waters of the Teesta.

In respect of common/border rivers problems, the two sides agreed to continue their efforts for arriving at mutually acceptable solutions to all the problems. They agreed that the efforts by the Standing Committee/Local Level committees should be intensified in dealing with these problems on a continuing basis. The two sides emphasised in particular, the need to exchange information/data as already agreed upon in the Standing Committee on a reciprocal basis on the five-rivers - Manu, Muhuri, Khowai, Gumti, Dharla/Dudhkumar in order of priority and to complete their task by submitting their reports by 31st December, 1982.

The Commission held exhaustive discussions on the sharing of the Teesta, waters. The Bangladesh side emphasised the urgency of arriving at a mutually agreed sharing formula for early completion of the Teesta Barrage Project in Bangladesh. The Indian side also recognised the need for an early resolution of the matter. The two sides accordingly expressed the commitment of their Governments to reach agreement on an expeditious determination of a formula for sharing Teesta waters and agreed that the Joint Rivers Commission should endeavour to finalise such a formula within three months but not later than six months. Intensive studies would simultaneously be undertaken as agreed upon under para 26 of the Record of Discussions of the sixteenth meeting of the Joint Rivers Commission for sharing the Teesta waters on a more scientific basis and to maximise benefits to the people of the area. They agreed to review the position at the end of three years in the light of these studies to be completed within that period.

The two sides continued their discussions for finding a mutually acceptable solution to the problem of sharing the waters of the Ganges at Farakka and augmentation of its flows. They achieved a greater measure of understanding on the elements to be taken into account for finding an equitable solution of the problem. They decided to continue their efforts to find a mutually acceptable solution and for this purpose to meet as often as necessary at appropriate levels.

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NGLADESH USA INDIA LATVIA

**Date**: Aug 01, 1982

# Volume No

## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Official Spokesman's Statement on Iraq's Proposal to Hold Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi

Following is the text of statement by the official Spokesman on Aug 11, 1982 in New Delhi:

The Prime Minister has received a message from President Saddam Hussan of Iraq conveyed to her through Dr. Hamadi Foreign Minister of Iraq. The Iraqi President has requested that India should agree to hold the 7th Summit at a time convenient to India and has offered that Iraq should hold the 8th Summit.

The Iraqi President has also proposed that in order to ratify the above Iraq would host a meeting in Baghdad of Foreign Ministers on 2nd and 3rd September 1982. The purpose of the meeting is to approve the venue and dates for the 7th Summit.

The Prime Minister has conveyed to Iraqi President India's, agreement to the hosting of the 7th Summit if this is the desire of the Non-aligned Movement.

AQ INDIA USA

**Date**: Aug 11, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

External Affairs Minister's Statement in Parliament on Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi's Visit to USA and Japan

Following is the text of statement made by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, in the Parliament on Aug 13, 1982 on the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi's visit to USA and Japan:

As the House is aware, the Prime Minister paid an official visit to the United States from 27th July, 1982 to 4th August, 1982 at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan. On the way back she broke journey in Tokyo for a day at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Japan, Mr. Zenko Suzuki.

The Prime Minister's talks with President Reagan covered a wide

range of subjects and were marked by warmth and openness. They were followed by a working lunch with the Secretary of State, Mr. George Shultz. She also had very cordial informal meetings with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives and the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. All these meetings were useful in the furtherance of the object of the visit, namely putting forward India's basic policies, obtaining a better insight into the policies and concerns of the United States, and generating greater friendship and understanding between our two countries.

#### EMPHASIS ON SELF-RELIANCE

Reference was made by the U.S. President to India's commitment to democracy and non-alignment. The Prime Minister emphasised the role played by our economic planning - with its emphasis on self-reliant growth with social justice - in the strengthening of democracy. The discussion of the international scene included an interchange of assessments of the situation in Afghanistan and West Asia, with special reference to Lebanon. They were agreed that solutions could be found only through political negotiations. President Reagan's, attention was drawn to India's concern at the increased flow of arms into our region and to our opposition to foreign interference of any kind. It was pointed out in particular that India's misgivings over the acquisition of sophisticated weapons by Pakistan arose out of past experience of such weapons having been used by Pakistan against our country.

The role of international financial institutions in promoting economic develop-<pg-206>

ment was also discussed. Concessional assistance is, needed by developing countries like ours to keep the debt servicing burdens low and to finance investments in areas of social development. These are areas where private capital would not be forthcoming. India had made good use of the I.D.A. funds, and a reduction of these funds from the previously assured levels would- upset our planned programmes. While noting these points, the President mentioned the constraints of the American budget.

#### ECONOMIC POLICY

With reference to our economic policy, the Prime Minister pointed out that- in a developing country like ours it was necessary for the Government to regulate the allocation of resources and channel investments to priority areas. This policy had taken our economy forward towards self-reliance, especially in agriculture, and given it a stronger production base and a more diversified industrial structure. The very advance had enabled us to relax some regulations and liberalize some procedures, without however detracting from the basic framework of our policy. Setting out the role of our public sector from which the private sector had

also benefited, we indicated that private foreign investment would be accepted as a vehicle of transfer of technology and promoter of exports. An exchange of visits to look further into the possibilities of economic cooperation has been envisaged.

Among other measures agreed upon for strengthening bilateral relations were:

- (i) the establishment of a high-level joint committee to expand cooperation in Science and Technology;
- (ii)a decision to intensify cultural exchanges, focussing on 1983-84, when there would be a special exhibition of Indian art; and
- (iii) the institution of a Nehru Studies programme.

#### **NUCLEAR FUEL**

Honourable Members would have seen reports that we were able to resolve the longstanding controversy over supply of nuclear fuel by the United States for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. India and the United States have agreed that fuel for Tarapur will be received from France under IAEA safeguards within the frame work of the 1963 Indo-US agreement, which continues to be valid till 1993. As regards reprocessing the spent fuel supplied for Tarapur, we have reiterated our right to start reprocessing when we deem it necessary. The difference of opinion on this matter is not something new. What is important is that even though this difference remains, the major point of friction has been removed while safeguarding our interests and our principles, and ensuring the full and unimpeded functioning of the Tarapur plant.

Apart from the talks with Governmental leaders and elected representatives, the Prime Minister addressed a meeting organised by the Foreign Policy Association and the Asia Society in cooperation with the Far East America Council of Commerce and Industry and the India Chamber of Commerce of America. She also addressed a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and met various important personalities of the academic and cultural world and of the Press. The spontaneous welcome given by the people of the United States was impressive. Particular mention should be made of the meetings with Indian scientists and businessmen, who expressed great keenness to participate in the further technological development of the country.

While in New York, the Prime Minister exchanged view-, with the Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, on the international situation. The Secretary-General expressed deep concern over the growing tensions in the world and felt that the United Nations should be given greater authority to take steps to prevent the outbreak of hostilities.

#### A GOODWILL VISIT

American President took place after an interval of 11 years and was essentially a visit of goodwill and friendship. It served this purpose effectively and constructively. As is wellknown, we and the United States have our differences and our perspectives vary on certain issues. However, our two peoples share a common dedication to democracy and its values. It is also a fact that India's development programme has, over the years, received assistance and cooperation from the U.S. Therefore, the objective during the Prime Minister's talks with President Reagan and his colleagues was while acknowledging frankly our areas of disagreement, to try to build upon areas of agreement in such a way as to develop a more friendly and cooperative relationship.

In a world of great diversities, it is obvious that tolerance of differing viewpoints and understanding of each other's perceptions could alone constitute the broad basis for amicable relations and cooperation among nations. As the Prime Minister pointed- out during her visit, the development of our friendship with one state does not and ought not to exclude or be at the expense of friendly relations with any other. This policy of ours has been clearly enunciated time and again. We judge each issue on its merits taking into account the interests of our nation and of world peace. There were several indications during the visit that this is being recognised, along with India's role as a factor of stability and moderation not only in our region but also in the broader international context. We hope that Indo-US relations will be informed by this new spirit hereafter.

The Prime Minister's halt in Japan was originally in transit, but the invitation of Prime Minister Suzuki enabled her to stop overnight. A keen desire to strengthen bilateral cooperation and work together for preserving peace and ensuring a better life for all characterised the conversations with Prime Minister Suzuki. The Prime Minister was glad to find a good appreciation in Japan of our need for development finance.

The Prime Minister has invited President Ronald Reagan and Mrs. Nancy Reagan, as also Vice-President George Bush of the United States to visit India. She also renewed the invitation to the Prime Minister of Japan to visit this country.

PAN USA UNITED KINGDOM INDIA AFGHANISTAN LEBANON PAKISTAN FRANCE

**Date**: Aug 13, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

President Zail Singh's Independence Day - Eve Broadcast

Following is the text of the message broadcast on the eve of Independence Day by the President of India, Shri Zail Singh, on Aug 14, 1982:

Tomorrow we celebrate the 35th anniversary of our independence. It was on this day, thirty five years ago, that India awoke to life and freedom. On this happy occasion, I greet you all my extend to you my good wishes. It is my privilege to speak to you and share some of my thoughts with you.

On this day we remember with gratitude the great sacrifices made by our people during the freedom movement to achieve political emancipation from foreign rule. I salute all those who participated in this unique movement in the history of mankind. I had the privilege of serving the freedom movement under the leadership of mahatma Gandhi, Father of the nation, and great freedom fighters like Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and other stalwarts. With the framing of the Constitution our founding fathers laid solid foundations of our democratic polity. This has been strengthened all these years and our democracy has now acquired a high degree of maturity.

#### COMPOSITE CULTURE

We have inherited a great cultural tradition. Through the ages we have deve-<pg-208>

loped a composite culture to which various sections of our people professing different faiths and speaking different languages have made their contribution. Our nation is a shining example of unity in diversity. It is our sacred duty to strengthen the cultural ties that bind this nation together. I appeal to you all on this occasion to join in this noble effort and strengthen the spiritual and cultural foundations of the nation.

We are striving to achieve economic freedom through planning, guided by the objective of economic growth with social justice. The basic direction had been set for the nation by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, who firmly believed in the efficacy of planning for the social and economic development of our country. In recent

years, we have successfully launched many schemes for the benefit of the poor and the downtrodden with encouraging results. There is still a long way for us to travel for the removal of poverty, hunger, unemployment and disease and for raising further the living standards of our people, so that every one is assured of food, clothing, housing, literacy and medical facility.

#### PATH OF PROGRESS

As a nation, we are moving forward in the direction of strengthening the basic principles of socialism, secularism and democracy which are accepted and cherished by us. We have good reason to feel proud of our achievements, particularly in the preceding two to three years. The pace of progress has, however, to be quickened and all of us have to work shoulder to shoulder with a sense of unity and dedication. We have to fight against various impediments in the path of progress. This fight is not against any individual or group, but against the forces of communalism, casteism and regionalism. We can hope to achieve success only with the wholehearted cooperation of our people in this national effort.

This year is being observed as the year of productivity. Industrial production has increased considerably in recent years assisted by better performance of the infrastructure. In 1981-82, the country achieved an industrial growth of more than 8 per cent, thanks to the combined efforts of workers, technicians and managers. On the food front, our agricultural base has become strong enough, due to the sustained efforts of our farmers, aided by agricultural scientists and administrators, to ensure increasing production. 1981-82 recorded an all time high food grains production.

## **ACHIEVEMENTS**

I have no doubt that in this year of productivity we shall further improve on this performance, in industry as well as agriculture. India occupies a pride of place among technologically advanced countries in the world. Indian experts are working in almost all parts of the world. We are proud of the achievements of our scientists and technologists. These are very encouraging trends which need to be consolidated further and sustained with hard work. Increasing production through continuous, hard work and discipline is the only sure way to provide better living standards for our people. Given the resource base at our command, in terms of both men and material, it will not be difficult for our hard working people to achieve higher levels of production and productivity. The need of the hour is a national effiort with a single-minded devotion and a sense of urgency to do the best in every field.

The country faces a testing time. Although the economy has improved, we cannot afford to sit back. Higher production remains

our basic need, for which every one must put forth his or her best effort. Public servants must be sensitive to the people's difficulties. The Government and the people must work together in a spirit of unity. The good of the country must be placed above sectarian ends. With such a sense of purpose, we can show the world that there is no challenge that the Indian nation cannot meet and overcome.

Our defence forces, officers and men, have been doing an excellent job in guarding our frontiers and maintaining constant cpg-209>

vigilance. In particular our brave jawans deserve the nation's appreciation for their keen sense of patriotism and devotion to duty.

## TENSIONS AND CONFLICTS

In international relations today, there are tensions and conflicts. Our Government, in pursuance of our traditional objectives of peace and goodwill, are trying to reduce tensions in the world. We are a peaceful nation and we have always advocated peaceful methods for settling international disputes and promoting a just and equitable economic order. We have steered clear of power blocs and pursued a path of non-alignment. I would like to reiterate my Government's resolve to work ceaselessly for achieving these objectives. It is a matter of satisfaction that India's initiative in strengthening the nonaligned movement has strengthened the forces of peace throughout the world. We want to maintain and strengthen friendly relations with all nations, on the basis of mutual respect and cooperation. India's efforts to herald a new international economic order based on equity and justice have particularly contributed to the strengthening of ties with the countries in the third world with whom we share common aspirations for social and economic development.

The future of mankind depends on mutual cooperation and goodwill among nations. Science and technology must be harnessed for the common benefit of mankind, rather than for purposes of destruction. Thus alone can mankind ensure its survival and progress.

This is the first occasion for me, after assuming office of the President of India, to speak to you, my fellow citizens, directly, I would like to take this opportunity to thank you all for the affection showered and trust reposed in me and hope that you will continue to extend your generous cooperation.

DIA USA

**Date**: Aug 14, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **JAPAN**

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Dinner for Japanese Foreign Minister

Following is text of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at a dinner hosted by him in honour of Mr. Yoshio Sakurauchi, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan and Madame Sakurauchi, in New, Delhi on Aug 28, 1982:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome amidst us here this evening H.E. Yoshio Sakurauchi. We are particularly happy that Madame Sakurauchi has been able to come with him. We would also like to welcome the other distinguished guests tonight,

It was only recently that I was privileged to visit your great country, Excellency, for an exchange of views on matters of common concern. More recently our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, was cordially received by Premier Zenko Suzuki whom we are looking forward to welcoming in our own country before long. It is a happy augury that we have had these opportunities for our two Prime Ministers and ourselves to get together in a relatively short span of time.

Excellency, we have had today a detailed and comprehensive exchange of views on bilateral, regional and international issues. We were happy to note again that the sentiments that guide and inspire our two countries are based on our common and vital stake in peace and stability in the world. Though we are separated by a not inconsiderable distance cpg-210>

we can also legitimately consider ourselves as belonging to the same region, Asia. Our basic interests lie in an environment of stability and tranquility, one that will permit both countries to pursue their efforts to promote the well-being of their peoples.

## INTER-DEPENDENT WORLD ORDER

In this context we cannot notice without anguish events taking place close to us. There seems a terrible contemporary truth in the Yeatsian image of a world order where the best seems to lack all conviction and the worst is full of a passionate intensity.

Excellency, we are both committed to a world where the genius of

man can triumph unbridled by the fear and savagery of war. This is a commitment nurtured in the crucible of our own histories and cultures and nourished in the compulsions of the world we share today. This is both a wide world and a small world, wide in disparities in understanding and achievement but small in being inseparably interdependent.

#### INDIA-JAPAN COOPERATION

Excellency, India has had occasion to welcome and to appreciate Japan's participation in our own efforts for economic development. We have a long way to go but it would not be immodest to say that we have made considerable progress in industry and technology and that the opportunities for a more extensive cooperation between our two countries are increasing. You yourself have played a very active role in developing our contacts and relations in several fields, notably in your capacity as President of the India-Japan Friendship Association which is almost as old as the century itself and which celebrates its 80th anniversary this year.

Ladies and gentlemen, may I now request all of you to join me in a toast to the friendship between India and Japan, the health of Japanese Prime Minister Suzuki, the health of our distinguished guest Foreign Minister Sakurauchi and Madame Sakurauchi and the health of all those present here.

#### PAN USA UNITED KINGDOM INDIA

**Date**: Aug 28, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

**JAPAN** 

Text of Japanese Foreign Minister's Speech

Following is text of the speech by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, Mr. Yoshio Sakurauchi:

My wife and I are much honoured and grateful to Your Excellency for hosting such a splendid dinner and also for your most cordial words. I should like to express our profound gratitude for the warm hospitality extended to us, which, I believe, reflects the true friendship and goodwill of the government and people of India to our government and people.

Your Excellency, may I first of all express my deep respect to you for the constructive attitude you have constantly taken towards the promotion of the relationship between Japan and India, in your outstanding conduct of Indian foreign policy. Last April when you visited Japan for the regular consultative meeting, I was deeply touched by the keen enthusiasm you showed for furtherance of our friendship and was delighted to find a congenial spirit between us.

This morning I had the honour to have another round of talks with you. Although we were under time constraints, we had a most valuable exchange of views on international situation as well as our bilateral relations, and reaffirmed our strong will to the further strengthening of Japan-India relations.

#### FRIENDSHIP WITH ASIAN COUNTRIES

Your Excellency, given the geographical and historical situations surrounding our country, we have placed it at the foundation of our foreign policy to promote friendly relations with Asian countries. Yet, it would not be denied that our diplo-<pecpe-211>

matic efforts have rather tended to be centred on East and Southeast Asian region. Today, however, as our responsibility in the international community in creases, we have come to feel strongly the necessity of expanding the scope of our diplomatic endeavours to fully cover the whole of Asia. We, the Japanese, are feeling the weight of India as a major country of Asia and her role in a new light Let us turn to the case of your country as we see it. Since independence, Indian diplomacy has been based on the policy of coexistence with all countries under the principle of non-alignment. But, if I may say so, your attention was most closely directed to the neighbouring Asian nations and also toward the concerned super powers. With the increase of political stability in the region, India is showing renewed interest in the countries of East Asia.

#### BILATERAL RELATIONS

Japan and India, which have thus "re-discovered" each other, are now about to enter into a new, closer bilateral relations within a broader frame work of increased independence among nations of today. The two countries are fully aware that our mutual task is not only to pursue the benefit of our bilateral relations but also to promote the peace and prosperity in Asia.

We consider it very significant for the cause of peace and prosperity of Asia and the world. From this viewpoint, we will make our very best to promote political dialogue, economic relations and economic cooperation between Japan and India.

Your Excellency, we, the Japanese, feel strong affinities toward India not only through the teachings of Buddha, but also through

other various spiritual - bonds, visible or invisible, which bind the two peoples since ancient times.

To cite only one example, we cannot forget various friendly considerations that the newly independent India showed for us during the chaotic post-war period. I can recall vividly the first Asian Games which was held here in New Delhi in 1951. At that time, some people made it an issue whether the Japanese flag should be hoisted during the Games, prior to the entering into force of the Peace Treaty. It was the decision of the then Prime Minister Nehru that enabled us to see the Rising Sun hoisted high up in the air. Shortly, the Ninth Asian Games will be held here at this cradle of the Games and a Japanese team, which is the largest ever, will participate. I should like to take this opportunity to wish you every success for the coming Asian Games.

Your Excellency, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, as a Japanese with deep attachment for India and also as a member in charge of the making of foreign policy with heavy responsibility for the development of Japan-India relations, and on behalf of the Japanese people, I should like to convey our sense of friendship and trust to the government and people of India.

PAN USA INDIA

**Date**: Aug 28, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# **MALAYSIA**

# Financial Agreement

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Aug 03, 1982:

A financial agreement has been signed recently - between Testeels Ltd and the National Electricity Board of Malaysia for a loan of Rs. 44.5 million to be used for the construction of high tension transmission lines in northern regions of Peninsular Malaysia.

This loan is being provided under Indian Suppliers Credit and will be refinanced by the Exim Bank of India and the Central Bank of India.

This is the first project to be undertaken by an Indian company in Malaysia where financing is included. The agreement was signed by Dr. S. K. Somaiya, Chairman of Testeels Ltd. for the Indian side while Mr. Tan Sri Datuk Abu Zarim Bin Haji Omar, Vice-Chairman of the National Electricity Board signed on behalf of Malaysia.

Speaking on the occasion the Indian High Commissioner, Shri Prakash Shah said that this agreement would further strengthen South-South relations, and felt that more appropriate technology would be transferred through such ventures.

LAYSIA INDIA USA UNITED KINGDOM

**Date**: Aug 03, 1982

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## **MAURITIUS**

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Address to Mauritian National Assembly

Following is the text of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's address to the National Assembly of Mauritius in Port Louis on Aug 24, 1982 .

It is always an honour to address the august legislature of another sovereign country. I thank Mauritius for according me this privilege once again.

A parliament is the institutional core of modern representative government. It embodies the free will of a free people. It is the custodian of liberty and guarantor of justice. It is also the repository of a people's hopes and aspirations. Elections are our process of choosing and changing governments in a peaceful and civilised manner and elected representatives must ensure that a nation's policies closely follow its ideals.

Your recent elections have brought a large number of young people to this Parliament, We in India have also made special efforts to give the young their legitimate share of authority and responsibility. Demographers tell us that compared to the affluent ones, the young of developing countries form a greater

proportion of the population. The real majorities in the world are the young and the poor. It was once said: "Si Jeunesse savait, si vieillesse pouvait". Science has altered that. Youth does not lag behind in knowledge, in science, in technology or other spheres, nor does age necessarily hamper activity.

Mauritius has many religions and races. India is a multireligious society which, over the ages, has assimilated many cultures. That is a relevant and practical reason for us to choose democracy which allows and indeed helps diverse elements to keep together and gives to each of them the opportunity of equal participation and <pg-213>

self-expression. The importance of constant discussion is to find ways in which to adjust competing claims in a spirit of give and take.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

An institution or a system endures only when the people recognize it as capable of dealing with their difficulties. Our institutions must prove themselves effective instruments of change, must convince the public that they can and are solving basic problems,

Our peoples have suffered long years of neglect and colonial exploitation. Independence opened wide the gates, not for miracles but for economic development and cultural renaissance. Freedom is the first cause. It is the foundation for a nation's self-respect and for citizens to be able to work and grow to full stature. But to have meaning for the people, it must manifest itself through tangible social and economic benefits. Mahatma Gandhi gave us a talisman: in assessing any act, we should think whether it would benefit the poorest. Jawaharlal Nehru gave concrete shape to a scheme of economic regeneration whose aim was technological modernization and self-reliance without alienation from our heritage. Planning has brought about significant changes. Yet development is not as simple as we thought. The solution of problems, and many have been solved, the remarkable increases in production in agriculture and industry, the growth of science and technology and the expansion of social services, all these have given rise to new and more complex problems. While democracy at home is a constant challenge, generating demands and expectations, the highly competitive nature of international functioning considerably exacerbates the situation for us and makes our task very much more onerous.

Mauritius and India think alike on many matters. Our allegiance to parliamentary institutions and democratic development is obvious, and there are other bonds. A sizeable part of the Mauritian population originally came from India. That was not in the best of conditions but they remained to labour hard and help

in the development and progress of this beautiful country. The Indian Ocean washes our shores. We share its benefits and its dangers. This proximity influences our perceptions in respect of regional and global problems.

### INDIAN OCEAN

Sagas in ancient India spoke of the oneness of the world but never before has this holistic concept so strongly affected the minds of men and women in all parts of the world - not yet of everyone, but of a fast growing number. They fear that no longer can war or pollution be limited to selected areas. The movement for peace now transcends national boundaries, class distinctions and political ideologies. It does not get the hearing it deserves. Repeated calls made by the littoral countries of the Indian Ocean for the elimination of power bases, and the U.N. resolution favouring the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace are disregarded. We who love humanity and this earth and are concerned for their survival in peace and beauty. must presevere. Joint efforts to draw attention to our problems, to forge greater cohesion amongst the developing countries, to lessen tensions, to work for the settling of disputes through negotiations have to be concerted and strengthened. We must continue to raise our voices to keep our area free from outside forces. India supports Mauritius' legitimate demands in the Indian Ocean.

### NON-ALIGNMENT

### **APARTHEID**

Close to you is a country whose policies are an affront to all the values we hold dear. South Africa refuses to give up the pernicious doctrines of apartheid and racist domination, denying freedom to the majority of its own people as also to those of Namibia. The Government and the people of India have consistently and firmly condemned the atrocities on the blacks and coloured people of South Africa. We have supported the cause of the African National Congress, of SWAPO and other liberation movements in Southern Africa. This is another sphere which calls for common efforts, in cooperation with the Front-line States, to end these abhorrent policies of racialism and colonialism.

## **LEBANON**

Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the massacre of thousands of innocent civilians in total defiance of world opinion have caused great anguish to us. We have advocated and do now plead for a just an

comprehensive settlement of the West Asian crisis, ensuring the vacation of aggression by Israel and restoration to the Palestinian people of their right to a homeland. India is totally opposed to military interventions and presences, and favours political solutions to the various current crises.

## **ECONOMIC DISPARITIES**

Economic disparities between and within nations create explosive situations. At the U.N. and in various summit and other conferences, we and others have spoken of a New International Economic Order, which can redress longstanding inequalities. Industrially advanced countries ignore the worldwide consequences of growing economic disparities between nations. Unfortunately we also have elements in our countries and outside which would like us to neglect such differences within our own societies, regardless of likely distress and national disturbances. A continuing dialogue between developing and developed nations as also greater cooperation and ex-changes among developing countries themselves are essential. Mauritius and India should create new dimensions of cooperation in trade and technology.

In a democracy, every election is a renewal. Elections are revolutions without violence and bloodshed, showing that the ballot is no less potent than the bullet. Every revolution, whether peaceful or violent, releases long suppressed expectations. Much is expected of you, the newly elected legislators of Mauritius. I know your burdens are heavy, but your shoulders are young and strong. There is no substitute for toil. A poet has said: "In the heart of today, lies the word of tomorrow. The builders of joy are the children of sorrow". The objectives you outlined at the polls were socialism and secularism. Let your secularism be one, as in India, that gives equal respect and protection to all religions and customs, one which allows the personality of each group to develop without in any way eroding national unity and strength. Let your socialism bring about necessary changes with harmony and goodwill.

### **DEMOCRACY**

There are no universal models for democracy or socialism. Each people must evolve its own patterns and find its own solutions. In India, democracy took root because of our own traditions of rural self-government. Our village councils date back three thousand years. They decided major and minor issues of law and social management. There is a story of an assembly of the Sakyas, of which the Buddha's father was chairman. Devadatta, Buddha's cousin, shot a bird with an arrow. Wounded it fell in Buddha's

Let your laws be for enhancing life. Look around the world for good ideas but adapt them to-your own needs, as the bee collects nectar from various flowers but produces, its own honey.

I bring to you, Sir, and to the elected representatives of this House the regards of the Indian people.

I thank you once again for the privilege of being with you.

URITIUS USA INDIA SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA LEBANON ISRAEL CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Aug 24, 1982

# **Volume No**

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## **MAURITIUS**

### India-Mauritius Joint Communique

Following is the text of the Joint Communique issued in Port Louis on Aug 25, 1982 at the conclusion of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi's visit to Mauritius:

The Prime Minister of India, Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, paid an official visit to Mauritius from August 23-25, 1982 at the invitation of the Prime Minister of Mauritius, His Excellency Mr. Anerood Jugnauth.

- 2. The Prime Minister of India was accorded a warm welcome by the Government and the people of Mauritius. The two Prime Ministers held wide-ranging talks on international and regional matters, and the bilateral relations between the two countries were comprehensively reviewed. The talks were marked by the cordiality, and mutual understanding which have traditionally characterised relations between India and Mauritius.
- 3. During the official talks the Prime Minister of India was assisted by Shri M. Riasgotra, Foreign Secretary, Shri H. Y.

Sharda Prassad, Information Adviser to Prime Minister, Dr.. A. K. Sengupta, Additional Secretary to Prime Minister, Shri S. K. Bhatnagar, Acting High Commissioner,, Shri S. M. S. Chadha, Joint Secretary, Shri Prem. Singh, Ambassador of India in Bahrain. The Prime Minister of Mauritius was assisted by the Honourable Harish Boodhoo, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Information and Cooperatives, the Honourable Paul Raymond Berenger, Minister of Finance, the Honourable Abdool Kader Ahmed Bhayat, Minister of Commerce, Industry, Prices and Consumer Protection, the Honourable Jean Claude Gervais Raoul de L'Estrac, Minister of External Affairs, Tourism, and Emigration, the Honourabe Shirin Aumeeruddy-Cziffra, Attorney-General and Minister for Women's Rights and Family Affairs, and the Honourable Keerteecoomar Ruhee, Minister of Economic Planning and Development.

- 4. The Prime Minister of India congratulated the Prime Minister of Mauritius on the recent overwhelming electoral victory of the parties allied under his leadership. The Prime Minister of Mauritius expressed his conviction that the traditional close relations between the two countries would continue to grow. The hope was also mutually expressed by the two leaders that such relations would be increasingly reflected in the cultural and economic links between the two countries.
- 5. The two Prime Ministers reaffirmed their faith in the policy of non-alignment. They reiterated that non-alignment was an essential pre-requisite for developing countries in their pursuit of national independence, sovereignty, sovereign equality and development.

weapons purposes; and (iii) an immediate suspension of all nuclear weapon tests, pending the conclusion of a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons.

7. The two leaders regretted the continuedstalemate in North-South relations and the deterioration in the climate of multilateral economic cooperation. They expressed their conviction that all efforts should be made to reach an agreement on the early launching of Global Negotiations, and they called for the expeditious conclusion of these negotiations. They also

urged that efforts should be made concurrently to achieve progress in areas of critical importance to developing countries such as food, energy, financial flows and trade in the forthcoming meetings of the specialised agencies. The two leaders noted that economic cooperation among developing countries was now acquiring substance, and stressed the need for the developing countries to agree on a charter of action for the development of the full potential of their collective self-reliance and to reduce their vulnerability to pressures emanating from and events originating in developed countries.

- 8. The two leaders expressed their grave concern over Great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean contrary to the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the region. They reiterated the need to intensify efforts for the speedy implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, as contained in the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2832 (XXVI). The two leaders expressed their particular apprehension at the transformation of Diego Garcia into a military base. The Prime Minister of India reiterated India's full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in contravention of the UN General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2066 (XX).
- 9. The two Prime Ministers expressed their alarm at the grave situation in West Asia resulting from Israeli aggression in the Lebanon. They called for the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Lebanon territory. They also expressed the conviction that an equitable and lasting solution in West Asia must take into account the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.
- 10. Both sides expressed grave concern over the continuing conflict between Iran and Iraq. This unfortunate conflict has led to a great human suffering and economic losses to both countries and constitutes a threat to the security of the region. They expressed the hope that the peace-making efforts undertaken in various forums would help bring the hostilities to a speedy end.
- 11. Both sides reaffirmed their belief in the cardinal principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs, of States. In regard to Afghanistan they called for a political settlement on the basis of withdrawal of all foreign forces and strict respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of that country.
- 12. The two leaders noted with serious concern the recalcitrant attitude of the Government of South Africa towards Namibia. They expressed the hope that Namibia would achieve independence in conformity with United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 in early 1983, and expressed full support for the struggle of SWAPO

and the people of Namibia to achieve their independence.

- 13. The two Prime Ministers condemned the South African Government's policy of repression and subjugation of the black and coloured majority of the country. Both sides agreed that dismantling the structure of apartheid was essential for lasting security in the region. They demanded the immediate release of Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners languishing in South African jails.
- 14. The two Prime Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the progress of bilateral relations between India and Mauri pg-217>

tius. Both sides agreed that there was scope for further expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries, especially in the fields of industry, oil prospection and refining, scientific research and exploitation of marine resources, and shipping. The Indo-Mauritian Joint Commission which will meet in the near future will review the existing economic and technical cooperation and identify new areas with a view to further intensifying such cooperation.

15. The Prime Minister of India thanked the Prime Minister and the people of Mauritius for their warm and friendly welcome and generous hospitality. The Prime Minister of India extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of Mauritius to visit India.

16. The Prime Minister of Mauritius, on behalf of the Government and people of Mauritius, and on his own behalf, conveyed his deepest appreciation to the Prime Minister of India for having accepted his invitation to visit Mauritius. He thanked her for her kind invitation to him to visit India, which he accepted with pleasure.

URITIUS USA INDIA CHAD BAHRAIN PERU ISRAEL LEBANON IRAN IRAQ CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC AFGHANISTAN NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA

**Date**: Aug 25, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Banquet for Foreign Minister of Mongolia

Following is the text of the speech by the External Affairs Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao at the banquet hosted by him for Mr. Mangalyn Dugersuren, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, in New Delhi on Aug 14, 1982:

Today I welcome an old friend and it is always a pleasure to welcome old friends. Your Excellency, you served in India with distinction as the Ambassador of your great country from 1958 to 1962. Since then, as Foreign Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic, you have given generously of your time and attention to promoting and strengthening the friendship between our two countries. It is the second time that we have the honour of welcoming you since you left your post. In 1978 you came to India and it was the occasion on which we concluded new agreements on trade and culture.

Relations between our two countries have been warm, encouraging mutual respect and understanding. Each country has been able to count on the other for support and sympathy. We have cooperated in international forum and successfully worked to consolidate and diversify our bilateral relations,

## **CULTURAL AFFINITY**

The traditional ties between our two countries go back many centuries. We have historical records of the travel to Mongolia by intrepid Indian scholars in the sixth and seventh centuries. However, there is evidence of even earlier contacts. As Buddhism came to be and then flourished, it also forged a vital link between the peoples and the cultures of our two countries. We cannot but admire the exemplary contribution that has been made in your country in preserving old Sanskrit manuscripts and the considerable work of research and translation of these manuscripts undertaken by your scholars.

# **COMMON AIMS**

Apart from the traditional links that bind us, both countries have pursued com cpg-218>

mon aims in the contemporary world. We have been inspired by the desire to establish and preserve peace, to reduce international tensions, to eradicate the evils of colonialism and racism, to reduce economic inequalities and to bring to the world t just and equitable international system and order.

Since India became independent it has set for itself the path of non-alignment in international affairs. This has given us the advantage both of working constructively for a peaceful international environment as well as building friendships.

In more than three decades of independence our country has made significant strides in the effort to modernise. Our people have scored remarkable achievements in industry, agriculture and technology, However, we are conscious of the manifold problems that challenge our spirit and of the enormous tasks we face to promote the wellbeing and happiness of our people so as to enable them to live in a prosperous and happy society.

During these years the Mongolian People's Republic has successfully launched itself into the building of a modern industrial State. In spite of your small population, but blessed by adequate land and natural resources, your country and your people have achieved significant successes. We share your pride and satisfaction in your achievements.

### DESIRE FOR PEACE

Your Excellency, we have had the occasion today to exchange views on bilateral and international matters of concern to both sides. In international affairs the desire for peace and the commitment to work for it unites our two countries. We also reviewed the deteriorating situation in several parts of the world, characterised by strife and widespread destruction and distress.

In addition to the regional problems that today give rise to intense concern, we have to acknowledge also that the stockpiling of arms, in particular nuclear weapons, continues unabated notwithstanding the efforts to bring about meaningful measures of disarmament. I have found these talks immensely useful and meaningful.

I am confident that the good relations between our two countries. the process of the consolidation and development of our relations, our cooperation in international affairs and our pursuit of common aims and objectives will endure in the future.

I would request all present to join me in a toast to the health of His Excellency Mr. Yu Tsedenbal, President of the Mongolian People's Republic; the progress and prosperity of the Mongolian people; the friendship between our two countries and the health of His Excellency Mr. Mangalyn Dugersuren.

NGOLIA INDIA USA

**Date**: Aug 14, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## Mongolian Foreign Minister's Speech

Following is text of the speech by Mr. Mangalyn Dugersuren, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic:

First of all I would like to express to the Government and people of India and to Your Excellency, personally, our sincere gratitude for the kind invitation to pay an official visit to your great country.

This is my second visit and it has been highly agreeable and fruitful. The memorable conversations which we had with President, Giani Zail Singh, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Vice President M. Hidayatullah as well as the successful talks that took place between us this afternoon were extremely helpful in making the visit a success. I wish here to thank you and through you the Indian Government for the cordial welcome and warm hospitality extended to me and to the members of my party. Such a hospitality and warmth we ascribe to the friendly feelings which your <ppe-219>

great people have always displayed towards Mongolia. With sincere gratitude I would like to add that the kind words Your Excellency has just addressed to my people and country represent a fine expression of those sentiments.

## FRIENDLY COOPERATION

For our part, we attach particular significance to the close and intimate ties with India. Our relations are blessed with ancient cultural bonds and nourished by mutual trust and understanding between our two peoples.

We are happy to note that these relations of friendly cooperation have found their new and fitting expression in the Joint Mongol-Indian Declaration signed by our leaders Yu. Tsedenbal and Indira Gandhi in 1973.

It is a matter of satisfaction to add here that Mongolia and India are equally committed to the high ideals of peace, detente, friendship and cooperation between nations. We also advocate the cause of freedom, national independence and social progress of peoples.

Excellency, the Mongolian people rejoice at the great progress achieved by India in the thirty five years since its independence in the economic development, and in the field of science and technology. Today India ranks among the ten industrialized nations in the world. As the great Mahatma Gandhi wrote - India is a big nation composed of different cultures which are blending with one another, each complementing the rest. I would add that here lies the root of India's national cohesion and of her

prestige and strength as a great peace-loving nation. We in Mongolia highly appreciate the traditional nonalignment policy of India and the significant role which your country plays in preserving peace and security in Asia and the world over.

### PEACE AND DETENTE

The Mongolian People's Republic like other peace-loving countries of Asia exerts every effort to contribute to the preservation of peace and detente in the world and particularly in Asia. This is why it has put forward a proposal to conclude a convention on non-aggression and non-use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific. We made such a proposal to contribute in whatever modest way to strengthen the peace and security in Asia and foster the mutual understanding and cooperation between the countries of the continent.

Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I propose a toast to the progress and prosperity of India and its industrious people, to the health of His Excellency Giani Zail Singh, President of India, Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, to your good health and happiness, Mr. Minister, to peace and security in Asia and the world over, to the health and happiness of all those who are present here tonight.

**MOZAMBIQUE** 

NGOLIA INDIA USA MOZAMBIQUE

**Date**: Aug 14, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at Banquet in Her Honourby President of Mozambique

Following is text of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at the banquet hosted in her honour by the President of Mozambique in Maputo on Aug 25, 1982:

Thank you, Mr. President, for your generous words of welcome. I am also grateful to the people of Mozambique for the affectionate reception they have given to my delegation and to me.

Mr. President visited us in April 1982. That I am here within four months of that visit (something that does not usually happen

in diplomatic exchanges) is a sign <pg-220>

of the closeness between our two countries and the high regard we have for each other. I bring the greetings of the Indian people to the gallant people of Mozambique, partners in freedom and colleagues in the challenging task of imbuing political liberty with social content.

Even before the advent of Europeans there were links between our two countries. Ships plied between your port of Sofala and Calicut on our west coast. Vasco da Gama's fleet brought Europe to your shores as well as to ours. Mozambique spent a longer period under colonial subjection than we did. During the period of Portuguese colonial rule also there was interaction between our two countries. Over the decades hundreds, perhaps thousands, of families of Indian origin have made Mozambique their home. Today they are free citizens of independent Mozambique. I am glad that they are participating in the task of constructing a new, prosperous Mozambique.

In recent years, under your leadership, Mr. President, there has been a conscious effort to build a closer relationship with India. This is to our mutual interest. From 1979 onwards you have encouraged a number of your Ministers and officials to visit us in India. Their contacts with our people have laid the foundations for a steady expansion of economic and technological cooperation between us. During your own visit we enumerated additional areas of cooperation. I should like to tell our friends in this hall that during my talks with you today we have identified several programmes in which the two countries could help each other.

## ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The story of India's economic development began with our attainment of independence. We had to enact the Industrial Revolution we had missed and make good the millions of man-years we had lost. Jawaharlal Nehru guided us in the initial years of planning and directed us towards socialism. It is a massive effort to move our vast population across several centuries. The first step was to build the base and infrastructure. We undertook several large-scale irrigation and power projects, basic industries and machine-building plants. Our aim was self-reliance, self-sufficiency in grain through better management of land and water resources, reform of land laws and modem farming methods. This programme has enabled us to raise our grain production from 50 million tonnes to 134 million tonnes.

Agriculture has to be part of a whole programme of rural uplift, health-care, education and the rejuvenation of crafts. It needs also the support of industry. Much of our industry is dependent on agricultural production just as modern agriculture depends on

the products of industry.

## COOPERATION

As a result of our talks in New Delhi a team of agriculture scientists from India has already visited Mozambique. Soon a group of industrial experts will be here. These are but the first steps on the road of mutual self-help. Development is never easy. It is the outcome of incessant hard work. Development is becoming more complex and costly because of deteriorating global military and economic situations. A few years ago, just as we in India were ail set to move into the second phase of industrialisation, the international oil crisis followed by the increase in prices of industrial goods almost knocked us out. The recent induction of large quantities of sophisticated arms into our immediate region compels us again to divert some of our energies from development to defence, much against our inclination.

Peace is essential to save the world from the consequences of a nuclear holocaust, and because without peace, countries like ours cannot hope to overcome poverty and economic underdevelopment.

### **APARTHEID**

Next door to your country, Mr. President, you are plagued with the hateful doctrine of racism. In South Africa a minority rules over the majority, trampling their dignity and their rights. In its pursuit of apartheid, the South African <pg-221>

minority government has built a structure of institutionalised terror against its own people merely on the bases of race and skin-colour. But the question is not merely one of human rights but of colonialism as well.

The regime is a remnant of the outdated colonial system. From the days of Mahatma Gandhi, who lived and worked in South Africa for some years, we have firmly opposed racial discrimination. When our own government came to power under Jawaharlal Nehru, we enacted laws for greater equality in our own land and our first major international initiative in the United Nations was a crusade against racial discrimination and apartheid. We share the deep agony of the black and coloured people who suffer in South Africa. We share their faith in their ultimate victory. We are aware of the problems you have faced as their neighbour and wellwisher. We realize the responsibilities of the Front-Line States. These issues have been discussed between us again today. Zimbabwe is now free. So shall Namibia be. And indeed in the not too distant future South Africa too will be free of oppression, opening the doors of opportunity to people of all races. I salute the gallant freedom fighters of South Africa, whose shining advocate Nelson Mandela is. Meanwhile we hope that the attempts to destabilise you and other countries working so hard to solve

their own problems will cease. India stands solidly with you. We applaud your courage and determination. We shall continue to support the process of bringing nationhood and freedom to Namibians.

### INDIAN OCEAN

As more and more land areas become free, we discern increasing efforts of the affluent and powerful to expand their sway over the seas. How painful it has been to watch how during the last decade or more the Indian Ocean has become increasingly militarised, generating tension all around. We who live along its shores wish it to be a zone of peace. Highly sophisticated weapons systems are being introduced on small, remote islands by those who have no shortage of weaponry in their own arsenals.

## NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Mozambique and India are members of the Non-Aligned Movement. We share a common approach to problems of world peace. We realise that a new international order, whether political or economic, can endure only if based on equality and justice. As one of its earliest members India has conscientiously carried its responsibilities within the Non-Aligned Movement. In the coming years we look forward to working closely with Mozambique in the Non-Aligned Movement, which can and must make its influence felt in favour of disarmament especially nuclear disarmament and the reduction of economic disparities.

The process of reconciliation should be strengthened. The unfortunate erosion of detente has caused situations in which a country like Israel feels no compunction in taking such brazen military action inside Lebanon, against even Lebanese and Palestinian civilians. The Palestinians, will to be free cannot be crushed by force of arms. A people has not only been deprived of its homeland but now of shelter and even life. But sacrifice breeds heroism. Your own success is an example.

Mr. President, I thank you and Madame Machel, for your welcome. I wish you and your people happiness and prosperity in the years to come.

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NGOLIA MOZAMBIQUE USA INDIA LATVIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC SOUTH AFRICA ZIMBABWE NAMIBIA ISRAEL LEBANON

**Date**: Aug 25, 1982

# **Volume No**

### UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

## Ad-Hoc Committee on Indian Ocean: Indian Intervention

Following are extracts from the speech made by Ambassador A. P. Venkateswaran in the- Ad-Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean at Geneva in August 1982:

Turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace by halting the further escalation and expansion of the military presence of the great powers and by eliminating any manifestation of great power military presence conceived in the context of great power rivalry is if anything more imperative today than it was in 1971, when the General Assembly adopted the historic declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. The hope expressed by the Prime Minister of India in 1968 that "The Indian Ocean would always remain an area of peace" has not been fulfilled. In fact, recent years have witnessed a sharp deterioration of the situation there as a result of the escalation of extra-regional military activity in the context of bloc confrontation. External powers have sought to entrench themselves in the Indian Ocean area on the basis of strategic theories of maritime access and maritime power. The Indian Ocean has become another arena of global strategic confrontation recently with the introduction of nuclear missile submarines, ICBMS and long range bombers. Military bases like Diego Garcia are being continuously expanded and, at the same time, reinforced mobile bases are being positioned, indicating clearly that the military presence is meant to be permanent, and not just for the duration of a particular crisis.

## TENSION AND INSECURITY

These developments have added a new dimension to the insecurity of the littoral and hinterland states making external intervention and occupation a constant and real nightmare. Indeed, the great powers have admitted candidly during exchanges at the present session a few days ago, that there is nothing to distinguish between the rockets they possess and that anyone of them could easily reach a littoral or hinterland state at a moment's notice.

Mr. Chairman, the bizarre and tense situation in the Indian Ocean makes it imperative for non-aligned developing countries of the Indian Ocean area to pursue the concept of the zone of peace more vigorously than ever before. This concept is a manifestation of the desire among the states of the region to secure the absence or exclusion of great power rivalry, tension, confrontation and conflict from the Indian Ocean and thus preserve their hard won independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to

resolve their political, economic and social problems under conditions of peace and tranquillity,

We look upon the proposed conference on the Indian Ocean in Colombo in early 1983 as the first important step in achieving this objective.

We do believe that the conference will provide an appropriate forum to arrive at far-reaching agreements that will govern the use of the waters of the Indian Ocean solely for peaceful purposes after eliminating external military presence from the area. We, therefore, appreciate the offer made by the Government of Sri Lanka to host the conference in May or June 1983.

### HARMONISATION OF VIEWS

Through the meetings of the Ad-Hoc committee harmonisation of views has been achieved on several issues and the remaining issues can be tackled if members of the committee demonstrate the necessary political will to proceed with a sense of urgency, direction and dedication. We believe, therefore, that the committee should

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forthwith proceed to implement its decision to convene the conference at Colombo as an important step for the implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, while continuing to harmonise views as part of the preparatory work for the conference

Consideration by their Ad-Hoc committee of matters extraneous to its mandate will undermine the very basis on which the committee was established. The characteristics of the zone of peace have been clearly spelt out in concrete terms in resolution 2832 and our committee should endeavour to consider substantive issues by adopting a sequential approach which takes into account the following instead of frittering away its energies in futile exercises. It should concentrate on -

- (A) The progressive withdrawal and elimination of great power military presence, conceived in the context of their confrontation, from the Indian Ocean area. as the primary task.
- (B) After this has been achieved, there can be consideration given to ways and means for maintaining the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. In such a consideration, drawing up a code of conduct and principles of agreement could be considered. This however should only be as a means towards the further realisation of the objectives of resolution 2832.

To introduce new set of principles at this stage and to invite a discussion on them, is indeed nothing other than a veiled attempt to subvert the mandate of the committee.

### DIVERSIONARY TACTICS

Diversionary tactics have been aimed at shifting the focus of attention of the committee from the evils of great power confrontation to relatively less urgent issues like regional disputes and conflicts. When conflicts break out today, they are quite often the result of small differences often exacerbated by the interference or abetment of the great powers. Localised conflicts can, therefore, in no way be compared to the real potential danger inherent in the massive militarisation of the Indian Ocean by outside powers. It is incumbent upon us, therefore, to address this grave danger first. Our positions on the mandate and objective of this committee has remained clear and consistent from its very inception.

Accordingly, in our view, this session Of the committee should proceed forthwith to:

- (1) Accept the suggestion of the Government of Sri Lanka that the conference should be held in May or June 1983 and consider its specific dates and duration,
- (2) Elaborate on the nucleus of the draft agenda for the conference contained in working paper L-35,
- (3) Consider the level of participation at the conference, and finally
- (4) Recommend to the 37th session of the General Assembly that the mandate of the committee should be renewed to enable it to complete the remaining Preparatory work so as to enable the conference on the Indian Ocean to agree on the necessary modalities and to draw up, on a priority basis, a programme of action for the implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace.

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DIA SWITZERLAND USA SRI LANKA

**Date**: Aug 25, 1982

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**GHANISTAN** 

**Date** : Sep 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **AFGHANISTAN**

Indo-Afghan Trade and Economic Relations

Following is the text of Press Release issued, in New Delhi on Sep 97, 1982:

Trade and economic relations between India and Afghanistan were discussed here today when a three-member Afghan Trade delegation led by Mr. G. H. Bayat, President Foreign Trade called on Shri Abid Hussain, Commerce Secretary. Shri Hussain urged Afghan delegation to increase its imports of items, particularly non-traditional goods, from India.

Later, the two delegations met in the first plenary Session to find out ways and means of increasing and diversifying Indo-Afghan trade. While the Indian delegation was led by Shri K. Shandilya, Director in the Ministry of Commerce, Mr. Bayat led the Afghan delegation to the talks. The two sides also discussed various issues of mutual interests like export of Indian tea to Afghanistan, imports of dry fruits to India, closer links between Banking Institutions of the two countries and prospects of economic co-operation in various spheres.

### ENGINEERING EXPORTS

The Afghan delegation also had a separate meeting with the Engineering Export Promotion Council to discuss prospects of exports of engineering goods to Afghanistan. The opportunity was taken to explore the possibilities of having a permanent mechanism. for exchange of information particularly about the developmental projects so that Indian firms could take more positive role in the industrialisation and infrastructural improvement programmes of Afghanistan.

Export of engineering goods to Afghanistan for the last few years have been around Rs. 3 crores. Among the items which have been prominently featuring in exports to Afghanistan are bicycles and parts, diesel engines, steel structurals, constructions and mining machinery, automobile parts, wires and cables, fasteners, cast iron products.

EEPC has drawn up an ambitious programme for export of products and projects to Afghanistan and has fixed an ambitious target of Rs. 9 crores for the current year. The Afghanistan delegation is visiting various engineering units in and around Delhi and Ludhiana tomorrow.

# INDO-AFGHAN TRADE

Trade between India and Afghanistan is being conducted under the provision of the Trade Agreement signed between the two countries in June, 1978. This agreement provides for trade in freely convertible currency and replaces the Indo-Afghanistan Trade and payments Agreement of 1975 which provided for a barter system of trade. The current agreement, which was valid for one year initially stands automatically renewed for a period of one year each time unless one of the party gives to the other, one months' notice before the expiry of such period, to terminate the

agreement.

India's exports to Afghanistan during 1980-81 were of the order of Rs. 19.23 crores compared to Rs. 20.28 crores in the preceding year. Imports froom Afghanistan during 1980-81 were of the order -225>

of Rs. 28.76 crores compared to Rs. 16.94 crores in 1979-80.

The major items of export to Afghanistan are tea, crude vegetable material, metal manufactures, machinery and transport equipment etc. The major items of imports cover fresh and dry fruits. asafoetida, cumin seeds and medicinal herbs, etc.

### GHANISTAN INDIA USA RUSSIA

**Date** : Sep 97, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

## Indo-GDR Protocol Signed

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Sep 07, 1982:

The Union Minister of Industry, Steel and Mines, Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari signed a protocol with Mr. Horst Soelle, Minister for Foreign Trade of the GDR at. the conclusion of the 5th Session of the Indo-GDR Joint Commission held in Leipzig (GDR) from August 30 to September 6, 1982. The Joint Commission Session was utilised by the two sides for reviewing the progress on the projects identified earlier between India and the GDR as also new projects.

During the discussions, the Indian side has offered to the GDR side a vast range of manufactured and engineering goods including textile machinery, castings and forgings, material handling equipment, metallurgical equipment, earth moving and mining equipment, rolling stock etc. Both sides agreed that the possibilities of importing all these items into GDR would be pursued. Other areas of possible cooperation include lignite mining, metallurgical industry, electronics, equipments for Railways, high voltage and extra high voltage testing equipment, printing machinery etc. The twoway supply of machine tools and chemicals is also envisaged. Matters of mutual interest of

Science and Technology have also been discussed.

The two sides have agreed to carry out joint effort in research and development in sectors of industry and to production share of manufacturing capacities in selected areas in the two countries.

During his brief visit in the GDR, Shri Tiwari had a meeting with the GDR Prime Minister, Mr. Stoph and other Ministers. These include Mr. Soelle, Minister of Foreign Trade, Mr. Kersten, Miinister for Heavy Engineering and Plant Construction, Mr. Wyschosfsky, Minister of Chemical Industry, Mr. Georgi, Minister of Machine Tools and Processing Machines and Mr. Kleiber, Minister of Central Mechanical Engineering for Machinery and Vehicle Construction. During his meeting, the Minister discussed the possibility of expanding Indo-GDR economic and industrial cooperation. The possibilities of joint participation in third countries was also discussed and some specific projects have been identified. During his stay at Leipzig the Minister also paid a visit to the Leipzig International Fair where some Indian firms are also participating.

DIA USA RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date** : Sep 07, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Message. to P.L.O. Chairman Yasser Arafat

The Official Spokesman of the Ministry of External Affairs on Sep 08, 1982 told the Press that the Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi, has sent a message to P.L.O. Chairman Yasser Arafat. The text of the message is as follows:

Thank you for your message of felicitations on the occasion of the Thirtyfifth Anniversary of our Independence. This day is one of thanksgiving and reflection. It recalls to the mind the heroic sacrifices of the Palestinian people in their struggle to assert their rights and to establish a Palestinian state. Palestinian resistance to Israel's latest aggression in the Lebanon has been valiant. The movement has now entered a phase in which you are strengthened in the knowledge that your cause enjoys unprecedental support all over the world. The Indian people join me in renewing our principled support to P.L.O., united under

your wise leadership. With good wishes for your health and well-being and for the success of the fraternal Palestinian people. Indira Gandhi.

RAEL LEBANON USA INDIA

**Date**: Sep 08, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

# Mr. L. I. Brezhnev's Speech at Kremlin Dinner in Honour of Smt. Gandhi

Following is text of the speech by Mr. L. I. Brezhnev at the Kremlin dinner on Sep 20, 1982 given on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet Government in honour of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi:

We are sincerely glad to welcome again in the Soviet capital Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the outstanding stateswoman, the daughter of the great Indian people, widely known in our country and throughout the world, the Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

Our meetings and talks are invariably marked by warmth and cordiality. Every such meeting has a beneficial effect on the development of Soviet-Indian relations, on the situation in Asia and the world as a whole.

Relations between the USSR and India are a convincing example of how fruitful and strong cooperation between states with different social systems may be, provided goodwill is displayed and due account taken of each others' interest.

Equality, mutual benefit and mutual respect for each other's sovereignty and independence are distinguishing features of Soviet-Indian cooperation in all fields without exception.

Principles of equality and mutual benefit are harmoniously combined in our economic links with assistance given to India in building the groundwork of heavy industry, and in strengthening the fuel and energy basis of the country.

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Our Indian friends know well that for the Soviet Union trade and economic ties with other countries have never been either a means of deriving maximum profits or an instrument of political pressure and diktat.

I should like to emphasise specially that friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India are not developed to the detriment of the interests and security of some other third countries or the relations of either state with third countries.

### FRIENDSHIP AND COOPERATION

Our friendship and our cooperation have become an important and beneficial factor of world politics, a stable and growing factor. This factor operates in favour of strengthening peace and the security of the peoples. This is especially valuable in the present troubled international situation.

Our countries are unanimous, above all, in the belief that it is necessary to re-. move the threat of war. Such a threat is created by the actions of those who are whipping up the arms race and working up war hysteria in their reckless striving to achieve world supremacy.

The developing countries, especially those which do not wish to stoop before the old or new colonialists, are also increasingly feeling the sharp increase in the aggressiveness of imperialist circles., This is evidenced by the events in the Near and Middle East, Latin America, and in the south of Africa, the events during which a lot of blood was shed.

### ISRAELI AGGRESSION

All honest people in the world are incensed by the bloody orgy which was staged in recent days by the Israeli aggressors in West Beirut and which led to the death of thousands of innocent Palestinians and Lebanese, chiefly women and children.

Concrete actions are now needed more than ever before to put an end to the rampage of the aggressive forces, and to stop mankind's sliding down to a nuclear catastrophe.

As to the Soviet Union, we firmly follow a policy of defending the vital interests of the people, as is provided for by the Peace Programme for the eighties, approved by the 26th Congress of the CPSU.

### DISARMAMENT

The whole world knows the major initiatives and concrete proposals of the Soviet Union, aimed at improving the world situation, curbing the unbridled arms race and strengthening peace.

We are not only ready for agreements - just and equal ones. We also take practical steps, unilateral steps in the spirit of

goodwill, by way of setting a good example.

I will recall here such steps of the Soviet Union as reduction of the numerical strength of its troops and its armaments in Central Europe, the halt in the deployment and reduction of the number of medium-range nuclear weapons, capable of hitting targets in Western Europe.

And, finally, our voluntary pledge not to make first use of nuclear weapons. We are still waiting for the NATO countries to respond somehow to this move in the spirit of goodwill.

### INDIAN OCEAN

Our proposals are aimed also at strengthening peace in Asia. For example, our call for extending confidence-building measures to a considerable part of the seas and oceans accords with the efforts of Indian Ocean countries too make this region a peace zone. The success of these efforts depends in many ways on the activity of the Indian Ocean states themselves, on the consistency of their policy. As before, they may count in this matter on full support from our side.

As is known, there is a decision by the U.N. General Assembly on holding an international conference on the Indian Ocean -228>

in the first half of 1983. To create a favourable situation for this we urge all countries whose ships are using the waters of the Indian Ocean to refrain, pending the convocation of such a conference from any steps that might complicate the situation in the region still more.

Specifically to refrain from sending there big naval formations, holding military exercises there, enlarging and modernising military bases by those non-littoral states which have such bases in the Indian Ocean.

We are also prepared to resume at any moment the bilateral talks on the limitation and reduction of military activity in the Indian Ocean, which were in interrupted by the American side.

In short, we are for the relaxation of tension, for removing the threat of war, for broadening peaceful cooperation throughout the world.

The Soviet Union, inspired by this desire, suggests that the leading bodies of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty make a statement on their refusal to extend the sphere of activity of these alliances to Asia, Africa and Latin America.

I think that India, as well as other peaceloving independent states of these continents would welcome such a step by the two

military-political groupings.

In conclusion I should like to express confidence that the Soviet Union and India will continue building relations along the tried and tested lines of friendship and cooperation to the benefit of their peoples and in the interests of a peaceful future for mankind.

[Mr. Leonid Brezhnev proposed a toast to the health of the Prime Minister of the Republic of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, and all guests from India, to the successes and prosperity of the great Indian people to the further strengthening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries, to a lasting peace on earth.]

## A OMAN INDIA ISRAEL LEBANON POLAND

**Date**: Sep 20, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Text of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech

Replying to the toast Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said:

I am glad of the opportunity to visit the Soviet Union again and to be in Moscow and in this memorable hall of the Kremlin which has witnessed so much history. I thank you for your words of welcome.

The Soviet Union has immense power and prestige. It is also the home of a heroic people from whom we have received friendship, which we have sincerely reciprocated. The garden of friendship like all gardens muts be consistently tended. Your visits to India, Mr. President, in 1980 and earlier, and my own journeys here have helped us to plant more trees in this garden, and these trees will continue to yield fruit for as long as we can foresee.

## TOWARDS PEACE AND COOPERATION

Our friendship is to our mutual advantage. Exchanges of visits of high officials and technicians, writers and artists and the meetings of our Joint Commission and bilateral groups have reinforced ties of trust and mutual respect. There has been steady expansion of bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

India has often publicly acknowledged the sympathy and help of the Soviet Union in the building of our basic metallurgical and machine-building industries. You have stood by us in our moments of difficulties. I am sure that in your own problems you have found understanding from India even when our political philosophies and systems differ, and our views may vary. The Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation is actuated by a spirit of goodwill. We -229>

want to ensure that our friendship retains its strength and relevance in the years to come. We must give no sustenance to those who try to weaken it.

The most noble cause is that of peace in the world and fraternity in the human race. Our two nations have endeavoured unremittingly for peace and co-operation. We can justly claim that Soviet-Indian friendship has been an enduring factor for peace and stability in the world. World peace needs our two countries to cooperate so that our joint population of nearly 950 million is involved in working for reconciliation among peoples.

### GLOOMY INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

All over the globe there are many areas of tension, and issues which divide people from people. Economic disparities are growing. Nuclear warheads are sown like dragon's teeth over vast stretches. In Southern Africa, the Pretoria regime flaunts its racial arrogance and is promoting destabilisation of regimes which have emerged victorious in anti-colonial struggles. In West Asia the Palestinians suffer and wander, deprived of their home, as Israel continues its brazen aggression. In Iran and Iraq two non-aligned countries are fighting each other. Armaments and outside presences on various continents and oceans are on the increase. India is particularly concerned about the militarisation of its neighbourhood. Our own response is a renewed effort to seek enduring friendship with our neighbours and to settle old differences through discussion. We find that many other nations have also made similar earnest endeavours.

Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru taught us to so define national interest as to obviate conflicts with the interests of others. Mahatma Gandhi wrote: "I can keep India intact and its freedom intact only if I have goodwill towards the whole of the human family and not merely for the human family which inhabits this little spot of earth called India. It is big enough compared to other smaller nations - but what is India in the wide world or in the universe?" To this I should like to add that the law of life in our nuclear age demands active coexistence and positive cooperation with others.

DISARMAMENT: INDIA'S EFFORTS

Mr. President, I know of your dedication to peace and your concern to avert nuclear annihilation. India has welcomed your statesmanlike announcement that the Soviet Union will desist from the first use of nuclear weapons. We have been particularly glad that last year the Soviet Union supported the resolution in the UN General Assembly which declared that the use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the UN Charter and a crime against humanity. The resolution further declared that the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons should therefore be prohibited, pending nuclear disarmament. Although the Second Special Session of the UN Disarmament Conference and other talks have not yielded encouraging results, we hope that the great powers will persevere in negotiations for disarmament. India and the entire family of non-aligned nations will warmly support any move that promotes trust, and reduced the chance of disaster.

Throughout the years India has been active in the world body in its efforts to bring about general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament. At the recent Disarmament Session we put forward a few proposals, some of which I think are of immediate and compelling importance. These are:

- 1) The negotiations of a convention of the non-use of nuclear weapons;
- 2) a freeze on nuclear weapons including the total stoppage of further production, and
- 3) an immediate suspension of nuclear weapons tests,

I believe that these suggestions could be a basis for a total and satisfactory solution of this complex question.

# **DEVELOPING COUNTRIES**

Apart from disarmament, serious and daunting problems confront today's world.

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They may not be as traumatic as the possibility of nuclear holocaust but in the long run they could be equally serious for the developing countries. One which is of constant anxiety and to which we have to address our collective energies is that of the independence and viability of newly sovereign countries. Because many States are hampered by dearth of domestic resources and technical and administrative skills, they are subjected to influences and pressures from outside. Institutional safeguards must be devised and some effective common action by the world community initiated to help these vulnerable countries.

The world is in the midst of a difficult transitional period, a time of danger and challenge, as well as of opportunity if only we have the courage to recognise it. Let us recall what Lenin said "We are passing from the sphere of history to the sphere of the present and partly to the sphere of the future".

I should also like to use this occasion to give expression to our affection and esteem for you, Mr. President, both as a leader of a great and friendly people, and also as an old and valued personal friend for so many of us. The people of India know you as one of the main architects of our many-faceted relationship. In recent years you have made untiring efforts to bring about relaxation of international tension.

This year your country celebrates -the 60th anniversary of the founding of the U.S.S.R. I was privileged to attend the 50th anniversary of the celebrations of the October Revolution. As a child my father told me to be proud of being born at the same year as your Revolution, which he called one of the bright flames of history. Your poet Tyutchev has said: "Blessed is he who has visited this world at its moments of destiny". Around this table are many who have lived through moments of destiny - followers of Lenin who have participated in the building of the Soviet Union and have defended it against aggression, and followers of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru who fought unarmed against an empire and led an ancient nation to freedom anew. Let us cherish the vision and strength that these great men have bequeathed to us, and work for the greater good of the human race.

SSIA INDIA USA SOUTH AFRICA IRAN IRAO ISRAEL

**Date**: Sep 20, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Address to Representatives of Soviet Public Organisations

Following is text of the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi's address to the Representatives of Soviet Public Organisations in Moscow on Sep 21, 1982:

It is a privilege to be amongst a gathering of such distinguished citizens of the Soviet Union. I bring to you all the warm greetings of the Indian people who have feelings of friendship for your great country.

Moscow recalls the great figures who have moulded your country's culture and history: Pushkin, Tolstoy, Gorky, Tchaikovsky and the

founding father, the towering Lenin.

Your city blends the values of art and science, tradition and modernity, and serves as the meeting ground and forum for the talented and industrious Soviet peoples. Your technological progress in the last sixty years and the power you have achieved evoke admiration. Your scientists have reached out into the vast stellar spaces and delved deep to furnish fuel for the engines of progress. India on the other hand, though ancient in the scientific traditions, its philosophical quest and the lift of the spirit flowing unbroken over thousands of years, is young in new technology.

Independent India's drive for selfsustaining development has attained a new stage. We have served our apprenticeship at the forges and furnaces, the conveyor belts and control panels of modern industry. We have trained a great corps -231>

of engineers, technicians and scientists. Our national product has multiplied by three times in the last 30 years and our output Of foodgrains by more than twice. Yet we are the first to admit that much remains to be done. With our vast population it is a formidable challenge to ensure that each person among those millions has fair opportunity to lead a more satisfying life.

## INDIA'S ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Economic development in a country which suffered long years of colonisation needs enormous resources in capital and technology. These are difficult to procure even in relatively advanced and prosperous countries. They can be obtained only if there is world-wide consciousness that economic development is not the prerogative of a few strong countries but must be spread far and wide among the formerly colonised and exploited lands. Only thus can development flourish.

## SOVIET ASSISTANCE

The Soviet Union has helped us in our first steps towards modem industrialisation. We learnt from your experience Of planned nation-building. In many respects our conditions of growth are different. The solutions we adopt must necessarily suit our own circumstances. Although our approaches vary, the objective, as with you, is human progress. In India, we have promoted economic growth through a mixed economy comprising the public as well as the private sector, while giving the commending heights to the State sector. With this strategy we have now reached a level when we require the most modem technology and intensification of our trade and economic relations with other countries. We see that the Soviet Union's policy is also one of promoting such relations with diverse groups of countries.

Rational as this approach is, we know how entrenched interests can thwart the growth of equitable trading arrangements so as to preserve designated sources of cheap raw materials and markets for consumer goods. These vested interests exercise leverage in constantly shifting the terms of trade to the disadvantage of developing countries.

### INDO-SOVIET TRADE

India's struggle to break free from the trade bondage of primary-producers merits study and support. Here again, the pattern of growth in Indo-Soviet trade has been helpful. In about a decade our bilateral trade has trebled. It is a matter of satisfaction to see that products from the farms and factories of India are coming to our consumers. In this way we are both striving for an ideal of global interdependence without exploitation, and for mutual benefit.

When the people of India called my Government back to office 2 1/2 years ago, the challenges were formidable. Drift had to be stopped, damage to be repaired, and the direction to be reestablished. The people responded to our call. There has been marked improvement in agricultural and industrial production. The output of power and coal increased impressively and that of petroleum most dramatically. In recent months we have also taken up a revised 20-Point Programme of socio-economic reform and improvement, covering such sectors as irrigation, housing, power generation and various steps to help the weaker sections.

We intend to further streamline and strengthen our country's economic infrastructure and industrial base. Therefore we welcome economic and technical cooperation with the Soviet Union, which has already made significant contribution to our industrial development. Possibilities in areas like energy, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and oil exploration are especially attractive. I should like to express my appreciation of the hard work of officials on both sides to ensure the success of the Seventh Session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Economic Commission, which has effectively prepared the economic ground for my visit.

To transform the social and economic structure without destroying or doing vio--232>

lence to a country's traditions, is not easy. Alexaner Herzen, whose name symbolises the birth of the modern Russian intelligentsia, aptly said: "Predicaments occur; sacred discontent; the fire of life; and the endless challenge to the, fighters to try their strength". We are and shall go on pitting our strength to overcome all the obstacles on our path.

### **COOPERATION**

The cooperation between our two countries has a positive record going back to over two decades. What has been achieved in purely economic terms is impressive. However, the scope for sharing experience is even greater than we have realized. For instance, there are interesting similarities between our multi-regional and multi-lingual countries which cut across differences in social systems and political organizations. During the last sixty years you have faced and solved in your own way problems of disparities in development, administrative tradition, social relations and political culture between different parts of your vast country. We also are familiar with similar problems and have devised our own solutions, amen ding and improving them in response to domestic and external developments. The gap between the town and the village, the problems inherent in the development of remote regions in climatically hostile en vironments, the forging of links between various peoples speaking different languages; in all these problems of national integration our experiences are not dissimilar. It would be useful to exchange views on these matters.

The mainspring of our external relations is the impulse for peaceful development as well as consolidation of our independence. Non-alignment is now better understood than it was in the fifties when my father, Jawaharlal Nehru, developed the concept. Non-alignment is independence of judgement in the full sense of the phrase. The logic is clear; without peace, our development is hampered or even endangered. Peace means vigil. We must scan every move in the global arena, assess the situation and exert ourselves, in consultation with like-minded countries, to reduce tension, avoid conflicts and maintain peace. We feel that we can make more meaningful contribution by being outside military blocs.

Unfortunately, however, events during recent years have not produced a congenial atmosphere in which developing countries can effectively pursue their path of selfdevelopment. In many parts of the world we seem to have become only too willing to give up conciliatory attitudes and constructive approaches on the various divergent and strategic interests and ideologies which still divide States. Only a few years ago there was a brief interlude of com -parative calm when the lessening of tension in strategic matters between the Great Powers appeared to pave the way for an era of genuine, economic and political cooperation. Developments in Europe were particularly encouraging. Today, by contrast the international environment is bleak and forbidding. The expenditure on armaments is constantly augmenting, having its inevitable negative impact on the development programmes of poorer countries. There is also the continuing menace of a major conflict breaking out, a conflict of global dimensions having its origin in remote unimportant local disputes.

INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

Even more disturbing is a new trend with dangerous implications for weaker countries. Recent events in West Asia have shown how a single State which refuses to accept the rules of international behaviour can repeatedly violate the territorial integrity of other States with no fear of punishment. The total immunity from the normal consequences of its conduct which Israel has enjoyed all these years seems to have become an accepted part of international life. The same contempt for normal canons of international law has been shown in recent years by the Republic of South Africa in its incursions deep into the territory of Angola and Mozambique. These events are ominous in themselves -233>

but they have a significance deeper than their local or regional implications. Unless this is stopped immediately and the credibility of international decorum and discipline restored, the fragile achievements in international organisation of the last three decades will be imperilled. Nonaligned nations should be sensitive to these present and future perils. We also think that the powerful countries have a great responsibility in preventing such unilateral acts of violence and terrorism.

Regional conflicts and instability take such outside interests into a, vortex in which nations become polarised, contrary to their own best interests. This leads to frenetic arms race among countries which cannot afford such destructive diversion of their meagre resources. It distorts the world economy and hurts the trade of developing countries. At the global level also, the non-aligned have a direct interest in decelerating and checking the race in nuclear and other horrendous new-fangled armaments.

Our efforts are to prevent any confrontation between military blocs and we should like to help both sides to come to an understanding, particularly regarding nuclear disarmament. Many in the leading powers themselves, and indeed almost the entire world, share this desire. We welcome your peace initiatives. During our visit to the Soviet Union in 1955, my father said: "Wherever I have gone in the Soviet Union I have found a passion for peace. In India we have been devoted to the cause of peace and even in our struggle we have endeavoured to pursue methods of peace." This observation is even more valid today. As the realization of the dangers of nuclear war to the human race itself grows, so does the number of people of all classes and political opinions in many countries who are mobilising to espouse the cause of peace.

## INDIA'S FOREIGN POLICY

Our commitment to the Non-Aligned Movement is strong and we strive to consolidate its cohesion and adherence to its original objectives. India has particularly worked for the reduction of tensions in West and South-West Asia and the Indian Ocean region. We have also taken initiatives to improve relations with our neighbours. We have kept calm although we cannot hide our anxiety at the induction of sophisticated weaponry into our immediate neighbourhood and have offered Pakistan a treaty of friendship and cooperation which could incorporate mutual nonaggression commitments. With the People's Republic of-China we are now engaged in a dialogue on outstanding questions which we earnestly hope will lead to normalisation. Attempts at the relaxation of tension often meet with distrust, but we must persist. Neighbours are given to us by geography. Evidently it is better to live with them in friendship than in bitterness. Good-neighbourliness; is the essense of peaceful co-existence.

### CULTURAL CONTACTS

Our interest in each other is not new, but our increasing contacts since independence have enhanced an existing tendency. Since early 19th century Russia has a rich tradition in Indian studies. Today, there is considerable work being done in Soviet universities in the classical languages of Sanskrit, Pali and Tamil and also in most modem languages. I understand that there is an ambitious programme to produce authoritative dictionaries from modern Indian languages into Russian. A scholarly translation of the Mahabharata into Russian is now being published from Leningrad. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the groundwork has been laid here to produce a large corpus of scholars specialising in all aspects of Indian culture religion, philosophy, political and economic developments, social relations and ethno-cultural processes. Apart from this new connection, there is also in the Central Asian Republics, especially in Azerbaijan, a revived interest in the many cultural links between our two countries in art, music and poetry. In India also, there is a corresponding interest in Russian literature. The interest in Tolstoy, Chekov and -234>

Turgenev of an earlier generation has been succeeded by a familiarity with modern classics. Gorky's "Mother" and poems of Mayakovsky and Yevtushenko have been translated into most Indian languages. Soviet technical books are being widely used in centres of higher study. To the ordinary people in both countries, a more immediate and powerful impact has been produced by the new medium of the cinema. Indian stars are household names in the Soviet Union, while discriminating audiences in India have learnt to appreciate the masterpieces of great Soviet directors like Eisenstein and Bondarchuk.

These are only small beginnings. People to people contacts have to be actively encouraged and cultivated by our two governments. I see endless vistas of opportunity in tourism, exchange of cultural exhibitions and a more ambitious publication programme taking into account literary and scientific material for future cooperation programmes between our two countries.

The whole gamut of cooperation between India and the Soviet Union gives some satisfaction. It has benefited millions and harmed none. Our friendship has contributed to the easing of tension and the promotion of complementary interests. I should like to express to you the high regard that Indians have for the great Soviet people.

I thank you for the honour you have done me. I wish you success and happiness. Long Live Indo-Soviet friendship!

SSIA INDIA USA LATVIA PERU ISRAEL SOUTH AFRICA ANGOLA MOZAMBIQUE PAKISTAN CHINA MALI AZERBAIJAN UNITED KINGDOM

**Date**: Sep 21, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

### **Indo-Soviet Joint Declaration**

Following is the text of Indo-Soviet joint Declaration issued, in Moscow and New Delhi on Sep 25, 1982:

The Republic of India and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, recalling the tradition of friendship and cooperation between the Governments and peoples of the two countries and expressing their resolve to further develop and deepen Indo-Soviet relations.

Reaffirming their commitment to promote international peace and cooperation in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

Convinced that the establishment in international relations of the principles of peaceful coexistence serves the interests of all peoples. Concerned over the deterioration of the international situation the escalation of the arms race and the increasing threat of war and aware of their responsibility for the preservation of international peace and security.

Determined to make common efforts to promote international understanding and detente, to support the national independence of peoples and to oppose all manifestations of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. Declare their resolve to continue to develop and strengthen their friendly relations, consolidated by the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and

Co-operation, in the interest of the peoples of the two countries and the cause of international peace.

### MULTI-FACET COOPERATION

India and the Soviet Union express their profound satisfaction at the effectiveness of their multi-faceted co-operation, which constitutes a valuable asset for the two countries. Indo-Soviet relations are characterised by respect and trust between the leaders and peoples and by the diversity of spheres and forms of cooperationo between the two countries. These relations are based on the strict observance of the principles of sovereignty, equality, independence, mutual respect and non-interference of any kind in each others' internal affairs. This is a shining example of peaceful coexistence of States with different socioeconomic systems.

The two sides reaffirm that the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Co-operation concluded between them is a symbol of the traditional friendship between India and the USSR and of their commitment to international peace and detente.

Both sides noted with satisfaction the large scale and high level of their co-operation in the fields of economy, trade, science and technology, which is being carried out on a planned basis and is of a mutually beneficial and long-term character. They agreed to examine possibilities for the further expansion of cooperation in such areas as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil, machine-building and power.

## INCREASED TRADE

Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to ensure a 1.5 to 2-fold increase in the volume of trade by 1986 as envisaged in the Long-Term Programme of Economic, Trade, Scientific and Technical Cooperation of March 14, 1979 and to maintain a high-growth rate in trade over the period up to 1990. For this purpose they will make efforts to increase further the trade turnover and to identify new forms of commercial relations.

India and the Soviet Union welcome the expansion of cooperation between them in the fields of fundamental and applied sciences and technology. The two sides agreed that there is scope for expanding their cooperation in several key areas of science and technology. They consider it necessary to continue to improve and strengthen their ties in the sphere of science and technology as well as their for new areas and forms of such co operation in the interests of accelerating the scientific and technological progress in both countries.

The two sides stressed the important role of the Inter-Governmental Indo-Soviet Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Co-operation in organizing and coordinating the work related to the fulfilment of mutual obligations as well as to the search for and identification of new areas and modes, of trade, economic, scientific and technological ties between India and the USSR. They noted with satisfaction the progress made at the recent seventh session of the Commission which set concrete targets for the organizations of both sides in this area for the immediate future.

The Indian side appreciates the significant contribution made by the Soviet Union towards India's efforts to achieve self-reliance in various fields

The two sides noted the successful development of Indo-Soviet exchanges in the field of culture. They reaffirmed the great significance they attach to the further strengthening of these ties in the interests of deepening mutual understanding and mutual enrichment of the cultural life of the Indian and Soviet peoples.

The two sides express their grave concern over the aggravation of the international situation, the acceleration of the arms race, above all in the field of nuclear armaments, and the development of new types of weapons of mass destruction, the persistence of old and the emergence of new tensions. In this context they call for fresh efforts to defuse tensions, improve the international situation, strengthen detente and extend it to all parts of the world.

India and the Soviet Union reiterate their firm commitment that international relations should develop on the basis of strict observance of the universally recognized fundamental principals such as renunciation of the threat or use of force, equality, respect for the sovereignty, in. dependence and territorial integrity of States, inviolability of borders and noninterference of any kind whatsoever in each other's internal affairs.

### INTERNATIONAL PEACE

India and the Soviet Union are agreed that in the present disturbed situation in the world persistent efforts are needed on the part of all States regardless of differences in their social systems, to strengthen -236>

international peace and security, to eliminate the threat of war, to curb the arms race, above all in nuclear weapons, and to implement concrete measures in the field of disarmament.

Both sides believe that mankind's supreme interests urgently demand strict compliance with the principles of peaceful coexistence in relations among states, strengthening confidence and mutual understanding between them, the exercise of restraint and implementing practical measures for an early elimination of the existing hot beds of armed conflict and tension and preventing the emergence of new ones.

India and the Soviet Union are firmly convinced that the cessation of the arms race, above all in nuclear weapons, and the implementation, without further delay of effective measures towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control and the prevention of nuclear war is the task of paramount importance facing the world today. Both sides reiterate their willingness to cooperate fully with each other and with all other states in achieving this goal.

The Indian side welcomed the Soviet Union's declaration not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, Both sides consider this as an important step towards a complete to ban on the threat or use of nuclear weapons. The adoption of similar obligations by other Nuclear Weapons States would contribute to the achievement of this objective.

Both sides stressed the special responsibility of nuclear weapons states to take urgent measures towards general and complete disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, They expressed their willingness to give serious consideration to all constructive proposals towards this end.

The Soviet side supported the Indian proposal calling for the negotiation of a convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons. Both sides stressed the importance of a freeze on the production and deployment of nuclear weapons, as well as the production of fissionable nuclear materials for the purpose of manufacturing nuclear weapons.

Both sides support the immediate suspension of all nuclear weapons tests and the speedy conclusion of a treaty on complete and general prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

The two sides, call for an early prohibition and elimination of chemical weapons and for the prohibition of development of new types of weapons of mass destruction.

A part of funds which will be released in the process of disarmament should be channelled towards rendering assistance to, developing countries.

India and the Soviet Union reaffirm the importance of international cooperation in the preservation and consolidation of peace and stability in Asia and in the world as a whole on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence. They are convinced that outstanding international issues can and should be resolved by peaceful means so as to enable the countries of the region to devote their energies to the task of national development.

The two sides expressed their concern over the serious deterioration of the situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's expansionist and aggressive policy which is in flagrant violation of the principles of United Nations Charter and elementary norms of international law. They resolutely condemn Israel's unprovoked invasion of Lebanon and the brutal killing of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians and demand the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The two sides emphasise the urgent need for a comprehensive, durable and just settlement of the West Asia problem based on the complete withdrawal of Israel's forces from all the Arab Territories occupied by it, the satisfaction of just demands of the Arab people of Palestine, whose sole and legitimate representative is the Pales--237>

tine Liberation Organization, and securing their legitimate rights including their inalienable right to the establishment of their own state as well as ensuring the right of all states of West Asia to independent existence and development.

India and the Soviet Union express themselves in favour of a speedy peaceful settlement of the armed conflict between Iran and Iraq. They support the efforts of the United Nations and especially of the Non-aligned Movement towards this end.

The two sides express serious concern over the continuation of the hot-beds of tension in South West Asia and reaffirm their conviction that the problems of the region demand peaceful political solutions paying full respect to the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of the countries of the region. They call upon the countries of the region to expeditiously terminate the armed conflicts, to exercise restraint and cooperate constructively for reducing tension and restoring peace. India and the Soviet Union reiterate their opposition to all forms of outside interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the region. They are confident that negotiated political solutions alone can guarantee a durable settlement of the existing problems of the region.

India and the Soviet Union support the desire of the States in South-East Asia for the normalisation of the situation in that region and for making it an area of durable peace and stability. They also support the efforts of the countries of South-East Asia to develop relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation. India and the Soviet Union strongly oppose outside interference in the internal affairs of these countries.

### INDIAN OCEAN

India and the Soviet Union express their grave concern over the

dangerous situation in the Indian Ocean and call for the dismantling of all foreign military and naval bases in the area, for preventing the, creation of new bases and condemn any attempts to build up foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean.

The two sides call for the early implementation of the United Nations Declaration on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and support the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene a Conference on the Indian Ocean in the first half of 1983. They reiterated their support for the just claim of Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, including Diego Garcia.

India and the Soviet Union give full support to the rights of the peoples still under colonial domination to independence and demand that the United Nations decisions on decolonization be strictly complied with. They confirm their solidarity with the struggle for the complete elimination of racism and apartheid in South Africa.

Both sides call for the prompt and full implementation of the United Nations decisions on the independence of Namibia, an immediate cessation of its occupation, the withdrawal of South African troops from its territory, and reiterate their full support to SWAPO, the sole representative of the Namibian people. India and the Soviet Union demand the termination of acts of armed aggression by the racist regime of South Africa against independent African states.

The two sides favour the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis and the establishment of a New International Economic Order. The solution of this pressing task would serve the interests of all mankind. They condemn any manifestations of the policy of neo-colonialism, discrimination and methods of pressure of any kind in inter-state economic relations. Both sides favour the ensuring of fair and equitable prices for the exports, of developing countries. They favour the early launching of global negotiations on major economic problems in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations General Assembly.

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India and the Soviet Union agree that regular contacts and reciprocal friendly visits by their leaders have become a happy tradition in the relations between the two countries and contribute significantly to the further development of friendship and co-operation between them. The two sides agreed to continue this practice of contacts and consultations.

Both sides noted the special significance of Indo-Soviet meetings at the highest level which promote the advancement of the entire range of relations between the two countries, deepen their mutual understanding and cooperation and make a significant contribution to the strengthening of international peace and security.

The two sides expressed profound satisfaction at the results of the official friendly visit paid to the Soviet Union by the Prime Minister of India, H.E. Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The visit has further strengthened mutual trust between the leaders and the ties of close friendship between the peoples of India and the USSR.

H.E. Shrimati Indira Gandhi expressed sincere gratitude to the leadership and the people of the Soviet Union for the warm welcome accorded to her and her party. The Prime Minister of India invited the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, H.E. L. I. Brezhnev, and the Member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, H.E. Mr. N. A. Tikhonov, to visit India.

The invitations were accepted with gratitude.

SSIA INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC ISRAEL LEBANON IRAN IRAQ MALI SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA

**Date**: Sep 25, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

## UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Message on Soviet Television

Following is text of the message of Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi on Soviet T.V. on Sep 22, 1982:

I am glad to speak to you in your homes and to bring to you the warm greetings of your 700 million friends in India. I thank the leaders and people of the Soviet Union for the welcome accorded to me and my delegation.

I first visited the Soviet Union 29 years ago. From early childhood I had heard and read about the October Revolution and the new society being built here. Russian classics, which I could read only in translation, were favourites, as was your music. So I came on a voyage of discovery travelling widely, seeing institutions, of all kinds as well as cultural activities but above all meeting people in parks and elsewhere. Since then I

have been here several times and in different seasons.

### SOVIET ACHIEVEMENTS

This year you celebrate the sixtieth anniversary of the establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The transformation in the lives of your people since the October Revolution and the technological progress and power you have attained, have won the 'world's respect.

We salute your achievements in science and technology and the high level of your cultural attainments. We know that you have special affection for India. Many Soviet citizens are acquainted with our books and films and study our languages. Above all, a common love of peace binds us together.

### INDIA'S INDEPENDENCE

India won freedom thirty-five years ago after being under colonial rule for two centuries. Our wealth was drained. Our advent into the scientific age was delayed. In spite of our traditions of learning, trade and industry, reaching back 3000 years, we became poor and economically backward.

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Heroic mass movement led by Mahatma Gandhi released us from foreign rule at long last. The special feature of our struggle was non-violence and our objective was gained without recourse to arms-like the October Revolution, India's freedom became another great event of this century. It also heralded the end of the age of imperialism. India was the biggest 6f the colonies. Our independence made it easier for other colonial peoples to win theirs.

Revolution and Independence are a beginning. Their promise is fulfilled only through hard work. The first Prime Minister of India, my father, Jawaharlal Nehru, invited the Indian people to join in the, adventure of building a new India".

### NATIONAL PLANNING

We adopted your idea of national planning, but adapted it to our own circumstances. We have toiled hard, constructed great dams, extended irrigation to nearly 35 million hectares, built steel mills, chemical factories, machine-building plants, and trained millions of young people in technology and science. Today our community of trained technologists is next only to your country's and America's in size. Our grain production has gone up by 250 per cent. More than 106 million children are at school. When we became free, only 3,000 villages and towns in our vast country had electricity. Today this number has gone upto 300,000. The fetters that denied equal opportunities to women and many other groups of people have been broken.

With all this we touched only the fringe of our problems and we have a long way to go before our incomes expand sufficiently to ensure for every family the minimum nutritious food, health and education. Material progress is important. But equally so is to keep our cultural identity. India has been famous for its rural handicrafts, producing articles of utility combined with beauty. These provided employment and also the satisfaction which goes with creativity to millions. The richness of our philosophical insights and the tremendous diversity in our languages, our art, costumes and cuisine sustain us. We do not wish to give them up.

#### ECONOMIC COOPERATION

A gigantic socio-economic and technological transformation is taking place in India. The effort and most of the resources are of our own people, but we do reach out for ideas and know-how wherever they are available. We have learnt and benefited from many countries. Notable among them is the Soviet Union, whose help has been invaluable in establishing our heavy industry. Bhilai and Bokaro are symbols of the co-operation of our two peoples. We ourselves have helped many countries in Asia and Africa to set up factories to process their own raw materials. Those who have struggled have sympathy for others in their struggles. The scope for Indo-Soviet economic cooperation is ever-widening.

My talks with your leaders have revealed once again how sincerely we both desire peace in the world and friendship among peoples.

The Soviet Union and India have different political systems. Yours is an advanced economy. Ours is developing. India, as a non-aligned country, wants to see a meeting of minds in a world divided into West and East, North and South.

We are passing through tense times. There is peril to peace in various parts of the world. The Governments of India and of the Soviet Union have called for peaceful initiatives. In this we reflect the hopes and dreams of our, and indeed of all peoples of the world. May the Soviet Union, as one of the leading powers of the world, persist in turning the drift towards conflict into a positive movement towards peace. We are anxious about the increasing militarisation and especially the threat of nuclear and other barbarous weapons of war. We are concerned at the growing disparities between nations. We are sad at the denigration of the environment and -240>

destruction of flora and fauna. All these are menaces which must be fought.

We hope your programmes to provide brighter lives for yourselves and future generations, children and their children go from success to success. Once again I thank you for your welcome. Long live Soviet-Indian friendship. -241>

### DIA RUSSIA USA LATVIA

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## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statement in Parliament on the Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Visit to USSR

Following is the statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao in the Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha on Oct 11, 1982 regarding the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi's visit to the U.S.S.R.:

As the House is aware Prime Minister paid an official visit to the U.S.S.R. from September 20 to 26 at the invitation of President Brezhnev. Besides Moscow she visited Tallin and Kiev. Her talks with President Brezhnev were held in the traditionally friendly and warm atmosphere that marks Indo-Soviet relations and covered a wide range of subjects of mutual interest. Prime Minister also had discussions with the Prime Minister, Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Andrei Gromyko, and prominent members of the Supreme Soviet in Moscow and with leaders of the Estonian and Ukranian Republics in Tallin and Kiev respectively. In Moscow she addressed a public rally organised by

important Soviet organisations. A Square in Moscow City was named after Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at a special function. In Kiev the honorary citizenship of that historic city and a doctorate by the Kiev State University were conferred upon her. Wherever she went Prime Minister received an enthusiastic welcome from the people and in turn conveyed to them the warm greetings of the people of India.

### COOPERATION

The relationship between India and the Soviet Union has always rested on firm and secure foundations and Prime Minister's visit further strengthened the bonds of friendship and cooperation between our two countries. Prime Minister's talks with President Brezhnev, the results of which have been set out in a Joint Declaration, brought out the high value that the Soviet Union attaches to relations with India and its readiness to enlarge its cooperation with us in various fields. We reciprocate these sentiments. Apart from being mutually advantageous, Indo-Soviet relations are an important factor for peace and peaceful coexistence in the world. President Brezhnev spoke warmly about India's adherence to non-alignment and our work for international peace, cooperation and friendship.

In her public speeches and private discussions Prime Minister emphasised our deep concern at the deteriorating world situation and our determination to exert ourselves to the utmost for peace and disarmament. She also explained our consistent efforts to strengthen our economy and achieve technological self-reliance, as also our endeavour to normalise relations with our neighbours and to settle differences through discussions in spite of the increasing militarisation of our region.

### DISARMAMENT

Both sides reiterated their belief that international relations should be based on the renunciation of the threat or use of force and on the respect for the integrity of States and non-interference in one another's internal affairs. We also called for effective measures towards general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. The Soviet Union has supported our proposal for a Convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons and our <ppg-243>

call for the immediate suspension of nuclear weapon tests as a prelude to a complete test ban treaty. Booh sides stressed the special responsibility of nuclear weapons States to take urgent measures towards disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, and expressed their willingness to give serious consideration to all constructive proposals towards this end. We welcomed the Soviet Union's declaration not to be, the first to use nuclear weapons, as an important step towards a complete ban on the threat or use

of nuclear weapons.

### INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The two sides also discussed recent developments in the Indian Ocean, West Asia, South-West Asia including Afghanistan, and Africa. They gave expression to their shock and dismay at Israel's expansionist and aggressionist policies in flagrant violation of the U.N. Charter, its unprovoked invasion of Lebanon and the brutal and reprehensible massacre of civilians, especially of refugee women and children, and the torture perpetrated in prisons. As regards Afghanistan we were agreed that a solution could and indeed must be found only through political negotiations. We also felt that the initiatives taken by the U.N. Representative were useful.

Prime Minister and President Brezhnev reviewed the economic relations between our two countries which are already extensive and are steadily expanding. Her visit to the Soviet Union was preceded by the annual session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation. The Commission reviewed the progress achieved during the last year and set concrete targets for the immediate future. Both sides will examine the possibilities of further expansion of cooperation in such areas as ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, coal and oil, machine building and power, and in several fields of fundamental and applied sciences and technology. We have reaffirmed our resolve to ensure growth in the trade between our two countries of the order of one and a half to two times in the next four years.

In the course of discussions, President Brezhnev referred to economic and other developments in the Soviet Union. Prime Minister availed herself of the opportunity to review developments in the neighbourhood and the situation in our country and pointed to the necessity for national unity and strength in order to deal with the many challenges that India faced and how India's stability and adherence to nonalignment contribute to peace in our region and in the world.

Our relations with Soviet Union have been tested by time and are without detriment to any other nation. Prime Minister has invited President Brezhnev and Premier Tikhonov to visit India and these invitations have been accepted. We are confident that such high level exchanges of visits will contribute to the further strengthening of our relationship, invested as it is with a popular character based on the enduring foundation of friendship, mutual respect and cooperation.

A RUSSIA UKRAINE ESTONIA UNITED KINGDOM INDIA MALI AFGHANISTAN ISRAEL LEBANON

Date : Oct 11, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Statementiii Lok Sabha on the Visit of the President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh

Following is the statement by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao in the Lok Sabha on Oct 11, 1982 on the visit of H.E. Lt. General Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Government of Bangladesh:

State visit to India on October 6 and 7 in response to an invitation extended by the Prime Minister.

I am placing on the Table of the House the Joint Communique issued at the conclusion of the visit, the Memorandum of Understanding on the future course of action to be taken by the two Governments with regard to Ganga waters, the Agreement on the terms of lease in perpetuity of Tin Bigha and the Agreement on the establishment of a Joint Economic Commission between the two countries, all of which were exchanged between the Bangladesh Foreign Minister and myself on October 7, 1982.

These documents, Mr. Speaker, are their own testimony to what was achieved during the visit. The question of Ganga waters has been a matter of the deepest concern and considerable debate in both India and Bangladesh. During the recent discussions, it was the endeavour of both sides to move forward, so that the shortages which have to be shared today, do not become a permanent feature of our lives and that the optimum nesessary augmentation takes place at the earliest. The two governments therefore decided that pre-feasibility studies be carried out within the next 18 months and an optimum solution agreed upon for implementation at the end of that period. In the meanwhile, we have arranged for a new basis for sharing the available waters which does require us to continue to bear the burden of shortfalls, but in a more cooperative way and only for 18 month. An attempt has been made to take into account both the problems of Bangladesh as well as the difficulties being faced by the Port of Calcutta. We believe the arrangement is the best way of serving the interests of both people pending the studies which it has been firmly decided to

complete in a short period so as to reach a long-term solution.

### TIN BIGHA CORRIDOR

There had been some concern in India that with the lease of the Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh, the area of Kuchli Bari would be cut off from the rest of India. These concerns were taken fully into account in our negotiations with Bangladesh and, as the agreed terms show, the right of passage of Indian nationals to and from Kuchli Bari has been fully ensured. The agreement on the lease fulfils our commitment given in the 1974 Land Boundary Agreements between the two countries, and represents another important landmark in the development of our relations.

### JOINT ECONOMIC COMMISSION

The establishment if a Joint Economic Commission would give greater impetus and content to the economic relationship between the two countries. The Commission would not be a replacement for the existing institutions in various fields but would act, rather, as a guiding and coordinating agency to ensure that progress in diverse areas, as desired by bath the governments, is ensured. The two Governments also agreed to consider long-term commercial contracts and to set up joint ventures for their mutual benefit.

India and Bangladesh are two neighbours bound by many common and close ties which sometimes tend to be overshadowed by temporary problems. The visit of the President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh provided an opportunity to both Governments to review all facets of their relationship with a view to strengthening them and to resolve some pending questions. The visit was characterised by warmth and cordiality and augurs well for the future of both countries, which, I am sure, the Parliament and people of India would welcome.

NGLADESH USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Oct 11, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Message to U.N. Special Committee Against Apartheid

Following is the text of the message by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, to the Chairman of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid Mr. Alhaji, Yusuff Maitama-Sule on the occasion of "Day of Solidarity'-' observed on Oct 11, 1982:

Nelson Mandela symbolizes the fight against racial oppression in South Africa. His unremitting struggle belongs to the annals of humankind's quest for liberty. In 1980, India paid tribute to Nelson Mandela and to the valiant South African people by conferring on him the Jawaharlal Nehru Award for International Understanding.

The historical experience of peoples throughout the world is that the spirit of freedom cannot be extinguished by brute force. The racist minority regime of South Africa has violated the most basic human rights of the majority of its population. Its prisons are over-crowded with the political victims of its bigotry. Our thoughts are often with Nelson Mandela and other heroes of South African struggle.

The UN Special Committee's campaign against Apartheid and for the release of Nelson Mandela and other South African political prisoners is timely. May this "Day of Solidarity" further arouse the conscience of the world, even among the supporters of the white minority regime in South Africa and elsewhere, and hasten the inevitable liberation of the South African people.

### A SOUTH AFRICA INDIA

**Date**: Oct 11, 1982

# **Volume No**

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### **BANGLADESH**

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Speech at Dinner for Lt. Gen. Ershad

Following is the text of the speech by the Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, at the dinner she hosted in honour of Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh, in New, Delhi on Oct 06, 1982:

I am glad to welcome General Ershad, Begum Ershad and other members of the Bangladesh delegation amidst us. We attach value to this visit, because of the close ties of history and culture which bind our two peoples. We share many memories of our battle against imperialism and tyranny, and of the emotional stimulus of the vision and words of Rabindranath Tagore and Nazrul Islam.

We remember too the travail of the birth of sovereign Bangladesh. You speak Of your land as one of golden harvests. Before you could become free the blood of martyrs irrigated your fields. Seldom in history has a people had to pay so heavy a sacrifice for its goal. We in India wish for our close friends. What we want for ourselves - political strength and economic ability to fulfil the expectations of the people. It is our policy to see you stable and strong. We try constantly and earnestly to cooperate with you.

### GREAT SCOPE FOR COOPERATION

As Sovereign nations, Bangladesh and India are young, but our civilisations, are old. We bear the burden of history. The most harrowing part is mass deprivation. Hence our major effort towards economic development. A nation can attain economic viability and self-reliance only through its own exertions and sacrifices. In the process it has to get, to adopt and adapt modern technology - in agriculture and cpg-246>

industry - and this needs cooperation with others. Nine-tenths of India's resources for development have come from within our country. The rest, especially those needed for sophisticated industry, we must obtain from outside. In spite of our own shortages and difficulties, we have from the beginning shared our own resources and capacities with neighbouring countries who are engaged in the same quest. There is great scope for mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperation between Bangladesh and India. It is good that we have agreed to establish a Joint Economic Commission which will carry forward the work started by several existing institutions. I hope that this Commission will give clearer focus as well as impetus to our relationship.

Excellency, the international scene provides little comfort. In whichever direction we turn, we see distrust and discord. People who have suffered for just causes are in dire straits. The Palestinians have been hounded out of their homes and butchered in their havens. They are tortured in prisons. The entire world is still stunned from the shock of the ghastly events in Beirut. We can only hope that such infamous deeds will not occur ever again.

## INDUCTION OF RIVALRIES FROM OUTSIDE

In many parts of Asia and Africa peoples who should be working together for the improvement of the common good continue to contend against each other, because of their inability to overcome old suspicions or because they have wittingly or unwittingly become instruments of the rivalries of others. The induction of outside arms in our region is compelling the

diversion to defence of resources so badly needed for our people's welfare.

### INDIAN OCEAN

We are equally concerned at the militarisation and nuclearisation of the Indian Ocean. The growing presence of outside powers is a destabilising force for all the littoral countries. All those interested in the Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace should work for its early meeting and resist all attempts to obstruct it. In the larger global arena, we hope that talks on detente and disarmament will be resumed.

#### NON-ALIGNMENT

Your Government and mine have a similar world perspective. We are nonaligned. And non-alignment symbolises humankind's yearning for peace. It is built on the self-evident truth that the human race can survive and prosper through cooperation, not confrontation. Most newly free nations have adopted nonalignment because it also connotes equality among nations and rejects the notion of dominance. Critics scoff at our powerlessness. But the strength of nonalignment is not in its military sanctions but in its rightness as an idea. Millions of people even in nations which are part of military blocs are chafing against the rigidity of their countries' alignment and policies.. Increasing numbers protest against the rhetoric of armed and especially nuclear confrontation. As the conference of Non-Aligned countries draws near we must give greater thought to this.

The Non-aligned disapprove conflict between East and West, so must we repudiate conflict between North and South. Most of us also happen to be developing countries and should work for greater economic cooperation among ourselves, even as we seek greater cooperation with advanced countries. Both issues demand a sense of urgency. We stand for a more equitable sharing of the world's resources and the evolution of institutions which will bring this about through agreement and amity. It would be appropriate for close neighbours like Bangladesh and India to complement and supplement in every way possible each other's development efforts.

There cannot be total agreement between any two I countries, any more than between any two persons. Let us concentrate on what is common between us and try to enlarge its area. Let us resolve to discourage those who harp on differences and difficulties. cpg-247>

Excellency, you are no stranger to India. May this visit be the starting point of a new chapter of trust and co-operation between our two countries which share a past and must live in peace and close cooperation in the future. Through you, I should like to convey our warmest good wishes to the people of Bangladesh.

**Date**: Oct 06, 1982

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### **BANGLADESH**

Text of Bangladesh President's Speech

Replying to the toast the President of Bangladesh said:

Your Excellency, Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, my wife and I are greatly honoured by the gracious and hospitable welcome accorded to us and the members of our delegation. We thank you for your kind references to our country and our people on whose behalf I convey to you and the people of India our warmest greetings.

Excellency, Bangladesh is now in her twelfth year of independence. These have not been easy years and, quite honestly, we still have difficult years ahead of us. It is a reality which, I would submit, the people of Bangladesh are learning to face with courage, determination and a maturity born out of sacrifice and suffering. During the six months since this government assumed office, we have therefore undertaken the process of nation building with a sense of total commitment. This government aims to derive the maximum benefit for our people by ensuring their rightful participation in government whose mechanism must be capable of responding to the needs of rural Bangladesh quickly and effectively. We have worked hard, and I would like to believe that we have, in fact, already made progress. The cornerstone of our policy is to achieve administrative decentralisation - to take the government to the people, and it is to this end that we have decided to transform that famous post-colonial and far flung outpost, the Thana, into the basic unit of administration from where we can directly take our development efforts to the 68,000 villages of Bangladesh.

## **DEVELOPMENTAL EFFORTS**

Excellency, I would have liked to avail the opportunity of this visit to share with you and the people of India at length the work we have done, and are doing in Bangladesh in the fields of agriculture, industrial and economic development as a whole, judicial reforms, educational and social welfare, health and

population control; and towards mobilising both our not insubstantial natural and human resources; towards improving our system of communications in a manner which will open the way for the ninety million people of our country to strive towards greater self-reliance, and towards building a society free from hunger and deprivation. I do not have the time to do so, but warmly welcome you and the leaders of India to see for yourselves the enormous problems we face, and the dedicated efforts being made by our people to solve these difficult problems in what are perhaps the most adverse and neglected conditions in the subcontinent. By the Grace of God, we propose to overcome these difficulties and pave the way for a brighter future, hopefully in our own lifetime.

I find it easy to describe our efforts and surroundings to you because you yourselves have set an outstanding example in numerous fields of developmental activity through hard work and a programme of austerity. India can be justly proud of her highly cumulative experience in becoming a grain surplus economy, one of the largest industrialised. nations in the world and a net exporter of technology. Your experience can contribute greatly towards regional cooperation for development in South Asia, and I am pleased 

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to say that the forum in which seven countries of this region have so far participated during the last two years has already progressed to an extent where we may soon be able to meet at the political level to expand even further those areas of understanding and cooperation which we have together identified, and which involve over eight hundred million people. What better way to promote peace? And, Excellency, how can we undertake any development effort for our people whatsoever without peace?

## SPIRIT OF COOPERATION

I would humbly submit that the relationship between our two countries is not dictated solely by the harsh realities of geography, contemporary history and culture. Essentially, it is influenced by a compulsive element of humanism and togetherness - the desire to maintain peace and sustain it. During our six months in office, I have consistently maintained that our relations should be based on goodwill and neighbourliness, on large heartedness and understanding, free from pre-independence and inherited inhibitions, and firmly established on the principles of sovereignty. Excellency, I am convinced that we must be friends - I mean, good friends, and it is in this spirit that I have come to Delhi, quite confident that, by the Grace of God, we will find honourable and equitable solutions to our problems.

NON-ALIGNMENT: INDIA'S PIONEERING ROLE

Excellency, I take this opportunity of felicitating you and your government on being unanimously nominated to host the Seventh Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement. It is only befitting that you should do so on the context of India's pioneering role in the movement and the great contributions which your late revered father, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and later you yourself have made towards mintaining and securing the principles and objectives of non-alignment. We in Bangladesh are firmly committed to nonalignment as much as we are committed to the Charter of the United Nations. We believe that this movement is a dynamic force which can effectively stabilise the current dangerous trend of tension areas rapidly proliferating through polarisation at the global level. I have no doubt that India will play a positive and effective role in the years to come towards creating conditions of peace and stability, particularly in those areas where war and aggression not only continue to take a heavy toll of life and property, but also perpetuate the violation of territorial integrity of non-aligned states.

The recent events in Lebanon exemplify such a violation in all its aspects, and I am sure that the people of India and Bangladesh are one when we say how shocked we are to witness, in this day and age, naked aggression and barbarism committed by a so-called member states of the United Nations. Not only has Israel flouted all principles of the UN Charter but she is responsible for continuing this aggression in full view of the international community. We commend the Arab Peace Plan recently announced at Fez and fully endorse His Majesty Fahd bin Abdul Aziz's appeal to the international community to assist in the rehabilitation of both the Palestinian and Lebanese people. We will continue to lend our strongest support for our Palestinian brethren in their demand for an independent homeland. Like yourselves, we believe that there can be no lasting peace till the rights of the Palestinian people are recognised and their future guaranteed and secured by the international community.

## IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

The Gulf War is a tragedy for all of us. Both the Good Offices Committee of the Non-Aligned and the Islamic Conference Peace Commission of which our respective countries are members should, in my opinion, jointly continue their search for a peaceful settlement of this conflict which has already taken so many lives and has caused so much grief and deprivation to even those who are not directly involved in the war. I am sure that the leaders of both Iran and Iraq want peace, and I can epg-249>

only hope that we can, together, exert all our efforts to bring the war to an end as early as possible.

Excellency, as host designate to both the next Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned and of the next Commonwealth Heads of

Government, you and your government carry a heavy burden arising out of conflicts such as the ones I have referred to; out of injustices such as exist in the wholly unreasonable prolongation of the Namibian crisis; out of unresolved issues such as the Global Round of Negotiations reflecting social and ecnomic anomalies and inequalities effecting mostly the Least Developed Countries. I assure you of our maximum cooperation in these and all other issues which confront us.

### **INTER-DEPENDENCE**

Excellency, in the final analysis we must dare to create a world as it should be - where those who are hungry are fed, where those who are poor escape the degradation of want, where restraint among nations and peaceful settlement of disputes is a pervasive substitute for confrontation and violence and where the walls of racism and colonialism, dominance and hegemony, mistrust and antagonism are pulled down once and for all in the undoubted recognition of our interdependence and the fact that the future of each of our nations depends upon the cooperation of all of our nations.

It is my firm conviction that visits such as this between two close neighbours should not only be encouraged but, given the advantages of our day and age, made spontaneously routine and informal. It is through such exchanges that we can build up a relationship of trust and cooperation in a truly pragmatic and candid fashion. I take this opportunity to renew my invitation to Your Excellency to visit Bangladesh next year and to state that we are eagerly looking forward to the visit and hope that it will take place soon.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I now request you to join me in a toast: to the health, happiness and long life of Her Excellency the Prime Minister of India; to the continued peace, progress and prosperity for the friendly people of India; to the everlasting friendship and cooperation between Bangladesh and India.

NGLADESH USA INDIA LEBANON ISRAEL IRAN IRAQ CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC NAMIBIA MALI

**Date**: Oct 06, 1982

## **Volume No**

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### BANGLADESH

## Indo-Bangladesh Joint Communique

Following is the text of Indo-Bangladesh Joint Communique issued in New Delhi on Oct 07, 1982:

- 1. At the invitation of Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, His Excellency Lieutenant General H. M. Ershad, NDC, PSC, President of the Council of Ministers, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, paid a two day official visit 'to India from 6-7 October, 1982.
- 2. His Excellency Lieutenant General Ershad during his visit called on the Acting President of India, Shri M. Hidayatullah. They had a warm and friendly exchange of views.
- Dr. P. C. Alexander, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, Shri K. S. Bajpai, Secretary and other senior officials.
- 4. Discussions were held in an atmosphere of friendship and great cordiality covering international, regional and bilateral issues. The two Heads of Government felt that the talks had contributed to strengthening mutual understanding and had confirmed their common desire to further consolidate the existing friendly relations between) the two countries.
- 5. The two leaders reviewed the international situation and voiced their concern over the dangerous escalation of international tension endangering world peace and security and the continued deterioration of the global economic climate. They emphasised that peace and stability could only be ensured by strict adherence to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and of the Non-Aligned Movement, especially respect for sovereign equality and territorial integrity, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, non-use of force and peaceful settlement of disputes,
- 6. The two leaders noted with particular concern the dangerous deterioration in the situation in West Asia which threatened both regional and global peace and security. They expressed their

shock and revulsion at the recent wanton massacre of innocent Palestinians in Lebanon and the aggressive actions of Israel against the Palestinian people and the territorial integrity and sovereignty of Arab countries. In condemning the Israeli invasion of Lebanon they called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Arab territories. They reiterated their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole, and legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. They emphasised that a comprehensive, just and durable solution of the West Asian crisis could only be achieved through the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights including the right to a sovereign independent state of their own.

- 7. The two leaders expressed great concern that the escalation of great power rivalry in the Indian Ocean posed a threat to the peace, security and stability of the region. They reviewed the efforts made by the Non-Aligned Countries to convene the International Conference on the Indian Ocean with a view to implementing the 1971 UN Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, which included interalia a call for progressive reduction and eventual elimination of great power military presence including bases and attendant facilities from the Indian Ocean. They expressed their unhappiness that these efforts had not yet succeeded and called for their intensification so that the security of the States in the Indian Ocean could be strengthened.
- 8. The two leaders reaffirmed their consistent commitment to the policy of Non-Alignment and stressed the critical role of the Non-Aligned countries in safeguarding peace in the world, in the struggle of peoples for independence and freedom, and for the elimination of all forms of exploitation and subjugation. They emphasised the determination of their Governments to work for the preservation of the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement as an independent global factor for strengthening the solidarity, unity of action and cooperation of the Non-Aligned countries and for promoting peace and understanding among nations. The two leaders recognising that the convening of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government at New Delhi was of exceptional significance in the present unfavourable development of international political and economic relations resolved to exert their maximum concerted efforts to make it a success.
- 9. The two leaders expressed their regret at the continued stalemate in North South relations and the deterioration in the climate of multilateral economic cooperation. They expressed the conviction that all efforts should be made to reach an agreement on the early launching of global negotiations consistent with the wishes of the vast majority of developing nations. They also urged that simultaneous efforts

should be made to achieve progress in dealing with the problems of the least developed countries and in areas of critical importance to developing countries such as food, energy, financial flows and trade in the forthcoming meetings of the specialized agencies. The two leaders noted with appreciation the efforts made to foster economic cooperation among developing countries and stressed the need for these countries to agree on a charter of action for collective self-reliance which would reduce their vulnerability to pressures emanating from the developed countries.

- 10. The two Heads of Government expressed their conviction that increased cooperation among the countries of South Asia in a climate of mutual respect and equality should contribute to the welfare of the region. The two leaders welcomed the progress that had been made in promoting South Asian regional cooperation and noted with satisfaction that necessary preparatory work was well under way to launch a comprehensive programme for cooperation to be launched by the Foreign, Ministers at their meeting.
- 11. The two Heads of Government recognised that friendly and good-neighbourly relations between Bangladesh and India were clearly in the larger interest of the peoples of the two countries and also of peace and stability in the region. They reaffirmed their commitment to promote the well-being of all their peoples and to raise the quality of their lives.
- 12. The two leaders discussed the actual experience by the two sides of the working of the 1977 Farakka Agreement, which would be coming to its end on November 4, 1982. They agreed that it had not proved suitable to a satisfactory and durable solution and that with its termination fresh efforts were necessary to arrive at such a solution. They directed the Joint Rivers Commission to ensure that a full and final agreement is arrived at by effective use of the time gained by the interim arrangements that have been worked out for the 18 months following the ending of the 1977 Agreement, as incorporated in the Memorandum of Under-standing signed by the two Foreign Ministers on October 7, 1982.
- 13. The two leaders noted with satisfaction the progress achieved at the recently concluded 22nd meeting of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission and the commitment to reach an agreement on an expeditious determination of the formula for sharing the Teesta Waters. They were confident that the Joint Rivers Commission would be able to finalise the sharing formula and arrive at a mutually acceptable permanent solution of the problem within the stipulated periods.
- 14. The two sides reaffirmed their commitment to complete as early as possible all steps leading towards the implementation of the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement. They agreed that intensified efforts should be made to speed up the process of demarcating the

remaining sectors of the land boundary. They noted with satisfaction that the two Governments had signed the terms of the lease in perpetuity of the Tin Bigha corridor in pursuance of Article 1, para 14 of the Land Boundary Agreement. The two Governments agreed to take immediate steps to complete the modalities of implementation of the lease terms including verification and marking of the leased area on the ground. The Indian side affirmed that the terms of lease would be implemented as soon as possible even prior to the ratification of the Land Boundary Agreement of 1974.

- 15. The two leaders noted the discussions that had taken place at the official level in January, 1982 on the question of New Moore/South Talapatty Island. They agreed that early talks should take place at the level of Secretaries to study the additional information exchanged on the basis of indepth examination of all relevant facts and principles. The Secretaries should report to their Foreign Ministers for further necessary steps to be taken with a view to an early and peaceful resolution of the problem.
- 16. The two Heads of Government briefly reviewed the progress made on the delimitation of the Maritime Boundary be cpg-252>

tween the officials of the two countries in December '1980 and January, 1982. They reiterated that this question should be resolved by mutual agreement in a spirit of understanding and good-neighbourliness and decided that the dialogue should continue at a mutually convenient date.

- 17. Both sides reaffirmed their resolve to take effective measures to ensure that peace and tranquillity is maintained on the border and that their respective territories are not used for hostile activities directed against the other.
- 18. Both sides reemphasised the need to stop illegal movement of people across the border and reiterated their determination to stop such illegal movement by all possible means including the strengthening of existing arrangements and mutual cooperation in this regard.
- 19. The two leaders reviewed the question of extension of Railway transit facilities for Indian goods through Bangladesh territory. They agreed that modalities for such in-transit railway facilities may be worked out under the auspices of the Joint Economic Commission with a view to expeditious implementation.
- 20. The two leaders expressed satisfaction over the establishment of the Indo-Bangladesh Joint Economic Commission, according to the Agreement signed by their respective Foreign Ministers at New Delhi on 7th October 1982 and decided that the Commission should meet in November 1982 at New Delhi to give necessary directives to the concerned agencies of the two Governments to take

decisions required for removing existing bottlenecks, if any, and to identify new areas of mutually beneficial co-operation.

- 21. The two leaders noted the great potential for enlarged cooperation in the scientific, technological, technical, agricultural, transport, small scale rural industries and other fields, including establishment of joint ventures. While emphasising the need for expanding Bangladesh's exports to India, they stressed that in the long term the best opportunity for reducing the trade gap between the two countries and for, forging closer links of economic cooperation could be provided by joint collaboration between India and Bangladesh for establishing industries in Bangladesh, the products of many of which could be exported to India. In this connection, they felt that the feasibility of setting up such projects, interalia, as a sponge iron and steel complex, manufacture of cement and newsprint, gasbased manufacturing units, carriage manufacturing units, diesel engines for agricultural pumps, textiles and sugar mills, and a wide range of small scale industries etc. should be urgently explored. They also recognised the immense scope of cooperation between the two countries in the field of railway and other transport infrastructure. They agreed that opportunities should be enlarged and incentives provided to both their private and public sector enterprises to enter into as many of such joint collaborative arrangements as possible. In order to facilitate such projects and for various development programmes India agreed to consider the extension of credits to Bangladesh. The two leaders directed that concrete steps be taken to further promote bilateral cooperation in these fields and that the tasks and responsibilities entrusted to the Joint Economic Commission should be effectively implemented so that the objective of diversified, durable, and mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries is furthered

sised the need for increased export promotion efforts by Bangladesh.

23. In reviewing the scope of their bilateral relations, the two leaders noted with satisfaction the signing of the Trade

Agreement in 1980, the Tele-communication Agreement in 1981, the Memorandum of Understanding on Technical Cooperation in December, 1981, and the Protocol for Inland Water Transport and Trade in August 1982.

- 24. The two leaders emphasizing the ties of geography, history common traditions and culture that bound their two countries, reiterated the importance of mutual exchange of visits at the highest levels and recognised that such periodic visits were useful in promoting friendly relations between them.
- 25. Expressing their satisfaction over the results of the visit of His Excellency Lieutenant General H. M. Ershad to New Delhi the two sides noted that their fruitful and constructive discussions had contributed greatly towards increasing mutual trust and friendship between the two countries.
- 26. The President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh expressed his sincere gratitude to the Prime Minister, the 'Government and the people of India for the warm welcome and hospitality extended to him and the members of his delegation during their stay in India.
- 27. The President of the Council of Ministers of Bangladesh extended an invitation to the Prime Minister of India to visit Bangladesh. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

NGLADESH INDIA USA QATAR UNITED KINGDOM LATVIA PERU ISRAEL LEBANON RUSSIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Oct 07, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **BANGLADESH**

Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding

Following is the text of Indo-Bangladesh Memorandum of Understanding issued in New Delhi on Oct 07, 1982:

During the visit of His Excellency Lieutenant General H. M. Ershad, NDC, PSC, President of the Council of Ministers, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and his meetings with Her Excellency Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, the two leaders discussed the actual experience by the two sides of the working of the 1977 Farakka

Agreement, which would be coming to its end on the 4th of November, 1982. They agreed that it had not proved suitable for finding a satisfactory and durable solution and that with its termination fresh efforts were necessary to arrive at such a solution.

The two leaders recognised that the basic problem of inadequate flow of waters in the Ganga/Ganges available at Farakka imposed sacrifices on both countries and that it was necessary to arrive at an equitable sharing of the waters available at Farakka. They further agreed that the long term solution lay in augmenting the flow available at Farakka and to this end directed their experts concerned to expedite studies of the economic and technical feasibility of the schemes which had been proposed by either side in order to settle upon the optimum solution for urgent implementation. It was decided that the Joint Rivers Commission would complete the pre-feasibility study and decide upon the optimum solution within 18 months of the signing of this Memorandum, at the end of which the two Governments would immediately implement the augmentation proposal agreed upon by the Joint Rivers Commission. Meanwhile, the two leaders agreed that the releases for sharing the flow available at Farakka for the next two dry seasons, and the joint inspection and monitoring arrangements for this purpose, would be as in Annexure 'A'. It was further agreed that in the case of exceptionally low flows during either, of the next two < pg-254 >

dry seasons, the two governments would hold immediate consultations and decide how to minimise the burden to either country.

It was also agreed that a further and final sharing agreement would be reached immediately after the completion of the prefeasibility study of augmentation, in the light of the decision on the optimum solution for augmentation that would be implemented following the pre-feasibility Study.

Signed at New Delhi on the Seventh day of October, Nineteen hundred and eighty two, in two originals, in English, each of which is equally authentic.

### ANNEXURE A

Sharing of waters at Farakka between the 1st January and the 31st May

PeriodFlowsWith-Release reachingdrawalBangla-Farakkabydesh (basedIndia on 75%at avail-Farakka ability from observed data (1948-73) Cusecs Cusecs Cusecs

January 1-1098,50040,00058,500
11-2089,75038,00051750
21-3182,50035,50047:000
February 1-1079,250 33,00046,250
11-2074,000 31,25042750
21-28/29 70,000 31,00039:000
March1-1065,25026,50038,750
11-2063,50025,50038,000
21-3161,00025,25035,750
April1-1059,00024,00035,000
11-2055,50020,75034,750
11-30 55,000 20,50034,500
May 1-10 56,500 21,50035,000
11-20 59,25024,25035,000
21-31 65,500 26,50039,000

- 1. If the actual availability of waters at Farakka during a 10-day period is higher or lower than the quantum shown in column 2 of the Schedule it shall be shared in the proportion applicable to that period.
- 2. The Joint Inspection and Monitoring of the above sharing arrangement shall be the responsibility of a Joint Committee consisting of an equal number of representatives of each side. The Joint Committee shall be constituted immediately and shall establish teams to be stationed at Farakka and Hardinge Bridge. These teams shall record at Farakka the daily flows below Farakka Barrage and in the feeder canal and the flows passing daily at Hardinge Bridge. The Joint Committee which shall decide its own procedures and method of functioning shall submit the data collected by it and its teams and a yearly report to both Governments.
- 3. The Joint Committee shall be responsible for implementing the sharing arrangement. Any difficulty arising out of the implementation of the above sharing arrangements and of the operation of the Farakka Barrage shall be examined urgently by this Joint Committee and any differences or disputes, if not resolved by the Committee, shall be considered by a Panel of an equal number of representatives of the two Governments to whom the Joint Committee shall refer the difference or dispute. If the difference or dispute remains unresolved by the Panel, it shall be referred to the two Governments for urgent discussion.

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**Date**: Oct 07, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### **FRANCE**

Agreed Minutes of Indo-French Committee on Economic & Technical Cooperation

Following is the text of press Release issued in New Delhi on Oct 04, 1982:

The 3rd meeting of the Indo-French Committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation, which was held here from October 1- to 4, 1982, discussed the entire range of Indo-French economic relations, and tried to identify specific areas of cooperation in various fields like trade, energy, steel, aluminium, chemicals, telecommunications, harbour development, agriculture, electronics, transport, oceanography, fisheries, civil aviation and shipping. The Agreed Minutes of the meeting was signed, here today, by the two co-Chairmen of the Joint Committee, Shri Shivraj V. Patil and Mr. Michel Jobert, Minister for External Trade on behalf of their respective Governments.

## STRENGTHENING COOPERATION

In the context of the forthcoming visit Of the French President to India, the Committee discussed the measures to strengthen the cooperation between the two countries in accordance with the different agreements and memoranda of understanding presently in force, keeping in view the objective of establishing a model relationship in line with the political will of the two Governments to join hands in their endeavours towards the implementation of a New International Economic Order as expressed in the joint Indo-French Statement of November 14, 1981.

### BILATERAL TRADE

The Indian side expressed concern over the continuing stagnation in India's exports to France. It was pointed out that the various projects contracts awarded to French companies in recent months would result in a steep increase in India's imports from France and widening of the trade deficit. As India's ability to maintain her present level of imports would be largely determined by the extent of her success in generating adequate foreign exchange earnings, it was in their mutual interest that France should examine how it could assist India in increasing the latter's

exports.

In this connection, the Indian side suggested that separate French purchase missions for different sectors could visit India preceded by a technical study of the range of Indian products and the requirements of the French market. The need for French assistance in the form of resources and technical expertise for improving and strengthening India's trade promotion efforts in France was also emphasised. It was suggested that the French companies, particularly those looking for major project contracts in India, should be encouraged to set up production units in India with buy-back arrangement for making ancillaries and components.

The French side felt that the Indian export to France should normally increase in the future thanks to, on one hand, the renewal of the Multifibre Agreement between EEC and India and on the other hand, the efforts of the French authorities to have a French buyers mission organised at the end of 1982 or at the beginning of 1983 by the National Federation of External Trade Companies Associations with the assistance of CNPF. If the results of this buyers mission show new scopes of opportunities of meeting French requirements in Indian competitive products in terms of price and quality, the French Authorities will consult the professional organisations on the advisability to organize other buyers mission on a sectoral basis.

### TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The two sides agreed that there was considerable scope for expansion of bilateral economic cooperation on the industrial front through French investments and transfer of technology in India.

In this connection the Indian side suggested that France might consider setting up a permanent machinery with offices in the two countries for identifying areas and potential partners for such collaborations on a continuing basis. Such a machinery should not be just a passive clearing house of information but a dynamic instrument for the promotion of industrial collaboration.

Both sides agreed to take necessary initiatives to see that suitable mechanism will be set up and for this purpose identify the organisations on both sides for promotion of industrial collaborations. They also felt that there was significant potential for cooperation between Indian and French firms for participation in projects in third countries and noted that some progress had been already made in this direction.

### ENERGY AND COAL

The Committee heard the report of the Working Groups on Energy

and Coal, which met at the beginning of 1982, and noted with satisfaction the initial achievements and the prospect for Indo-French cooperation in this key sector.

The Indian side assured that the two pending contracts submitted by CDF/SOFREMINES regarding Ananta and Nandira Mines would be finalised by the end of 1982. The French side expressed their readiness to supply French mining equipment particularly in respect of identified projects and confirmed the availability of French credit to cover this.

The Indian side noted this offer but clarified that any decision on this would follow the receipt of project reports presently under preparation and would be subject to competitiveness and non-availability of such equipments indigenously.

The two sides hoped that the sector of thick seam underground mining, identified as a potential area of cooperation by the Working Group, would provide opportunities for greater cooperation between CDF and Coal India Ltd.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction over the deepening cooperation in the field of oil, in continuation of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1980, particularly the renewal for four years of the agreement signed between CFP and ONGC for the development of the off-shore oil fields of Bombay High and the contract of assistance signed between the same companies for the exploration of the Godavari field. The two sides expressed also their satisfaction over the increasing cooperation between ETPM and Mazagon Docks Ltd.

### CHEMICALS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Both sides agreed to set up an Indo-French Working Group within the framework of the Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1980. The names of the coordinators for the Working Group from either side would be conveyed through diplomatic channels as early as possible and thereafter an early meeting could be convened. It was felt that the Working Group might consider the following areas: transfer of technology in the field of chemicals and drugs; expansion of trade in the field of drugs and chemicals; supply and production of new drugs licensed in France and which are relevant to India's health needs; and cooperation in the fields of petro-chemicals and vaccines including production of viral vaccine with the collaboration of Institute Merieux which was considered by the French side as an exemplary project because of its aspect of transfer of a very progressive technology.

In the field of telecommunication, the Committee noted with satisfaction that agreements had been already signed between the two countries to cover the

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following areas: transfer of technology, collaboration, licence and supply of capital machinery and equipment, components and raw materials for manufacture of 5 lakh lines per annum of digital telephone switching equipment; direct supply of 2 lakh lines of digital telephone switching exchange equipment and related services and technical cooperation, adaptation of French management methods of EIOB Switching systems, planning and management of digital networks, in Indian P&T and supply of associated equipment technical assistance, training etc.

A Memorandum of Understanding had also been signed for a long term R&D Collaboration and another for French Government support for the implementation of the agreements and the future continuous flow of technology in the fields of communications, the Committee noted.

The Indian side pointed out that the credit coverage under the Indo-French Protocol would have to be raised to 870 million F.F. from 830 million F.F. to cover all the projects agreed to so far, The Draft Credit Agreement from BNP provided for additional credit to cover only 85% of the escalation charges whereas 100% coverage would be desirable. It also added that a separate French Credit covering SKD/CKD components and raw materials had been envisaged and this should be finalised quickly.

The French side conveyed that France was agreeable in principle to raise the credit from 830 million to 870 million F.F., but mentioned that the total amount of credits of the 1982 Protocols for telecommunications would remain fixed at 1080 million F.F. They also took note of the other pending issues.

It was agreed that a possibility for further cooperation should be explored in such areas as telephone instruments, teleprinters, transmission links (digital microwaves), teledata, transmission etc. Regarding the proposal to set up at Palghat a unit for a plant to manufacture D-Tax Equipment the Indian side stated that the matter was under active consideration.

### **AGRICULTURE**

During the meeting, both sides expressed interest in the 100% export oriented projects for processing cocoa beans negotiated between the French firms CREUSOT LOIRE ENTREPRISES and CACAO BARRY and the KERALA AGRO - INDUSTRIES CORPORATION and for processing vegetables between FEMIA and FLAMINGOLAND in Gujarat.

The French side expressed the hope that procedures in progress would move on rapidly, and indicated their interest in the development in fruit and vegetable processing and in the animal-husbandry sector (artifical insemination, dairy processing. They expressed their willingness to participate in the implementation of India's huge programme for the development of production and distribution of edible oils.

The French side conveyed their willingness to consider credit for financing the proposals made by GERSAR for detailed report and definition of specifications for an automatised system of dynamic regulations of irrigation waters from MAHI river, if it is awarded to this French company. The Indian side took note of this.

#### **ELECTRONICS**

Both sides recognised the importance of having a dialogue in the area of electronics especially as a sequel to the proposed 500,000 lines ESS factory to be set up by the French company, CIT-Alcatel. The Indian side indicated that since 50% of the total value of such a system consisted of electronic components and, in particular, ISI, it was extremely important that a larger percentage of these components be manufactured indigenously. While a dialogue had been pe-258>

initiated between the Indian ESI company., Semiconductor Complex Ltd. (SCL) and CIT-Alcatel for the manufacture of a limited quantity of custom circuits, there was a need to extend this dialogue in relation to both Matra-Harris, Eurrtechniques as well as EFCIS who are the major manufacturers of standard LSI parts in France. The French side responded that they would be happy to host a mission from the Indian side to discuss the matter further with both Matra-Harris, Eurrtechniques and EFCIS.

The. Indian side expressed their interest in R&D collaboration in the area of optical fibre communication between the Department of Electronics and the Marcousis Laboratory of CGE, particularly, in the area of multimode and single mode fibres, heterojunction laser sources and detectors of various types. The French side was quite willing to explore this possibility further.

The French side also indicated their interest in transfer of technology in the area of mini-computers (Mitre) and looked forward to a response from the Indian side. They also indicated an interest which was reciprocated by the Indian side with regard to the development of microprocessors and computer applications, and in this context the World Centre for Micro-processors was specially indicated by the Indian side.

Both the French Ministry of Telecommunication (PTT) as well as Minis-try of Research & Industry expressed their keenness to host a delegation from India to discuss the above possibilities.

The French side was given to understand that there was significant scope for third country projects, particularly, in terms of installation and maintenance of computer systems, navigational aids etc. to which the French response was extremely positive. Similarly, the possibility of exploring software

exports from India to France was received favourably by the French side. Both sides agreed to exchange information on failure rate data for components, general information on quality, reliability, testing and calibration.

It was decided to extend the course of the Indo-French Working Group on telecommunication to the field of electronics for the further follow up of the various suggestions.

With regard to shipping, the Indian side stated that after the termination of the Conference Pool Arrangement for the Indo-French shipping service in April, 1981, it had become necessary to conclude an inter-governmental bilateral shipping agreement between India and France. The Indian side explained their proposal and the French side took note of it. It was agreed that the matter be discussed further by the two sides as early as possible.

### **TRADE**

France is an important partner of India and ranks as the 7th biggest buyer of the Indian goods. During the last 4-5 years the Indo-French trade has grown faster than in the past. In 1980-81, Indian exports to France are estimated at Rs 155.14 crores, whereas imports during the same period are estimated at Rs. 267.50 crores.

ANCE INDIA USA RUSSIA LATVIA

**Date**: Oct 04, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **MOZAMBIQUE**

## Indian Credit to Mozambique

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Oct 07, 1982:

India will give Rs 50 million as concessional credit to Mozambique. An agreement to this effect has been signed between India and Mozambique here today.

The agreement covers export of capital goods, technical services, light engineering goods etc. from India to Mozambique.

The agreement was signed by Miss Yasmin Patel, Director Banco de Mocambique on behalf of Government of Mozambique and by Shri S. Sundar, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Finance Ministry on behalf of Government of India.

During Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi's recent visit to Mauritius and Mozambique in August, 1982, a commitment had been made for extending a credit of Rs 50 million to Mozambique, as a gesture of goodwill.

ZAMBIQUE INDIA MAURITIUS USA

**Date**: Oct 07, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

## **TANZANIA**

India-Tanzania Sign Air Agreement

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Oct 15, 1982:

An Air Service Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania for the operation of air services between the two countries was signed at Dar-es-Salaam yesterday. Shri Preet Mohan Singh Malik, High Commissioner of India and Ndugu John S. Malecela, M.P., Minister for Communications and Transport of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania signed on behalf of Tanzania.

Air India has been operating a weekly air service to Tanzania since 2nd June 1980 and Air Tanzania has also operated flights to India.

The Agreement is expected to facilitate and promote closer contact between the peoples of India and Tanzania and thereby contribute to the furtherance of friendly relations between the two countries.

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#### NZANIA INDIA MALI MALDIVES

**Date**: Oct 15, 1982

# **Volume No**

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#### UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Address to Thrity seventh Session of U.N. General Assembly

Following is the full text of the statement of the Minister of External Affairs at the 37th Session of U.N. General Assembly on Oct 01, 1982:

Mr. President,

Allow me to congratulate you on your unanimous election to the Presidency of the 37th Session of the General Assembly. We are gratified that a representative of Hungary, with which we enjoy close and cordial relations, has been chosen to preside over our deliberations.

I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation of the resolute and efficient leadership provided to the Assembly during its 36th Session by your predecessor, H.E. Mr. Ismat Kittani.

I would also like to pay a tribute to our Secretary General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who has won our admiration and acclaim for his efficient stewardship of the United Nations this year and for his skilful handling of several crisis situations. We wish him greater successes in the future.

India approaches the present Session of the General Assembly with renewed commitment to the principles and purposes of the United Nations. The efforts of the United Nations to bring these principles into the realm of reality deserve the support of each one of us, for mankind has a great stake in its success. Our endeavour to contribute to its success, therefore, is dictated by our own will to survive and to pursue our path towards progress

in a congenial international climate free from domination and exploitation.

Building up of self-reliance internally and maintenance of an independent policy externally have been the twin objectives of the Government of India since our independence. Traditions inherited from our ancient past still remain with us, but the leaders of modem India have succeeded in inculcating a spirit of adventure and enquiry in our people, making them receptive to evolving contemporary ideas. In this sense our tradition itself has not remained static; it has enabled change to come about, with stability and continuity being retained all the time. Side by side with the development of a rural economy which provides sustenance to the majority of the people in India, we have built a modern industrial infrastructure which enables us to keep pace with the spectacular scientific and technological advancement taking place in the world. Our mixed economy in which the public sector occupies the commanding heights but the private sector provides the majority of the means of production has proved its resilience and strength. Foreign collaboration and technical cooperation have provided an impetus to our development, but both have operated within the framework of our own national priorities determined by an integrated planning process. The stability we have acquired through our democratic institutions, which give our people a sense of deep involvement, has proved propitious for our progress.

# INTERNATIONAL ANARCHY

In his thought provoking report, the Secretary-General of the United Nations has painted a grim picture of the world we live in today. Things have come to such a sorry pass that unless they are checked, we will, he feels, approach "a new international anarchy". These are sombre words coming as they do from the Secretary-General. In his very first address to the UN General Assembly, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had warned that it was becoming increasingly apparent that if we did not proceed speedily enough towards a <peq-261>

world order, we would be left with no order in the world. If after 37 years of its existence, the organisation is unable to offer no more than mere palliatives, time has indeed come for a reassessment, some soul-searching and, above all, concrete remedial action. The Secretary-General's hands need to be strengthened so that he can advise, and if necessary, oven prod the Security Council into action to prevent outbreaks of fresh conflicts. For it is painfully obvious that the Security Council, predicated to discharge its responsibilities on the principle of concurrence among its permanent members, stands paralysed and immobilised because of the inability of the permanent members to rise above their narrow national objectives to harmonise their positions in the cause of peace. Although all of us, being

representatives of nation states, believe strongly in the well-known attributes of national sovereignty, it should not be difficult for us to see that the common good of mankind ought to have, certain over-riding priority in the scheme of things. In any event, national interest cannot be inimical to the common good of humanity; the two have to go hand in hand and construed harmoniously, despite some seemingly disadvantageous positions in the short run at the national level.

Mr. President, all of us are committed to the goal of general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament... People in every part of the world have become acutely aware that through no fault of theirs they would perish when strategies of nuclear deterrence are tested out, since they would obviously be tested out on them. They also know only too, well that after a nuclear conflict, they would either not live at all, or, if they do live, that life would be so horrible that death would be preferable to it. It is this awareness that has forced multitudes of people, irrespective of colour, creed, religion, nationality or political persuasion, to come into the streets to urge sanity in dealing with matters of life and death. Their loud and clear voices signify that there could be no agenda more urgent than devising immediate measures for nuclear disarmament and the prevention of nuclear war.

#### **NUCLEAR WEAPONS**

In response to this overwhelming popular sentiment the world over, the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, presented to the Special Session on Disarmament this year a concrete programme of action which included the negotiation of a binding convention on the non-use of nuclear weapons, freeze on production of nuclear weapons and fissionable material used in the manufacture thereof, suspension of nuclear weapon tests and the resumption of negotiations for achieving a treaty on general and complete disarmament. India submitted a number of proposals and draft resolutions to facilitate the beginning of a serious nuclear disarmament programme. Yet, the opposition of nuclear weapon States prevented the Special Session from taking any concrete steps in this regard. The so-called consensus document that finally emerged was so insipid as to be meaningless. In the circumstances. India had no choice but to dissociate itself from the conclusions of the document. The outcome of the Special Session was perhaps yet another instance of what the Secretary-General terms as the lack of capacity of our organisation to come to terms with the present reality. Nevertheless, Mr. President, we shall not despair, despite the attempts of a few but powerful nations to hold peace a hostage to their nuclear arsenals and to their own perceived security interests. There are, however, some positive indications of late, albeit feeble. We welcome the evolution in the attitude of some nuclear weapon powers. It is our earnest hope that at this Session India's proposals will be considered in all seriousness and decisions taken that will rid

the world of weapons of mass destruction.

It is gratifying to think that in a world teetering on the brink of nuclear disaster, the vast majority of humanity prefers, wisely, to keep out of military alliances devised by Great Powers. The non-aligned nations know perfectly well that military alliances and inter-locking arrangements do not guarantee peace and stability, but on the contrary, serve as a potential invitation to intervention and involvement in strate-cpg-262>

gic conflicts. Preservation of peace, therefore, is at the core of the philosophy of non-alignment developed by our founding fathers; it becomes more- and more relevant with every passing day. Its practice has enabled India, as our Prime Minister had pledged at the time of our independence, to look at the rest of the world with clear and friendly eyes - clear, since we are not obliged to look through alien glasses of any hue; and friendly, since we believe that mutually beneficial relations can be forged on the basis of equality. Nonalignment, which, in our lexicon is a synonym for freedom of thought and action, has invested our independence with meaning and content. It has also sharpened our determination to oppose the evils of imperialism, colonialism, racism and all manifestations of foreign domination. The value and relevance of non-alignment has been demonstrated not only by the increasing number of adherents it has found, but also by the qualitative change that it has helped to bring about in international relations. Despite manifest diversity in political and economic outlook and an understandable preoccupation with regional problems, the essential unity of purpose of non-aligned countries remains intact on matters of vital and crucial global interest and concern.

The unique bond between them is the voice for sanity which they have raised with consistency and determination. In turn, this unity has sustained the prestige and influence of the Movement through the constantly shifting patterns in international relationships. India is honoured that in these difficult times she is called upon to host the next Non-Aligned Summit Conference. While we are naturally grateful for this opportunity, we are mindful of the tremendous responsibility it entails. With utmost sincerity, I promise that India will do all in her power to be worthy of the trust which the Movement has reposed in her.

#### SOUTH ASIA

Our neighbourhood, the South Asian Sub-continent, is currently going through a process of regional cooperation, on the basis of mutual benefit. India is gratified at these very desirable developments which are in consonance with her own efforts over the years to build bridges of understanding among the countries of the region. True, external interference and intervention continue to sow suspicions and inflame passions. Unprecedented

build-up of sophisticated arms, unrelated either to reasonable needs or threat perceptions, still point to the continuance of strategic consensus situations so detrimental to regional independence and harmony. Yet one can perhaps hope, more than hitherto, that the Sub-continent will be able to usher in an era of peace which is more comprehensive than the mere absence of war and encompasses relationships of positive friendship and cooperation.

# **AFGHANISTAN**

The slender thread which the distinguished Secretary-General has found in the search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan is another development that has been welcomed in our part of the world. There is universal reaffirmation of the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of states, as also of induction of foreign troops in any country. Here again, in the prospect of success of the Secretary-General's effort, India feels gratified that her own approach of finding a political solution stands vindicated. We commend the commencement of the Geneva talks and trust that they will pick up momentum hereafter, to enter substantive areas; we feel it is high time they did. And our feeling is in line with the urges of the Afghan people.

#### KAMPUCHEA

Geographically distant from us, but equally close to our hearts are the friendly people of Kampuchea who are struggling valiantly to remove the ravages caused by a heartless dictatorial regime. The advent of an alliance of convenience whose real content is too thinly veiled to need any unravelling, should not distract our attention. Once the fear of the return of the holocaust is removed and the threat to their terri-<pp-263>

torial integrity and sovereignty is ended, the people of Kampuchea will be willing, nay eager, to get foreign troops to leave their s-oil. The expedients improvised for seating the forces without legitimacy in these chambers can hardly help either in the process of healing the wounds of Kampuchea, or of finding an acceptable political solution. What is needed is the ending of confrontation in South-East Asia which alone could have a welcome impact on the stability and prosperity of the entire region.

# INDIAN OCEAN

The security environment in the Indian Ocean has further deteriorated because of the increased build-up of the military presence of Great Powers, contrary to the wishes of the non-aligned littoral and hinterland states. The implementation of the historic resolution of the United Nations declaring the Indian

Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted in 1971, has remained a distant dream. Theories of balance and doctrines of deterrence are being advanced in order to justify the induction of sophisticated weaponry into the area. The Colombo Conference originally scheduled to be held in 1981 in this connection stands postponed at the behest of those who are far removed from the area. Simultaneously, efforts are afoot to subvert the fundamental elements of the Declaration envisaged in the 1971 Resolution and to distort its essential framework. We believe that the time has come for the commencement of the process of elimination of foreign military presence from the Indian Ocean and that the Colombo Conference should be held, come what may, as per the new schedule and address itself to this question in a forthright manner.

# IRAN-IRAQ WAR

The shifting of fortunes in the Iran-Iraq war and the colossal loss of lives and property have once again highlighted the futility of war as a means of settling disputes. I have personally had the experience of participating in the peacemaking effort on the basis of a mandate given to my colleagues from Cuba, Zambia, PLO and myself by the New Delhi Ministerial Meeting of the Non-aligned countries. My colleagues and I are convinced that, while there can be no victor nor vanquished, the damage inflicted on each other by these two neighbours will only weaken their ability to meet the challenges that face them as developing countries.

# ISRAELI AGGRESSION

The recent conflagration in West Asia resulting in the virtual destruction of Beirut and the horrid genocide of the Lebanese and Palestinian population has shaken the conscience of mankind to the very core. It was nothing short of a holocaust, imposed, strangely and ironically by none other than Israel. Ironically, again, the withdrawal of the Palestine Liberation Organisation from Beirut, to save innocent civilians from further suffering and devastation, has itself led to the gruesome massacre of Palestinians in Shatila and Sabra. Israel's responsibility, indeed complicity, is self-evident. Those who had undertaken to protect the Palestinian and Lebanese civilians in Beirut in the wake of the withdrawal of the PLO, must also share the blame for the criminal bloodshed.

The dispersal of the heroic Palestinians will neither weaken their will to fight for their inalienable rights, nor bring peace to the area. Occupation of the land of its neighbours will not guarantee Israel's security; the effect, if anything, will be just the opposite. A comprehensive solution consisting of the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967, the establishment of a Palestinian State and mutual guarantees of security among the States of the region must be

achieved. There now seems to be greater understanding of the fact that any comprehensive solution will not be achieved without the active involvement of the PLO, the representative of the Palestinian people. In the gory drama in Lebanon, the PLO has demonstrated great heroism and courage. The PLO and other Arab nations have since shown great statesmanship in evolving and adopting "The Fez Charter", <pp-264>

whose proposals deserve very serious consideration.

In recent weeks, there have been important proposals made by world leaders. They vary in approach and content but fundamental to all of them is the recognition that the uprooted people of Palestine should secure their legitimate rights. In this case, as with other problems, the slowing down of the effort to find a solution often results in the creation of vested interests in the continued non-solution of the problem. This leads to prevarication and circumvention and a long stalemate. This has happened in West Asia, with the disastrous consequences which we are now witnessing. Therefore, the quest for a comprehensive solution should be pursued relentlessly. Instead of indulging in a fine print scrutiny of the various plans mooted so far and losing valuable time in endless discussions, immediate steps should be taken at the United Nations to devise a suitable mechanism for finding a permanent solution to the problem of West Asia. This, is the very minimum that needs to be done in expiation of the rivers of innocent blood that have been allowed to flow in Lebanon.

# **APARTHEID**

Racism and colonialism still rage in Southern Africa today, with little progress either in the elimination of apartheid or in the liberation of Namibia. The people of South Africa remain in bondage despite the universal condemnation of the obnoxious discriminatory laws of the Pretoria regime. We have been awaiting the outcome of the contacts being conducted by the Western Five for the implementation of the UN plan for free elections in Namibia. The South West African People's Organisation, the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people, which negotiated in good faith for a ceasefire and free elections, has reason to apprehend that South Africa and Its supporters have been creating an illusion of progress at these talks merely to link up the situation in Namibia with extraneous issues. The international community will, as it must, intensify its demand for punitive action against South Africa under the Charter if the current efforts for a negotiated settlement fail to achieve results. South Africa's supporters will find it difficult to shield it from the wrath of the world very long.

Several old items on our Agenda continue to engage our attention. Thus, the situation in Cyprus unfortunately still re mains

frozen. In spite of repeated calls of the movement of non-aligned countries and the support of the international community in general, the resolutions of the United Nations have not yet been implemented. We trust that the inter-communal talks will soon bear fruit and the question resolved, free from external interference and in accordance with the decisions of the United Nations. More recently ., despite the efforts of our sagacious Secretary-General, conflict and bloodshed in the South Atlantic could not be averted. In Central America, there are dangerous portents of intervention and de-stabilisation. The United Nations can not remain a mute spectator and must lend support to all efforts for dialogue and negotiation to create mutual confidence and to resolve outstanding disputes.

# LAW OF THE SEA

It is with great satisfaction that we note that the long and at times difficult negotiations successfully concluded with the adoption of a universal and comprehensive Convention on the Law of the Sea. The Convention is a symbol of shared expectations of the international community and represents a major contribution to world peace and the New International Economic Order. Later this year in December in Jamaica the Final Act will be opened for signature. It is our earnest hope that the Convention on the Law of the Sea would be endorsed by all States with prompt signatures and ratifications.

#### DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

International Cooperation for Development is the topic of our age. We strongly believe that our approach to development and cooperation will have to be informed by cpg-265>

certain objective and fundamental considerations. Firstly, the arms race is not compatible with the movement towards a more stable global development and sustainable international order. Secondly, the international community cannot aspire for durable peace so long as a major component of it remains under-developed. Thirdly, orderly development and continued progress can take place optimally only in an atmosphere of harmony and cooperation. Fourthly, cooperation demands that the privileges which the developed countries have been enjoying so far should not be turned into rights and that the concerns of the developing countries be taken into account.

Some months ago, in its Special Session, the UN General Assembly brought out clearly the close connection between disarmament and development, but failed to draw the requisit conclusions from it.

#### NORTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

A year ago, the two Co-Chairmen of the Cancun Summit referred to

North-South relationship as one of the most serious challenges to be faced in the coming decades by mankind together with the maintenance of peace. The theme of Cancun was "Cooperation and Development". Regrettably, there was no agreement as to how the real challenge of the North-South relationship was to be met, though as India's Prime Minister observed after the Cancun Summit, the door was kept open for dialogue.

One can only hope that world statesmen would take an enlightened and long-term view of history. We also need to promote world-wide political understanding, with the involvement of the public, of the connection between the North-South relationship and maintenance of peace. This would contribute significantly in generating the requisite political will that is sorely needed to overcome the present paralysis in the North-South dialogue.

Viewed against this background, it is most disheartening that the adverse effects of the continued deadlock on the negotiating front have been compounded by an actual deterioration in the North-South relationship. As the Report of the Committee on Development Planning has illustrated, there is both qualitative and quantitative deterioration in multilateral economic cooperation. Examples include increasing protectionism, high interest rates, fast diminishing concessional assistance, secular decline in prices of many commodities, difficulties in access to international capital market and injection of non-economic factors and political considerations in the functioning of multilateral economic institutions. For the first time after the Second World War, the developing countries taken as a group, have registered a fall in their per capita output.

Two years ago, the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade was adopted. But it remains a document on paper. There is all-round failure on the part of the developed countries to fulfil their commitments. There is no agreement even on the procedures for global negotiations which were expected to contribute to the implementation of the Strategy.

Recent developments show that while the developing countries do have a conciliatory approach, there is not enough encouraging response from the developed countries. Several of them are not negative; yet there are some who are not even prepared to think in terms of a consensus that can bind the North and South. They are still to be convinced that comprehensive and global negotiations will in the long run facilitate the emergence of a viable cooperative relationship amongst the nations of the world. As for the developing countries, they are not interested in a zero-sum game, but in a positive sum approach. They are conscious of the fact that the progress in regard to the achievement of the New International Economic Order is inextricably linked with the World Economic Recovery Programme. Thus, today, world economic problems can be solved only by joint actions. There is no

alternative for the international community but to move beyond the present stalemate situation to <pg-266>

more fruitful, durable and just international economic relationships.

#### ECONOMIC POLICIES

Mr. President, let me now turn to the current problems arising from the pursuit of anti-inflationary policies, protectionist trends, high interest rates and drying up of the. sources of concessional flows. The anti-inflationary policies that have been adopted by some developed countries are not conducive to growth and employment. Consequently, there has been a decline in the price per unit of exports of developing countries of their raw materials and primary products. The exports of industrial products of developing countries have been adversely affected by growing protectionism. The high interest rates are causing serious problems in regard to debt burden and access to international capital markets. IDA is in deep trouble. All these make the task of developing countries extremely difficult. The situation is particularly grave for oil importing developing countries in regard to their balance of payments position and development of their energy resources which require large capital outlay.

Thus, we should lose no time in devising feasible strategies that are complementary to those predicated on global negotiations for restructuring international economic relations. Urgent steps need to be taken for a World Economic Recovery Programme, and for building upon the limited gains that have been secured through North-South co-operation. Agreement should be sought wherever possible. Detailed guidelines for further work should be drawn up so as to facilitate thorough discussions and eventual agreement on all connected matters at the Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development where this matter will be high on the agenda.

Mr. President, numerous international conferences have stressed the need for making efforts concurrent with global negotiations in order to achieve progress in area's of critical importance to developing countries such as food, energy, trade and financial flows. The Versailles Summit had outlined certain practical I areas for action. We would urge developed countries not to use lack of progress on global negotiations as an alibi for inaction. We expect that they would translate their Suggestions into concrete and co-operative programmes of action that would conribute to the development of the developing countries.

A broad consensus now exists - indeed this was one concrete gain in Cancun - on evolving a strategy to increase food production. We hope that a well thought-out international programme would

emerge in this regard. Efforts must continue to devise a global strategy for food security and for constant up-dating of measures and actions. It is important to reach agreement on International Wheat Trade Agreement for stability of supplies and prices.

In the field of energy, the most important task is to help oil importing developing countries to exploit their own energy resources. At the same time much larger research activities and financial resources are needed for developing alternative sources of energy. Ongoing studies should be completed early in regard to securing of financing for an increased programme of energy investment through an energy affiliate of the World Bank or a special fund or other agreed arrangements.

# INTERNATIONAL FINANCE

A further expansion and liberalisation of the IMF compensatory facility is called for. Indeed we need to give greater consideration to the establishment of a completely new commodity related scheme. Predictability in earnings, supply and demand of commodities is an objective which we should seriously pursue. This calls for adequate and effective price stabilisation arrangements.

and rules envisaged by General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, nor is it responsive to new circumstances. What is necessary is the most careful consideration of the requirements of an international trading order that will be efficient, equitable and promote effectively the development of developing countries. For this, there should be a return to a set of agreed principles in international trading relationships particularly through practical support to the principles of multilateralism, nondiscrimination, non-reciprocity vis-a-vis developing countries, transparency and predictability consistent with special and differential treatment to developing countries. Progressive liberalisation of trade in textiles, clothing, leather industry and other consumer durables is a matter of great importance to the industrial development of developing countries. The developing countries possess comparative advantages in these areas. We expect that the GATT Ministerial Meeting and UNCTAD VI would agree on concrete measures in this regard.

The situation created by the second massive oil price rise is qualitatively different and more acute than what the world economy faced at the time of the first energy crisis less than 10 years ago. The growth momentum of the developing countries was then maintained through flows of international finance on

suitable terms to the countries most adversely affected by the crisis and through new modalities of concessional developmental assistance. No similar effort is visible today or even being considered. Instead, private capital and investments are suggested as a solution to the problems of developing countries. While private capital can be useful in certain areas, experience clearly shows that it cannot provide resources for long-term development aiming at social upliftment and stability with low or no market profit. It cannot alleviate the balance of payments burdens of developing countries. Above all, multilateral aid should not be made conditional on corresponding in-flow of private investment. Similarly, the increasing resource to exclusive bilateralism continues and must be resisted to the extent such bilateralism tends to obstruct multilateral cooperation and is pursued at the expense of the latter.

Thus, the international monetary and financial system is increasingly pushing developing countries towards adjustment policies which seriously undermine their stability. And this is happening at a time when the oil importing developing countries are making efforts against heavy odds such as: increasing exports during a time of declining world demand; raising higher and higher resources domestically in order to finance the same volume of imports; and bringing about reduction in already low levels of consumption in order to increase investments and savings. Mr. President, there is a limit to which our countries can be pushed.

Mr. President, cooperation among developing countries is now viewed both as an essential component of the New International Economic Order as well as an important instrument for bringing it about. Three years ago, the Sixth Non-aligned Summit in Havana had agreed on policy guidelines for reinforcing collective selfreliance of developing countries. We note with satisfaction that a process has now been set in motion which is continuously enriching the concept, practice and content of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries. Concomitant support measures by international organisations would be of great help in technical preparations for major South-South undertakings such as, for instance, the establishment of the Global system of Trade Preferences among developing countries, and the setting up of a South-South Bank. We believe that economic cooperation among developing countries can make a significant contribution to world economic recovery. We trust that this Assembly would give due and favourable consideration to these matters.

lateral cooperation, official development assistance as well as private flows of capital, North-South cooperation as well as

South-South cooperation, global negotiations for restructuring international economic relations as well as concurrent efforts for securing progress in sectoral areas. Let us, therefore, not engage ourselves in futile debates but work honestly to secure concrete results. I trust that our deliberations in this Assembly will lead us to this path.

Mr. President, the German philosopher, Hegel, believed that a notable contribution of man to civilization was the creation of the nation state which provides the individual the opportunity to find the full satisfaction of his needs in co-operation with the community. This Organisation, composed of 157 nation states. represents the quintessence of the civilization that mankind has laboured hard over the centuries to build. The Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, recently observed: "One of the most fascinating riddles of history is what makes a group of people share a sense of common destiny. Almost always this is the result of being together in hardship and humiliation; often it comes from being summoned to a heroic effort by a great figure or group of people who inspire them with a vision of truth or glory." The community of nations, as practically every distinguished speaker has stressed in this Assembly, is confronted with an economic, political and moral crisis. Such adversity should, instead of dividing us, reinforce our resolve to seek and secure our common destiny. With such a distinguished gathering- of leaders from all over the world, who have addressed and are going to address this Assembly we cannot afford to fail in finding that vision of truth and glory. I would like to conclude with the conviction that if we pledge to act together, we will overcome the crisis that faces us today.

A HUNGARY INDIA PERU RUSSIA AFGHANISTAN SWITZERLAND SRI LANKA IRAN IRAQ CUBA ZAMBIA ISRAEL LEBANON NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA CYPRUS JAMAICA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Oct 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Plenary of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries

Following is the text of the speech delivered by the Foreign Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at the Plenary Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegations of Non-Aligned Countries to the 37th Session of the General Assembly, on

# Oct 04, 1982:

Mr. Chairman, our customary gathering at the beginning of the General Assembly Session this year is being held in unusual circumstances. In the normal course, we would have come to the present session with clear policy guidelines given to us by our Heads of State or Government at their Seventh Summit Conference. As this was not to be, this meeting faces the responsibility of having to chart out the course of action that we should take immediately in order to meet the challenges that face the international community in general and the Movement in particular. We also have the added responsibility this time to take a decision on the dates of the Seventh Summit, which our Heads of State and Government have decided unanimously to hold in my country.

The venue and the date of the Seventh Summit had to be changed on account of an unfortunate conflict between two of our member states. But the discipline and sense of purpose with which the Movement handled the unprecedented situation is a matter for satisfaction. Future historians of the Movement will marvel at the manner in which countries with varying political philosophies from different parts of the globe reached an understanding so quickly on a matter that is of vital concern to all of them in order that the unity of the Movement could be preserved and its capacity or dynamic action strengthened. We recognise that the consensus we have achieved in this regard is due, in no small measure, to the high regard in which we hold our Chairman, President Fidel Castro of Cuba. Having led the Movement resolutely during a difficult period of three pg-269>

years, President Castro had already won our respect and admiration. It was no wonder then, that the Movement readily responded to his suggestions and thus earned for itself prestige. President Saddam Hussien of Iraq, similarly, demonstrated sagacity and statesmanship by subordinating national considerations to the interests of the Movement. We owe it to Iraq that the Movement was not driven to a crisis situation. It is only fitting and proper that we acknowledge this fact by arriving at an early consensus in favour of holding the Eighth Summit in Baghdad. India's support for the convening of the Eighth Summit in Baghdad has been affirmed in the replies given by our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi to the Iraqi leadership and to President Castro.

# NEW DELHI SUMMIT

India, Mr. Chairman, considers it an honour that the Movement turned to us at this time to give us the onerous responsibility of holding the Seventh Summit. We have accepted this honour with a sense of humility and commitment. We were not entirely prepared for taking on this gigantic task at short notice, but with our

abiding faith in the policy of Non-Alignment and our awareness of our collective stake in the growth of the Movement, we could hardly have shirked the responsibility that was bestowed on us. Being acutely aware of the imperative need for our Heads of State or Government to meet at the earliest to review the developments since 1979, there is widespread sentiment in the Movement that the Summit should be held at the earliest possible time. I am happy to inform you, Mr. Chairman, that, in response to this desire and taking all relevant factors into consideration, the Government of India has decided to propose that the Seventh Summit be held from 7th to 11th March, 1983 preceded by a meeting of Ministers on 3rd and 4th March and a meeting of senior officials on 1st and 2nd March. our capital, New Delhi will be climatically at its best at that time, with the arrival of our spring season in all its splendour. We do hope that the dates proposed by us will be found acceptable to the Movement as a whole and that all members would be repersented at the highest level at the New Delhi conference. Our people and our Government have an abiding faith in the Movement and will spare no effort to contribute to the success of the conference. We do believe that whatever might be lacking in logistics will be compensated for by the affection of our people and the warmth of our welcome.

#### FACING INTERNATIONAL CRISES

Mr. Chairman, the tasks that face the current session of the General Assembly are indeed enormous and forbidding. Most of the issues that we debated last year still remain unresolved, while new ones have been added to our agenda. Crisis situations, whether old or new, have their origins in actions taken by certain countries in total disregard of the fundamental values and principles that should govern international relations. The growing spectre of a nuclear disaster threatening the very survival of humanity does not appear to deter the powerful nations of the world from squandering scarce resources on nuclear arms. Efforts to build up North-South co-operation and to restructure the world economy have been frustrated. Racism and colonialism rage in Southern Africa. The Palestinian people not only remain deprived of their land and property but also are being subjected to genocidal massacres. Intervention and interference in internal affairs of Non-Aligned nations have increased. The Non-Aligned countries have long realised that military alliances and inter-locking arrangements do not guarantee peace and stability, but serve as a potential invitation to involvement in strategic conflicts.

The principles and values cherished by our Movement have remained valid and relevant even in the midst of shifting patterns of international relationships. What is required of us at this juncture is the coordination of our actions within the United Nations and remaining faithful to the principles and objectives of our Movement. Our success will depend on our determination to withstand pressures and

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to preserve our freedom of thought and action. The decisions we reach in our present meeting and which will be reflected in our communique with regard to various crisis situations would point the way for co-operatioon among us. We should act in conformity with those decisions in our common pursuit of just solutions to the problems that plague the world.

#### VISION OF THE FUTURE

Mr. Chairman, as we enter the pre-summit period, we have to work closely within the Movement with a view to familiarising ourselves with each other's perceptions and pre-occupations. A process of intense consultations should be initiated among us so that problem areas are identified and tackled well in advance of the Summit Conference. Procedural wrangles and futile debates which have become the bane of international conferences in recent years should not be allowed to afflict our Summit. Our leaders should be enabled to concentrate their energies on constructive work in New Delhi on developing a vision of the future, on finding answers to the burning problems of the day, on building a better world. We hope to initiate the process of consultations as early as possible for the preparation of a draft declaration for the Summit. Active participation of the members of the Movement in the process will facilitate the elaboration of a document that would form an adequate basis for the work in New Delhi. I assure you, Mr. Chairman, that India will be entirely at the disposal of the Movement from now on for whatever it can do to make smooth our journey to New Delhi and beyond in pursuit of peace, security and. progress.

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A CUBA IRAQ INDIA PERU CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Oct 04, 1982

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# ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

President Zail Singh's Speech at Banquet for President of A.R.E.

Following is text of the speech, by the President of India, Shri Zail Singh at the banquet he hosted in honour of Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in New Delhi on Nov 30, 1982

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you and the other distinguished members of your delegation, even though on a very short visit. We value the opportunity for an exchange of views on important issues which concern both our countries, our regions and the world.

Egypt and India bad once been responsible for building great civilisations. The cross fertilization between these rich cultural heritages has created a natural and lasting bond between our two countries and peoples. There were valuable exchanges of experiences between Saad Zaghlul Pasha and Mahatma Gandhi when our two countries were striving to achieve independence. Gamal Abdel Nassar and Jawaharlal Nehru were amongst the principal architects of the policy of nonalignment as an effective means for countries to assert their national independence.

#### INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

The international situation is tense and dangerous. The situation in West Asia is particularly disturbing. It affects not only the peace and security of the nations in the region but the entire international community. If the Arab-Israel dispute is not solved with utmost urgency, there will always be the risk of escalation of conflict. A comprehensive settlement through peaceful means which leads to a durable solution must be found. This is only possible if the settlement is based on equity and justice - the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people must be fully realised. Only then will peoples and countries in the region be able to live in an atmosphere of cooperation and friendship.

There have recently been trends of conciliation and negotiations which need to be encouraged. All concerned parties would need to be involved so that agreement can be reached expeditiously, culminating in a comprehensive and final settlement of the problems in West Asia. We have welcomed the various initiatives that have been taken, including that by Egypt in conjunction with France.

#### BENEFICIAL COOPERATION

Indo-Egyptian relations have been characterised by warmth and mutually beneficial cooperation. In this context we recall Your Excellency's two visits to India in the capacity of the Vice President of the Arab Republic of Egypt. I am confident that this present visit will contribute to a further strengthening of our bilateral links in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and educational fields. In recent months there have been meaningful exchanges between our two countries - a process which we hope will gather added momentum.

**Date**: Nov 30, 1982

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# ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT

# Text of President Mubarak's Speech

The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt said:

Thank you for your warm reception and genuine hospitality. The sentiments you have expressed towards the Egyptian people are deeply felt by every Egyptian towards the Indian nation and its

inspiring leadership. <pg-273>

For centuries, India and Egypt were entrusted with a sacred mission that extended far beyond their political borders, first and foremost, here was the task of founding great civilizations on the basis of science and knowledge. Our philosophy set the highest standards for human conduct when it emphasized spiritual values and rules of ethics. We undertook the duty of building bridges of friendship and cooperation among nations.

In the recent past, our peoples confronted the same challenges with vigour and determination. We fought against imperialism and foreign domination. The Egyptian revolution, which began in 1919 received its greatest support from the struggle of Gandhi. Again, the 1952 revolution found a natural ally in the Indian movement, led by Nehru. That was not a mere coincidence.

#### NON-ALIGNMENT

Together, we founded the movement of non-alignment as an enlightened force of peace and security in a troubled world. We did so, not only as a reaction to the global situation, but mainly in fulfilment of a common goal: the creation of a better world for all nations.

Together, we called for establishing a new economic order based on justice and equality. Developing countries have suffered much from exploitation and abuse. The time has come for a more equitable system which protects our right to in prove the quality of life for our struggling masses.

Our common heritage does not belong to the past. It finds its most profound expression at present. The challenges are still there, perhaps in a different form. So is our resolve to stand together until we realise our, goals and fulfil our dreams. We will not be deterred by obstacles or discouraged by hindrances.

The world is witnessing today an era of crises" and increasing tension. What is spent on armament and means of destruction outweighs by far the funds available for constructive purposes. Efforts exerted in the area of arms limitation and countrol have not produced any tangible results todate.

The non-aligned movement is singularly qualified to play a vital role for the good of mankind. It ought to devise a new system for guaranteeing the security of its member states. It could instil more vigour into arms reduction talks and reduce tension among blocs. Foreign intervention should be confronted in order to safeguard the safety and independence of our nations.

# NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

The North-South dialogue has not yet produced the result-, we had hoped for. We should focus on the dialogue among countries of the South. We have much to gain from establishing a new partnership for the exchange of technology and scientific data, If we pool our resources together and coordinate our development efforts, we can reach new dimension in our drive to attain economic security and prosperity.

It is imperative to create an effective mechanism for solving dispute-, within our movement. It is unacceptable to see differences between member states turn into armed conflicts which cannot serve any purpose. We call for the immediate termination of the futile war between Iran and Iraq. No one can benefit from the prolongation of war and escalation of devastation. The security of the Gulf Region and West Asia is a major concern to all of us.

#### ISRAELI AGGRESSION IN LEBANON

Peace-loving nations took a firm stand against the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the horrors it produced. We cannot tolerate this flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of <pg-274>

a small country striving to live in peace and security. We cannot allow sheer force to shatter the system we founded on the rule of law and legitimacy. Israeli forces must withdraw totaly from Lebanon at once. Peace cannot be made under the pressure of military occupation and domination. It must be a true reflection of the popular will.

The sad events in Lebanon confirmed what we have been advocating all along; namely, the centrality of the Palestinian problem to the entire dispute. Hence, it is the only key to a comprehensive settlement. We believe that there exists a golden opportunity for setting in motion new dynamics for peace. All parties concerned, including the Palestinian people, must be given the opportunity to participate in the peace process. The goal would be the creation of a new pattern for existence and harmony. That requires both parties to accept the principle of mutual and simultaneous recognition. No nation can deny the other the right to self-determination and dignity. The continuation of the status-quo is completely unacceptable.

Several initiatives have been made recently for the purpose of facilitating the movement towards peace. The framework for peace in the Middle East has been reinforced by the Egyptian-French joint draft resolution, the Reagan plan and the Fez declaration. All constitute tributaries that lead to the same stream. That opportunity should never be wasted, for the history of our region is one of the lost opportunities. The position you have taken in support of the Palestinian people's rights is appreciated by

every Egyptian. It is a testimony to our genuine solidarity and unity of purpose.

Dear friends, I am very pleased to have dinner with President Singh, I am also looking forward to the talks we will have tomorrow with the Prime Minister and her colleagues. We will seize the opportunity in order to double our cooperation in all fields.

Allow me to invite you to rise to pay tribute to President Singh, Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi, all our friends present here tonight and the entire people of India . . . A tribute to the evergrowing friendship between our peoples.

YPT INDIA USA IRAN IRAQ ISRAEL LEBANON

**Date**: Nov 01, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# **BANGLADESH**

Minister of External Affairs P. V. Narasimha Rao's Speech at Dinner for Foreign Minister of Bangladesh

Following is the text of the speech by the Minister of External Affairs, Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, at the dinner hosted in honour of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh, Mr. A. R. Shams-ud-Doha, in New Delhi on Nov 17, 1982:

It is a happy occasion for us to have you and the members of your delegation here with us this evening. I recall with pleasure my visit to your country in May this year and the visit of His Excellency Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad to Delhi last month. The warmth, understanding and the friendly and cooperative spirit which characterised these visits is still fresh in our memory.

empty their waters into the Bay of Bengal. These rivers have been the cradle of ancient civilisations and constitute the economic lifeline of the people living on their banks. The day-to-day experiences of the common man in both countries have found expression in songs and legends, in poems and folklore which find ready response on both sides of the border.

These age-old ties are reinforced by contemporary experience, Bangladesh's arduous guest for nationhood is one of the stirring sagas of modem history and one with which it was our privilege to be associated. Close on the heels of that glorious event came the inevitable realisation that political freedom must be given economic content in order to be meaningful and Bangladesh embarked upon the path of reconstruction and development.

#### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Excellency, both India and Bangladesh, being developing countries, confront the task of accelerating the process of economic development with social justice. The process of economic development adopted by your country is similar to ours. The broad similarity of socioeconomic conditions in our two countries also makes for the feasibility of finding a common technology appropriate to the needs of both. I am confident, Excellency, that this compatibility will lead to long-term economic links between our two countries, in the interest of both.

Excellency, economic cooperation, particularly in the field of industry, has its own dynamics. Its field of action could extend far beyond governmental activity, to the realm of enterprise, both individual and organisational. This, in my view, is one of the most fruitful areas of cooperation and is of great relevance to our countries.

Excellency, we live in troubled times and the growing international tension has, inevitably, had its impact on our region. The Indian Ocean, which washes our shores, has witnessed heightened military activity by the Great Powers while cold war tensions have been brought to our door step. In the Middle East, Israel's invasion of Lebanon and the massacre of Palestinians has aggravated the Arab-Israeli confrontation. In resurgent Africa, South Africa's hardening posture and the problem of Namibia are a cause of great concern.

In such a situation, we, as non-aligned countries, must make renewed efforts in the cause of peace and stability. It is indeed heartening that we have been able to make progress in fostering greater cooperation on an institutional basis among the countries of South Asia. This process has immense potential and needs to be pursued methodically and vigorously. I am glad that this is being done.

As is natural between two neighbours, differences may arise from time to time. I am sure, however, that a spirit of goodwill and understanding would enable us to overcome them without affecting the overall friendly tenor of our relations. The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Commission whose first meeting we concluded today has opened yet another avenue to strengthen our mutual cooperation in

multifarious fields of activity. While assuring you of our constructive approach in all bilateral matters, I take this opportunity to convey to the people of Bangladesh the deep affection and regard which we in India have for them.

May I request you to join me in a toast to the health and happiness of His Excellency Mr. A. R. Shams-ud-Doha, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, and to the continuance and strengthening of the bonds of friendship and understanding between the people of India and the people of Bangladesh.

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NGLADESH INDIA QATAR USA ISRAEL LEBANON NAMIBIA SOUTH AFRICA

**Date**: Nov 17, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# **BANGLADESH**

Text of Bangladesh Foreign Minister's Speech

The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh said:

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, only this afternoon at lunch I was asking Mr. Bajpai, your very able Secretary of External Affairs, if he would please write my Dinner Speech. Being a Diplomat of very substantial standing he gave me the story of a visiting Prime Minister who upon arrival at Delhi asked Mrs. Indira Gandhi if she wouldn't mind very much if their speeches were taken as read. Of course, Mr. Bajpai was politely telling me that he was too busy getting the conference papers out, considering how much work I seem to have shed in favour of our good friends Mr. Mafizur Rahman and Mr. Bajpai.

This, then Excellency, is the spirit in which we have met this time to inaugurate, the first meeting of the Joint Economic Commission within six weeks of the summit meeting of our Heads of Government last month. The Commission has not only identified specific areas of co operation in trade, industry and fields of infrastructure but has also obtained commitments in a very short time. I will prefer to call these commitments to friendship and good neighbourliness, commitments to sincerity and continued cooperation in all fields of activity. Our potential areas of working together are unlimited and I have no doubt that we can still make up for lost time by applying ourselves to organised

work with well planned time frames which alone can ensure frequent meetings and visible results. I think I can say with some measure of confidence that our countries have in fact, demon strated political will.

# REGIONAL COOPERATION

Excellency, while we were at Fiji you will recall that the main themes of discussion were world wide recession, protectionism, inflation and high interest rates - most of which reflect the sense of economic in-security in which most Third World countries live. There is no doubt, therefore, that regional cooperation will, in the days to come, assume greater significance, particularly among those countries where such cooperation is not yet institutionalised. I am not, by this, lending weight to arguments in favour of multilaterlism - perhaps in South Asia, regional cooperation is possible through active bilateralism. This has been our experience in the progress of the work relating to the South Asian Forum. We are greatly looking forward to the next Foreign Secretaries Meeting, in Dhaka where, we hope, we can initiate the political process and launch the forum into a political level. Our bilateral efforts can only strengthen and reinforce these expectations.

# NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Your great country is hosting the next Non-Aligned Summit Conference at Delhi. With your great resources and expertise, we are not surprised that you have assumed so many responsibilities including the Asiad and the next CHOGM in November 1983. We are sure, that under India's leadership, the Non-Aligned Movement will receive renewed vigour and momentum. May we assure you, Excellency, that Bangladesh will stand by your side in these various endeavours.

There is a great need for us to work together towards reducing the dangerous trends towards conflicts in various parts of the world. Both the Good Offices Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and the peace Commission of the OIC to which our countries respectively belong can, I believe, contribute towards this effort.

Excellency, we in Bangladesh are in the process of decentralising the administration to take the Government to the people. A few days ago, we inaugurated 45 new upgraded thanas and are very <pg-277>

encouraged by the response of our people in rural Bangladesh. A further 55 Thanas will be inaugurated next month and we expect to complete this process by the end of 1983 or early 1984 involving over 450 Thanas. These will be the real centres of development activity in our country and we hope, by the Grace of God, that our future representative and democractic institutions will also

take root at this level. May I submit in all humility, Excellency, that the aim of our present administration headed by General Hussain Mohammad Ershad is to give Bangladesh a strong and stable Government. We are determined that this should be so, and we are convinced that a strong and stable Bangladesh can contribute in real terms towards peace and meaningful development in the region.

I will conclude, Excellency, by expressing on behalf of the delegation of Bangladesh and myself our grateful appreciation for the warm hospitality extended to us during this brief visit, and we are particularly thankful that so much personal care has been given to us despite the many preoccupations in which the government is engaged . . . . .

NGLADESH USA FIJI INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Nov 17, 1982

# Volume No

1995

### **BANGLADESH**

Indo-Bangladesh Agreement for Technological and Scientific Research

Following is the text of Indo-Bangladesh Agreement for Technological and Scientific Research signed in New Delhi on Nov 17, 1982:

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, realising the mutual advantage of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of technological and scientific research for development and considering that such cooperation will promote further the existing friendly relations between the Republic of India and the People's Republic of Bangladesh have agreed:

#### ARTICLE I

The Contracting Parties hereby agree to promote further development of cooperation in technological and scientific research between the two countries and, by mutual consent, to define various fields in which such cooperation is desirable, taking into account the experience which scientists and specialists have gained, and the possibilities available.

ARTICLE II

Cooperation between the Contracting Parties may be effected in particular: i) exchange of scientific and technical de-legations; ii) exchange of scientists, research workers and specialists; iii) exchange of technical documentation, skills, ideas and information, iv) joint research sponsorship of scientific and technical seminars of problems of common interest; v) joint identification of scientific and technical problems and examination and approval of joint research programme which might lead to introduction of the results of such research in industrial and agricultural production, public health, housing, transportation, communication and telecommunication and vi) joint introduction of various technological processes, in industry, agriculture, telecommunication and other fields.

#### ARTICLE III

The Contracting Parties shall promote cooperation between organisations and enterprises concerned with science and technology in their respective countries with a view to concluding appropriate arrangements between them consistent with their local laws and requirements.

#### ARTICLE IV

Arrangements referred to in Article III shall, wherever necessary, provide for: i) terms and conditions for licensing <pg-278>

know-how or utilisation of patents; ii) exchange of patents, joint application of patents based on joint projects or research and development and conditions for their commercial use by either contracting parties or jointly by them in a third country and iii) conditions of introduction of jointly developed know-how or processes into production will be mutually agreed upon between the contracting parties in each specific collaboration.

# ARTICLE V

The, Contracting Parties agree that the delivery of the equipment required for joint research and for pilot plant studies instituted in furtherance of the present agreement will be effected in the manner discussed and agreed upon between them in each individual case.

#### ARTICLE VI

The Contracting Parties shall take steps to promote cooperation among scientific libraries, centres of scientific and technological information and scientific institutions for exchange of books, periodicals and bibliographies.

# ARTICLE VII

Expenses for travel of the scientists and specialists between the two countries shall be borne by the sending country, while the expenses for accommodation and other expenses such as local living allowance, domestic travelling, medical facilities, etc., shall be borne by the host country, according to the terms mutually agreed upon.

#### ARTICLE VIII

Periodic meetings of representatives of the Contracting Parties shall be held for the purpose of drawing up programme of cooperation and jointly reviewing the progress achieved under the present agreement.

# ARTICLE IX

All matters concerning implementation of the present agreement shall be dealt ,with by the Science and Technology Division of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and the Department of Science and Technology of the Government of India.

# ARTICLE X

The Contracting Parties undertake not to divulge any vital information obtained by them or their personnel under present agreement to any third party without consent of the contracting party to which the information relates.

# ARTICLE XI

The present Agreement shall come into force upon signature and shall remain in force for a period of five years. It shall be automatically renewed for each successive period of five years unless either Contracting Party terminates it by giving to the other a notice in writing to that effect six months prior to the expiry of any period of validity of the present Agreement.

# ARTICLE XII

Termination of this Agreement shall not effect the validity of duration of any implementing arrangements unless the Contracting Parties otherwise agree.

In witness whereof the respective Representative of the Contracting Parties have signed this Agreement.

Signed in two originals in English, both texts being equally authentic.

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#### NGLADESH INDIA USA

**Date:** Nov 17, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# **DENMARK**

Danish Project Assistance to India

Following is the, text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Nov 11, 1982:

Denmark will provide a project assistance worth Rs. 167 million (Danish Kroner 150 million) to India. An agreement to this effect was signed here today.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Bjorn Olsen, Ambassador for Denmark in India, on behalf of Denmark and by Shri S. V. S. Juneja, Additional Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on behalf of India.

This is the second project assistance from Denmark. The earlier loan for an, equal amount was signed in October, 1981. The new credit together with the last year's loan will finance the acquisition of a Fisheries Oceanographic Research Vessel from Denmark and will also meet costs of Danish consultancy and eqiupment for Thal Fertiliser Project in Maharashtra. This credit is interest free and is repayable, over 35 years including a grace period of 10 years.

Denmark has been providing assistance to India since 1963. So far, Denmark has given assistance worth Rs. 680 million (DKr 605 million) including the latest credit. In addition to the interest free loans Denmark also provides grant assistance annually for a number of projects in animal husbandry, fisheries, health-care, water supply etc.

NMARK INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC USA

**Date**: Nov 11, 1982

# **Volume No**

# FRANCE

# President Zail Singh's Welcome Address to President Mitterrand

Following is text of the Speech by the president of India, Shri Zail Singh welcoming Mr. Francois Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France and Madame Mitterrand on their arrival at Palam Airport on Nov 27, 1982:

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you Mr. President, Madame Mitterrand and other distinguished members of your party to India. Although you are. no stranger to this country we are, particularly happy at your first official visit to India as President of the Republic of France, a country with which we share many common ideals, goals and interests. The notions of liberty, fraternity and equality, first pioneered by France were a source of inspiration in our own struggle for freedom. We have also admired the democratic and socialist traditions of France to which, Mr. President, your own contribution is one of historic significance.

international economic order in order to strengthen international peace and cooperation.

We are happy that relations between our two countries have been progressing well in recent years. We are confident that your present visit will help further strengthen and consolidate the friendship and mutual understanding between our two countries.

On behalf of the Government and people of India and on my own behalf, I should like to wish you a very pleasant stay in our country.

ANCE INDIA USA

**Date**: Nov 27, 1982

# **Volume No**

### Address by President Francois Mitterrand

Following is text of the address by the president of the French Republic', Mr. Francois Mitterrand on his arrival at New Delhi airport on Nov 27, 1982:

Mr President, my very first words at the outset of my visit to your country will be to express the deep emotions that I feel on finding myself this morning on this land of India so full of the prestige of History - history of thought and history of action and I would also like to express my deep respect for the homeland of Gandhi and Nehru and to express my highest regards for the largest democracy of the world.

I have come here to appreciate the extent of achievements of your country which gives us an example of the forms of development considered as the one of the best in the world, a country whose industry has become one of the most powerful and whose agriculture is making considerable progress.

I come here to one of the sources of culture that have always been ready to allay the thirst for knowledge.

It is a very special honour for me, Mr. President, to be, I think the first Head of State you will be welcoming on an official visit to Delhi. I am indeed very happy to meet again, in her own country the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, whom I have already bad the pleasure of meeting at the Cancun Conference and again in Paris.

France and India share many common ideologies, a deep attachment to democracy, a concern for peace and a wish to escape from the single minded control exercised by conflicting military and political blocs. We share the same concern for development and so it, is natural that we should deeply desire that this visit be an opportunity of opening a new page, a rich and fruitful page of our common history.

I am sure that the discussions we M-11 be holding in the next few days will enable such a process to be decisively set in motion.

That is why Mr. President I would like to express my joy at being your guest and a guest of your great nation, to whom, through me, the people of France convey the feelings of esteem, high regard and friendship.

ANCE INDIA USA

**Date**: Nov 27, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **FRANCE**

President Zail Singh's Speech at Banquet for President Mitterrand

Following is text of the speech by the President of India, Shri Zail Singh, at the banquet hosted in honour of Mr. Francois Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France and Madame Mitterrand, in New, Delhi on Nov 27, 1982:

It is my privilege and pleasure to extend to you, Mr. President, once again, a most warm and friendly welcome on <pg-281>

your first State visit to our country. Although you yourself have been here before, I understand Madame Mitterrand is in India for the first time. There is an additional reason for our satisfaction and happiness. I welcome in our midst other distinguished members of your delegation also. Some of them have been here earlier for talks with our authorities. Their visits have helped in strenghtening the growing understanding and friendship between our two countries.

France and India share a long history of mutually beneficial contact and acquaintance. Our two great heritages of culture and our philosophical traditions have garnered something from each other in the process. In more recent times, this kinship has been strengthened by the complementarity of our political and social objectives and attitudes. Cooperation between our two countries which is acquiring a new and larger dimension is, I believe, good for India as well as France, and for peace, harmony and cooperation in the world as a whole. Your present visit to India, Mr. President, marks a stage in the strengthening of this cooperation.

### INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

We are living in difficult times. The world around us is astir on the one hand with high expectations on the part of the peoples whose rights and aspirations were disregarded hitherto as they were not masters in their own homes: on the other, it is deeply troubled by tension and conflict, and the confrontation between the great powers which has adverse effects on other nations too and undermines peace and harmony and the equilibrium of the world as a whole. The promise of a better and brighter life for the

millions of developing countries, made possible by the phenomenal progress of science and technology is confronted by the spectre of a nuclear war and an escalating arms race in weapons of mass destruction. The virtual breakdown of detente and the growing gap between developed and developing nations have further aggravated fear and mistrust among nations and created an unprecedented crisis of confidence in the world community's ability to manage its political and economic problems and the interrelated issues of peace and development. It is imperative that the men and women in whose hands destiny has entrusted the guidance and management of the affairs of the mankind in these critical times should take stock of this situation and make a common, determined effort to reverse the current trend. India, on her part, is ready to work together with France and other nations to strengthen international peace and cooperation to ensure progress and advancement of nations in all parts of the globe.

In our own region, we seek closer friendship with all countries. With most of them our relations are cordial and cooperative and we are earnestly endeavouring to improve and strengthen our relations with others on the basis of mutual respect and benefit. We believe all international issues can be resolved by peaceful means. In the life-time of our own generations, the old concepts of the scope and meaning of power have undergone a radical transformation of a kind which rules out the use of the weapons of ultimate destruction for the settlement of differences and disputes between nations. If mankind is not to perish, the power of the means and knowledge of modern science and technology must be used only for peaceful purposes in, the service of humanity as a whole, divided as it is into nations big and small at various stages of social, economic and industrial development.

#### NON-ALIGNMENT

In a few months time, India will have the privilege of hosting the 7th Summit Conference of Non-aligned Nations. We take this: responsibility seriously and intend to do everything possible to enhance the unity, cohesion and effectiveness of the Non-aligned Movement, whose relevance to peace and well-being in the world and the independence of nations has seldom been greater. We expect all men and

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women of goodwill around the world to support the Movement and the hopes and aspirations of the developing countries which form the bulk of its membership.

Our government and people are engaged in the gigantic task of building a new India. Despite difficulties, we have laid the foundations of a modem State and an industrial society while retaining our commitment to democracy, secularism, socialism and our deep concern for the weaker sections of our society. Your country and government have given us much valuable cooperation

and support in our own efforts and I wish to take this opportunity to convey to you, Mr. President, and through you to the friendly people of France our appreciations and our thanks.

# INDO-FRENCH RELATIONS

We value our relations with France and the renewed dialogue between us which began when the present government came into power in India. The visit of our Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, last year to your great country has accelerated this process of revitalisation of contacts. You and we, have a vital stake in ensuring a more peaceful world, promoting an understanding on key issues ,and creating a climate of confidence in which all nations, irrespective of their size, location, ideology or the level of development, could live in harmony and realise their potential.

Contemporary realities demand that France pursuing an independent foreign policy and India and other non-aligned countries, should work together to build bridges between the East and the West and the North and South. A new international economic order is imperative for restructuring the whole network of present-day economic relationships among nations. We appreciate, Mr. President, the role played by France under your leadership to espouse the cause of the developing countries in international forums. Closer cooperation between developed and developing countries is needed in diverse fields, such as technology transfer, development of new sources of energy, mulilateral. assistance and access to the markets of developed countries.

France, as a seedbed of new and revolutionary ideas and movements in politics, technology, arts, literature and philosophy, has made outstanding contributions to contemporary history. Under your leadership, France's creativity and social conscience have received a new impetus. The ultimate test of a civilisation is not its material opulence or its might but the way it nourishes the soul and its humaneness. I have no doubt that the world will continue to look to France for a long time to come for enrichment of the spirit. India as an ancient civilisation and a new, striving nation, looks forward to closer exchanges with France in all fields of human endeavour.

Mr. President, your stay in India is all too short and I hope you will viist us again before too long. During the remaining part of your visit, you will have an opportuinty to see some other parts of the country and something of our traditional life as well as our efforts to expand and modernise our economy within the broad framework of our cultural horitage.

ANCE INDIA USA PERU

**Date**: Nov 27, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **FRANCE**

Text of President Mitterrand's Speech

The President of the French Republic said:

happy to be here today on the occasion of my first official visit to your country, among so many heroes, some illustrious, others unknown, amongst so many thinkers, men of action, political leaders and founders of State, people who have built up your national unity. You will allow me to recall the memory of Mahatma Gandhi who was the living incarnation of the struggle for independence and, indeed, many other things of profound importance for mankind, and also Jawaharlal Nehru, who after having been a freedom fighter, made it possible for modern India to reconcile unity and diversity by establishing the working principles of the Indian democracy.

These great figures are familiar to the French, because their struggle was waged in the name of causes which evoke in us a very profound resonance. Our two countries are attached in the same way to democracy. They are equally demanding as regards national independence-. They are equally concerned that the confrontation between the two military blocs should not be perpetuated.

It is true that India and France belong to different groups, but let us think mainly of the many things which bring us together, France is a European country and a member of the Atlantic alliance, with full respect for national sovereignty, and Europe, the Atlantic, the Mediterranean and Africa constitute its natural environment. Now, India is many things at the same time, the spearhead, not only of spiritual thinking but also of the technological and practical achievements of man. She's also in several respects, the figurehead of the developing world. But at the same time she is the center of the world with her own particular calling which is not to be alone, but also to show the

example of her own achievements which are original and unparalleled.

#### DEVELOPMENT OF CLOSE RELATIONS

Now starting from such distinct foundations, we could have indeed pursued for a very long time, different paths. The history of each of our countries, of each of our peoples which have known and will know tremendous developments in their own spheres, has never, in fact, really forced us to take each other into account fully. And this I say, despite the fact that some of our greatest philosophers and some of our most talented artists have in fact been pursuing amongst themselves an extremely intense and earnest dialogue.

And so we find that there are very strong reasons which now lead us to combine our efforts. Firstly and this is not unimportant, there exists no matter of serious dispute and no particular difficulty in the relations between our two countries. France, on her part., is trying to convince other industrialized' countries of the necessity to re-establish a more equitable and therefore a more stable world order.

#### NON-ALIGNMENT

And you, on your part, are striving to give or to restore to the concept of nonalignment its true and genuine content and an increased influence. You are also wishing to revive your relations with all parts of the world without excluding anyone. Finally, need I recall, Mr President, that it is in the very nature of things that France and India should have their say in all world affairs. If on the important international issues of the day, our assessments are not always entirely the same but are the logical consequences of the facts of geography, I wish that we should intensify our reflections on these issues and others which may develop in the future.

It is in the sense of developing the dialogue between North-South that I was mentioning a moment ago, it is in that area that India and France can pursue together the most useful kind of efforts. Being conscious of our responsibilities, we have in fact encouraged our respective partners along the path towards a more conciliatory attitude and towards moderation. France and India are convinced that opposition on questions of principles which are not

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anchored in the permanent reality of things, in fact, they are fruitless and lead nowhere, if not simply to defer and postpone the solution of the problem, thereby making it more difficult. It is essential to halt without delay the increasing confrontation between the rich and the poor countries. This is true about the global negotiations, like the famous energy affiliate, which

exists only on paper, the question of indebtedness and the adaptation of resources of international institutions, bringing them in line with requirements, or again the reconstruction -of the monetary system.

I would also, Mr. President, like to emphasise on our bilateral relations which have during recent years, step by step, become more active and more promising. Our political dialogue has taken on an entirely new dimension, and indeed, Mrs. Gandhi's visit to Paris and my present visit here, I think bear witness to this.

# **COOPERATION**

Our economic and industrial relations are developing fast. Well, let us increase them still further, because the possibilities open to us are enormous and let us base them on two-way cooperation, and especially on the transfer of technology which will be essential at the turn of the century.

Let us increase our cultural exchanges in all spheres of communication: books, television, films, etc., I think this should be our earnest desire, in particular, I place great hopes in the organization in Paris in 1984 of a great artistical event which concerns India arid which under the impetus of the Festival d'Automne, the Maison des Cultures on Monde and the Pompidou Centre will, in fact, make for a moment, Paris a sort of Indian city. There will be shows, exhibitions and symposia and at the same time the well known director in France, Peter Brook will be producing for the stage the Mahabharata. The setting up in Paris and in Delhi of Indian Cultural Centers and French Cultural Center will in fact, be the crowning achievement of this new emphasis to our cultural exchanges.

None of this would have been possible without your support and good-will, Madame Prime Minister, your favourable attitude towards such initiatives, as also your sincere concern to maintain arid intenisty relations between our two countries. You perhaps see that closer ties with France can provide a way of reestablishing a certain equilibrium and of giving perhaps certain new orientations. it's not so much a question of talking about the balance of brute force in the world, but the balance of the more subtle kind of force which both our countries, I think, exemplify.

In our youth our minds were fed by the images and the actions of men, fighters who were very close to us in many respects and now at the age of greater responsibility, we have the good fortune and the opportunity to witness the continuation of such a noble task.

Mr President, I am meeting you for the first time today but I know of your activities during your life. I know now you have been close to the people, and how you have fought without ever

relenting, for independence of your country. And your presence here today is in fact, again, a sign perhaps of your great courage because for many reasons you may have aspired for a well-deserved rest. I would like you to know, Sir, that your hospitality towards your French friends is something that they will greatly treasure and remember.

Mr President, I raise my glass to your health. And to you, Madame, these wishes apply not only to your health but to your achievements. And it is to you lastly that I turn, Mr. President, in asking you to convey to your people, the wishes that are in our hearts for their prosperity. cpg-285>

ANCE USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC INDIA

**Date:** Nov 27, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **FRANCE**

Vice-President M. Hidayatullah's Speech in Parliament in Honour of President Mitterrand

Following is text of the speech of the Vice-President, Shri M. Hidayatullah, welcoming Mr. Francois Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France, in the Central Hall of Parliament on Nov 29, 1982:

Your Excellency Mr. Francois Mitterrand, Madam Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, Hon'ble Members, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is a great pleasure for me to welcome on behalf of Members of the Indian Parliament, the Indian Parliamentary Group and my own behalf the distinguished President of France and the leader of a great nation whose friendship we deeply value.

The relations between India and France, as we all know, date back centuries. These relations are deep-seated, not transient or casual, but are based on the values we share, and on our faith in democratic norms and social justice. France was the first in ideas of liberty, equality and fraternity. These with the ennobling French belief in republicanism influenced India's consciousness in political thought in the long struggle for liberating ourselves from the colonial rule. We are, happy that the present-day France has, under Your Excellency's inspiring leadership, truly inherited that message and framed her diplomacy and international relations on it.

#### **OUEST FOR PEACE**

Your Excellency, India values and shares consistent quest of France for a world free from tension and conflicts. We are striving together to see that the two essential principles of peace and cooperation prevail throughout the world. On major world issues also, we see eye to eye. We both maintain that global peace and security can be made durable only on the basis of equality and understanding among nations, rejecting the old attitudes of exploitation and domination by one nation of another. We have accepted the principles of non-alignment and peaceful cooperation among nations of the world as the basis of equal opportunity to all. The policy of non-alignment enables us to steer clear of controversies and to take independent, stands on major global problems.

Your Excellency, France has been in the fore-front not only in Music, Art and Architecture, but has also made tremendous advances in science and technology, and is, today, one of the leading industrial nations. An outstanding quality of French industrial products is their distinctiveness and individuality. The advances made by France in scientific and technological fields have, in fact, set the trend for modernisation in Europe and elsewhere. We have watched with admiration the manner in which France has, in recent years, succeeded and has given a lead in the further evolution of the European Economic Community.

Your Excellency, your country, like India, has all along maintained independence in foreign policies. You have shown great maturity and wisdom in acknowledging the reality of Freedom Movements in Asia and Africa, and in understanding, the problems of the Third World. We greatly appreciate and value the sympathy which your country has evinced for our sincere and genuine efforts in building up our society, politically and economically within the framework of our democratic system and thereby contributing, in our own way, to the promotion of world peace, progress and prosperity. These tasks continue to engage our energies and attention.

#### COOPERATION

France has already made valuable contribution to the modernisation of Indian industry and in the fields of transport, power generation, aeronautics and chemi-<peq-286>

cals. We are engaged in mutually beneficial co-operation in several areas of advanced science and technology including nuclear energy and space. The giant Aluminium Complex coming up in Orissa is one of the greatest symbols of growing Indo-French economic co-operation. Our bilateral relations received a great

fillip because of Your Excellency's warm espousal of the cause of the Third World and your special affection for India. Very recently, our two countries have signed trade and technical and industrial collaboration agreements. We have the reasons and the means to enlarge our I areas of co-operation and to open up new avenues for joint action.

May I now end with the observation that our manysided relationship is not only at governmental level but covers a people to people contact at all levels?

With these words, Your Excellency, I welcome you here once again and request you to address the Members of our Parliament.

ANCE INDIA USA

**Date**: Nov 29, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **FRANCE**

President François Mitterrand's Address to Members of Parliament

Following is text of the address by President Francois Mitterrand to Members of Parliament of both Houses in the Central Hall of Parliament on Nov 29, 1982:

Mr. Vice-President, Madam Prime Minister, Mr. Speaker, Members of Parliament, during my visit to India, I wanted very much to be able to speak to you here, elected representatives of the great people of India, members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, I wish to thank you for having given me this opportunity. I very much appreciated, Mr. Vice-President, your kind words of welcome.

It is a great honour for me, as the elected representative of France, country of the Revolution of 1789, of the Declaration of Rights of Man and Citizen and of public recognition of economic and social rights, to be present today here, in the Indian Parliament, which legislates over the greatest democracy of the world, I have come here to convey to you the greetings of my country.

As a Parlementarian myself for more than 30 years, I am aware of the importance of your task and it is with deep emotion that I address you. You will appreciate better this satisfaction as in our French constitution it is not possible for the Head of State

to address the French Parliament.

Ladies and Gentlemen, in such a hall how not to think of the stature of the founders of your democracy? The list is very long; I am the contemporary of men such as Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, amongst many illustrious or lesser known heroes.

On my arrival, three days ago, I went at Raj Ghat to pay respect to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi, the man who symbolised and galvanised the struggle for independance of your people, and who gave to passive resistance and to nonviolence their letters of nobility. The soul of Mahatma Gandhi, who symbolises the continuity between traditional and modem India is still present in this assembly. And I can assure you that his thought, which took its source in a very ancient tradition belongs not only to your country but to all of mankind.

I wish at the same time to pay tribute to Pandit Nehru, the creator of a strong state where the advantages of a parliamentary system are balanced by these of a federal system, in accordance with the realities and diversities of your nation, of the Indian nation which you represent, <pe-287>

immense achievements which are today continued by your Prime Minister who is herself so close to the sources of this rich history.

### INDIA'S ACHIEVEMENTS

I have been able to assess during the last two days to what extent Delhi is the successor of the ancient city of Indraprastha, which was the seat for so many dynasties; she is in fact the symbol of unity of your country. I am aware of your achievements since independance, in the field of agriculture thanks to your remarkable green revolution, and also in the field of industry where India has proved. her capabilities among the very best. All these untiring efforts. Members of Parliament. made inspite of the many obstacles, inspire admiration and confer on you as representatives of your people an important role for the present and the future of humanity.

I have mentioned some very famous names, but in fact I am referring to the achievements of all of you who, overcoming legitimate differences, have chosen since the first day to participate in the foundation of the India we know.

#### **CLOSE INDO-FRENCH AFFINITY**

Mr. Vice-President, as you have rightly remarked. and I thank you for having done so, there is a long standing affinity between India and France. Without having to look back farther into the past, I can say that it was Napoleon Ist who created the first

Chair for Sankrit in Europe. Victor Hugo and Michelet were witnesses to the universal character of your thinking as reflected in your Vedic Hymns, your epics and Upanishads. How many artists and writers, French as well as Indians, have sought through dialogues to capture in the same indeavor part of the thinking of, the West, and some of the wisdom of the East.

Despite these, we must recognize the fact, that these exchanges that still exist, have hardly influenced the course of our respective histories. Inspite of your having achieved independence 35 years ago, it took France a very long time to realize the historical significance of that major event, for the present as well as for the future, but I think, as I had said on the first day of my visit to your country, in the presence of the President and the Prime Minister of India, that now the conditions exist for a new departure to the history of the relations between our two countries.

It is true that we belong to two different worlds. You have your friends, your committments as we have ours. What we have in common is the concern that the confrontations between military and power blocs which tend to govern the evolution of the world, should not continue forever. Since I have assumed office, I have visited Asia, Africa, and Latin America and today I am with you and I can assure you this that the people of the world who have common aspirations will be less and less satisfied with the state of things as they are.

# NON-ALIGNMENT

That is the profound significance of non-alignment which. you represent and to which you wish to rest-ore its full significance. When Delhi will host, in a few months time, the 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned, it will undoubtedly be a great event.

France, on her part has engaged in action of considerable scope in favour of development. Her determination in this is all the more deep-seated, in so far as she considers herself as being, unfortunately the only one among the industrialised countries to do so. But therein lies our common interest. Nevertheless one cannot help being surprised that despite the threats arising from the widening gap between the rich and poor countries, the armed confrontations, and the arms race, there is so little in the way of a common grand design.

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I have called earnestly for action to be taken in this direction, at Ottawa, Mexico, Cancun and at Paris during the Summit of lesser developed countries, at Versailles and again last month at Kinshasa.

REFORM OF IMF

All over the world, the representatives of my country have called for reform of the international Monetary System, guaranteed prices for raw material, self-sufficiency in food and in energy, adaptation of mechanisms, increase in the resources of leading international institutions such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. These are not mere words, Frances' commitment is an effective one because during my seven years term the percentage of our gross national product set aside for developing countries will reach the required 0.7%. Since I have assumed office, the two annual budgets bear witness to this progress.

France has also reacted when certain industiralized countries went back on their initial commitment to IDA. France will continue to take action along with other countries in order that the resources of that institution allow for an increase of efforts. As you know, in this respect, my country would like the resources of the International Monetary Fund to be doubled and has decided to participate in the special fund for the lesser developed countries. France, like Inida within the Group of 77, is pressing for the resumption of global negotiations. She never fails and will not fail in the future to draw the attention of the big industrialized countries to the extreme urgency of the situation.

I would also wish to say to you that France is a peace-loving country. Her people, having known two world wars during this century, has suffered and paid the price for it. The people therefore understands and supports the efforts made by her government to ensure her security and, in a broader sense, to maintain or to re-establish the necessary balances. It is in conformity with our national will to defer any aggressor and to resist the ever widening gaps, the strategic or economic tensions which are becoming more and more acute and it is on these principles that France bases her foreign policy.

# INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

There are many tragic situations in the world which call for our attention: the Near-East, the Middle-East, the Far-East, South Africa, West Africa, Central Africa, Central America and even Europe . . . and so on. People's right to self-determination, the respect for principles put forward by international assemblies, arbitration, disarmament, collective security constitute our charter.

But, Ladies and Gentlemen, we should give a strong base to Franco-Indian relations. Much has been achieved but a lot remains to be done. We should act tirelessly, change some habits, overcome difficulties. My visit to your country, its Parliament and the words that I address to you, coming as they do after the speech of your Vice-President will, I hope, constitute an important stage and not a mere episode after which each one

pursues his own different and divergent path.

I would like that we should pursue a political dialogue at the highest level; your Prime Minister and your government have given it an impetus. Let us resolve to increase our economic and commercial exchanges and give a new dimension to our industrial co-operation by including transfer of technology. Let us revive the spirit behind the dialogue started by our forefathers.

I thank you, Ladies and Gentlemen, for having given me this opportunity to address you, you who represent all shades of political opinion. Through you, I address the people of India, to whom I would like you to convey the greetings of cpg-289>

France and the French people. I am certain that you will do it. Yes, France salutes India and her democracy and says that we shall continue to be your companions on the paths leading to the future. Thank you.

ANCE USA INDIA CANADA MEXICO ZAIRE

**Date**: Nov 29, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# **FRANCE**

Lok Sabha Speaker Balram Jakhar's Speech

Following is the text of the welcome speech of the Lok Sabha Speaker, Shri Balram Jakhar:

Your Excellency Mr. President, Madam Mitterrand, Vice-President Shri Hidayatullah, Madam Prime Minister, Excellencies, Members of Parliament, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your Excellency, I have great pleasure in expressing on my own behalf and on behalf of the Members of the Indian Parliament and Indian Parliamentary Group our sincere gratitude to you' Mr. President, for the most inspiring and thought-provoking address you have been pleased to deliver here a short while ago. Listening to your words, full of warm feelings for our country and our people, has indeed been a matter of great pleasure for us. May I assure you that we wholeheartedly reciprocate the sentiments expressed by you for sustaining and strengthening Indo-French friendship and cooperation.

Saint Thiruvalluvar has observed:

(This Answer in Hindi)

i.e. friendship among wisemen grows like the new moon,

L' amitie' de l'homme sense' est comme

la nouvelle lune elle croit

#### **CULTURAL BONDS**

Mr. President, your visit to India bears testimony to the cultural bonds and goodwill between our two countries. Your visit has a special significance as you are an outstanding litterateur to grace the high -office of President of a great country like France. You are well-acquainted with the works of Rabindra Nath Tagore. You have studied both Western and Eastern philosophy with a view to find out solutions of perennial problems of ilfe.

Your Excellency, the bonds between our two countries are based on shared values in many spheres. During the days of our freedom struggle, we in India felt greatly inspired by the call of the French revolution for liberty, equality and fraternity, the three great soul-stirring concepts, which have caught the imagination of freedom loving people all over the world. Sant Vinoba Bhave always preaching equality to us has attained salvation recently. Our two nations have inherited great and rich civilisations; with distinctive and ancient cultures. We have always been taking keen interest in each other's language, literature, culture, music, art, history, philosophy and science. Many great poets, historians, writers, philosophers, scientists and scholars have, in their works, highligted Indian literature, aesthetics and creativity. From France scholars of Indology like Sylvain Levi, Louis Renou and others visited India quite often and pursued research and studies of the sources of Indian culture. Andre Malraux's quest for the meaning of Indian art has helped the thinkers of both the countries to come closer. Romain Rolland's biographies of Shri Rama Krishna Paramahansa, Swami Vivekananda and Mahatma Gandhi and Divine Life of Sri Aurobindo in French opened up new vistas to numerous seekers to understand the reality of Indian philosophy:

Infinite in finite Beyond Time and Space Oneness of Speech and Action and Devotion to the welfare of all cpg-290>

i.e., Devotion au bien-etre de tout le monde

In this context, the tradition of growth of man through love comes to us wayback from the times of Lord Buddha, through Saint Thiruvalluvar, Kabir and Mahatma Gandhi. Lord Buddha had established that love could change the minds of people. Gandhiji believed that love had the potential to change the world.

Gandhi prolonge la ligne tracee par le Buddha. Celui-ci affirmait que lesprit damour etait capable de changer la mentalite' de ceux qui se trouvaient dans

son rayon d'action. Gandhi, lui, estime que l'amour a le pouveir de transformer

le monde

# FRENCH CONTRIBUTION TO PEACE

Mr. President, since your election as President of France, relations between our two countries close as they were, have entered a new phase. Your election as President was hailed not only in our country because of your close friendship with India but also by other nations of the Third World who find in you a towering leader from the Western hemisphere with a deep personal concern for their problems and difficulties. Your deep commitment to play a major role in increasing economic and technical cooperation between the North and the South, particularly the povertystricken Third World, has therefore, kindled new hopes. We pray that your sincere endeavour in this direction may succeed.

Your Excellency, India is a vast country with a glorious past. We, as a free country, may be a late arrival in the technological age due to well-known historical factors. We are currently engaged in a fascinating human enterprise to use the technological advance to alleviate the plight of our teeming millions and build a more equitable society. In this great adventure of building ourselves into an economically viable and strong nation, committed to non-alignment and peace, we greatly value the assistance and cooperation that we have received from your great country, particularly in the field of electronics, communications, petro-chemicals, aluminium, pharmaceuticals, oceanic science, etc.

Your Excellency, may I once again thank you for sparing some valuable time out of your busy schedule to address the members of our Parliament in this historical Central Hall. We shall all cherish the memories of this occasion. Before I conclude let me take this opportunity to convey to Your Excellency and through you to the Members of the French Parliament and to the Government and people of France-the greetings and good wishes of the Members of Indian Parliament and the people of India. Thank you.

ANCE INDIA USA

**Date**: Nov 29, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

#### **FRANCE**

Television Interview of President François Mitterrand

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on President François Mitterrand's interview televised on Door Darshan on Nov 27, 1982:

QUESTION: Mr. President, first of all let me welcome you to our country. For us today our economic development is the main problem. We find around us an economic malaise and the resultant breakdown of the North-South dialogue. As the President of a very highly developed country, I would like to ask you, what you think should be done to set right the consequences of this malaise for the developed and developing countries and the world at large?

MR. PRESIDENT: You in fact mentioned one of the consequences of a crisis or a depression that started some years ago and which still continues. Naturally <pg-291>

this is not a fortuitous situation. It is the product of a system; the difficulty that the industrial society has in adapting itself to new technologies, and the fact that, there are more and more partners or countries who have achieved industrial responsibility in the, world and also that a certain number of big countries are showing a tendency to turn inwards, countries that have not appreciated perhaps, fully their real responsibility in the world of today.

Well, that is the situation we are in now. There has been a reduction in aid to the third world countries. And what I am more concerned about is the absence of any further proposals to remedy the situation. In this context, many of us wish to arouse world opinion and call for global negotiations, so as to deal with the problems of development and particularly so, within the United Nations. But there are some practical problems such as the problem of the International Monetary' System, because I believe there is no monetary system in the present day international situation. Everything is subjected to the fluctuations of the dollar. Most countries buy their raw materials outside, pay in dollars, this means they can no longer balance their trade in the absence of an effective monetary system and real guaranties for

raw materials' prices, whereas raw materials, such as coffee, cocoa, timber are essential for poor countries to become rich.

#### NORTH-SOUTH DIALOGUE

QUESTION: Mr. President, you have identified the problems very Well and we also know that you have been at the forefront advocating reactivation of a North-South dialogue. Do you think there is any possibility of doing that soon?

MR. PRESIDENT: I hope so. At present, what I note is that forms of cooperation of that kind are on the decline. I deeply regretted the reduction of the resources of I.D.A. For example, it would be a good thing that what had been forecast in Cancun be implemented. I was present there at the same time as the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, the participants were talking in terms of self-sufficiency in food and of a policy of aid for energy development to countries that do not have oil. In Cancun a lot of things were said, which in fact have not been implemented but that does not mean that they should not be reiterated. The World Bank and I.M.F. are big institutions, and it is possible to make one's voice heard in these bodies. It is possible to mobilise international public opinion. I belong to an industrialised country, a country of the so-called North, I must say that France has not only maintained its aid at the same level despite the general decline in the allocation of aid by most western countries; France has in fact increased her aid to developing countries; but of course France cannot make up for others' default. France does not have the resources.

# WORLD PEACE

QUESTION: From economics, Mr. President, I would like to take you to political issues and the question of world peace, for instance. All around us, there is a constant jostling for positions, with a high imbalance of power, because of the shift of emphasis from conventional to nuclear weapons. Against this background, what do you think of the philosphy of detente? Can it be reactivated in Europe? Should it not encompass the whole world?

MR. PRESIDENT: Yes; but one must not confound one's wishes with reality. Of course, I do hope that we will go back to detente at some stage, but I ask myself why detente which existed, has disappeared leaving instead, a form of competition which is not actually a cold war but is somewhat akin to it. Questioning oneself about the events in the recent years, one will be able to understand and assess the present situation. There is no doubt that the nuclear weapons build-up of the two super-powers has reached such

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magnitude that we must talk in terms of balance of these

destructive forces, because, it is probably, thanks to that balance that peace is still with us. At the same time it is terribly hazardous to base peace on armament.

The nuclear force of France is solely for purposes of defence. No one would be mad enough to imagine even for a moment, that France could have aggressive intentions. However, France should be in a position to defend her territory, her sovereignty and her national unity.

#### SUPER POWER RIVALRY

QUESTION: Mr. President, that shows a lack of trust between the great leaders and statesmen of the world.

MR. PRESIDENT: It reflects a deplorable state of affairs but this is reality. It is clear that the antagonism of the two superpowers is not always an antagonism. Sometimes they do see eye to eye in order to share the influence they exercise; but we can neither control, nor act as referees to such an antagonism. If a certain number of countries, like mine, pursue a policy of national defence, they have to see that they have the necessary means. Hence, a country like mine cannot really take the firststep. I will be quite happy to associate myself in a campaign that would lead the most powerful countries towards disarmament.

QUESTION: Coming nearer home, and this is related to my earlier question. We know that France is for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. We also want their withdrawal. Is it realistic to presume that Soviet Union will withdraw its troops so long as outside support to insurgency in Afghanistan continues?

MR. PRESIDENT: Let us not look at things from a historian's, standpoint. The future will determine who is responsible. What I do know is that the Soviet Union has moved into that country with her troops. She has moved into the territory of an independent country, and such an action calls only for reprobation: and there are enough international fora in which such discussions could have taken place peacefully. As for bringing this conflict to an end, the main protagonists have to come to an agreement and arrive at a state of neutrality which would allay the fears on both sides.

### **BILATERAL RELATIONS**

QUESTION: Finally, Mr. President, I would like to talk a little about Indo-French bilateral relations. They have become warm but I would like you to spell out your perspective in this regard. On what lines would you like our bilateral relations to develop?

MR. PRESIDENT: Well, I think I can say that relations between our

two countries are good. In recent years, there has been a marked improvement; particularly in the recent months, many more initiative-, have been taken in areas of great importance such as scientific research, industry, agriculture, defence as well as for the utilisation of the potential we have for producing energy. How would I qualify the relations between our two countries? I would say that they are good, very good. There is no issue at dispute, no conflict between us. All T would say is that one could do more, and that one could do better. I have in mind the cultural aspect where we can achieve much more and even in the economic field, we can strive towards a greater collaboration through joint initiatives: and this. precisely, was the subject of our discussions today.

QUESTION: Mr. President, we know that you are a litterateur and that you have a big background of Cultural Studies of this country and your own. I am quite sure we will have very good cultural relations and with these words, Mr. President, I thank you very much.

MR. PRESIDENT: I'd like to add one more thing before closing. As you <pg-293>

have given me the opportunity, I would like to address the people of India and at any rate your viewers to whom I wish to convey the friendly greetings of France. I should in fact have started by that. However, as the adage goes, better late than never. I am extremely happy and touched by the warm welcome and hospitality extended to all of us by the leaders of your country.

ANCE INDIA USA AFGHANISTAN

**Date**: Nov 27, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### FRANCE

Press Conference Given by President Francois Mitterrand of the Republic of France at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi, on the 29th of November, 1982

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on President François Mitterrand's Press Conference in New Delhi on Nov 29, 1982:

THE PRESIDENT: It is customary for me to meet the French and

foreign press. It is however the first time that I address directly the Indian press. I therefore request you to accept my thanks and my friendly greetings. We are here today to discuss issues which interest you, I would like therefore to give you a preliminary account of my visit. You know that I have been in India for the last three days and that I will be staying on for another day, tomorrow, in Western India. During these first three days I have been able to visit some important places and view some master pieces, though I have seen very few as compared to the countless riches of your country. Enough, in any case, to convince me that it is one of the most beautiful places in the world.

I have had political discussions with the President, the Prime Minister and various personalities. The members of my cabinet who have accompanied me, have held talks with their counterparts. We discussed the general political situation and our bilateral relations. Hence I invite you to ask me questions on those subjects. I am listening to you; please go ahead.

QUESTION: Mr. President, we have no information concerning talks you had with the Prime Minister. What were the issues discussed?

THE PRESIDENT: It is true that I know a little more than you, so far at least, and I will try to share with you fully, my understanding of the matters discussed, in order to inform you.

I can answer your question immediately. Yes we have had talks with Mrs. Gandhi, we discussed the important world events, the serious problems, which confront us, we talked about the arms race, Afghanistan, Kampuchea, the Middle East, and the joint resolution submitted by Egypt and France to the United Nations. I confirm that we discussed each of these points.

# AFGHANISTAN

QUESTION: Mr. President, could you specify if your discussions with Mrs. Gandhi give you an indication of the future developments in Afghanistan and what would be these developments?

THE PRESIDENT: Neither France nor India can offer ready-made solutions. They do not figure amongst the antagonists, even if the Afghanistan problem is a constant source of concern for us, as responsible members of the international community. You know my position, it is not for me to tell you Mrs. Gandhi's. She will do it herself. It goes without saying that every nation has the right to self-determination. It is therefore quite obvious that the Afghan people do not exercise this right today. According to me, any foreign occupation, especially, a military one is reprehensible. Considering the nature of the interests, antagonists, the situation in Afghanistan, a developing country, a muslim nation situated as it is, with neighbours such as Pakistan, Iran, China, the Soviet Union, it is obvious that the

interests of important countries are implicated. One will not be able to come <pg-294>

out of this hornet's nest till we accept the right of the Afghan people to self-determination, and without doubt, there will perhaps be a decision regarding the neutralization of this zone.

But there is no point for me to define any further the shape of the peace to come. However, these features are indicative of the French position. It is not for me to speak in the name of the Prime Minister of India.

QUESTION: Mr. President, which should come first? The withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and related question of stopping assistance to Afghan rebels? There are two elements for a solution, one is the withdrawal of Soviet troops and number two, assistance to rebels which is being given on a very massive scale. Now what is the priority in your Excellency's view?

THE PRESIDENT: Under the circumstances, there should be a certain concomitance, let us not discuss the right which is not respected in this affair; let us discuss facts. One cannot ask of the powers concerned to stake too much from the beginning. Therefore concomitant action is necessary. The Secretary-General of the United Nations has an indepth knowledge of these issues, since as Assistant Secretary-General he was in-charge of the enquiry commission which would, if possible, have negotiated for an early settlement, some years ago. I had the opportunity to talk to him about it. I trust entirely his negotiating capacity vis-a-vis a situation which is apparently too complicated, but which of course is not any more complicated than the problems of yesterday and today.

# FRANCE AND NON-ALIGNMENT

QUESTION: Mr. President, we are given to understand that France has approached a certain number of nonaligned countries including India, to obtain an observer status for the Summit of the non-aligned nations?

THE PRESIDENT:I cannot confirm this. We are not a non-aligned country. We belong to an alliance, a military alliance, certainly, defensive in nature, but nevertheless a military alliance. This is because of the special situation in which France finds herself, that is to say her history and her security. In an imaginary an ideal situation we could have naturally found ourselves in a totally different situation. Therefore, under no circumstances, can we presume to be considered as a non-aligned nation. We, as a nation, are committed to national independence and have, quite by chance, been able to maintain our autonomy in decision-making processes, even within the framework of the alliance. That itself is quite a

lot. On the other hand, this alliance, one must remember, since one tends to forget this in Europe, is limited regarding its content and limited in relation to its geographical area. Which means that France has only those obligations which she has accepted and none others. There can be no indefinite extension of the treaties which link France with her allies. This is the reason why France in a number of policies, including those which are according to us, of special interest to India, that is to say the attitude of an industrialized nation towards a Third World country, France follows an original though isolative policy, and in this sense she is not at all aligned,

However, in the exact definition of the term, as I made it quite clear at the beginning of my answer, France is a member of the Atlantic alliance and this presupposes a different status from that of the countries who will be participating in the Ninth Summit of the non-aligned countries in Delhi.

THE PRESIDENT: No. I said exactly, really speaking I do not know by heart the declarations I made last week, I do however know the leading idea behind them. What I was saying was that the Europeans have not rightly estimated (that is the exact verb I used) Asia. They will regret it one day. Certain steps which were taken, in my view, unfortunate ones, certain attitudes and indifference have resulted in the fact that Asia has never occupied a significant place in the matters that interest the European countries as well as other countries of the West, that is to say, the United States of America. This is what I think. Regarding the rest, it is only hypothetical. I am quite convinced that the Afghanistan problem is a poison in the Soviet body today.

It is an idea, a hypothesis which may be proved wrong later. But this Afghanistan problem which has lead to a marked coolness between the Soviet Union and the non-aligned nations, the Third World and the Muslim countries, is the first discord of this kind since Lenin, and, without doubt, from the military point of view, it is not following the course set out for it by the initiators of this operation.

It is an embarassement and at the very moment when a change in leadership is taking place in tile Soviet Union, within the same system naturally, but nevertheless, men do count. One can imagine

that when one takes stock of the situation and tries to make a fresh start, keeping in mind the interests of the power in question, i.e., the Soviet Union, one is looking for, at least I think so, a way out, to find a solution to the problem.

It is a calculation, it is not an evaluation of a fact unknown to me, I am not acquainted with Mr. Andropov's conscience, nor have I received any confidences, therefore as a political leader, I make hypothesis, as I think, you do, but I do not know much more. Don't you make hypothesis, Ladies and Gentlemen, while discussing others' policies? It happens to me too.

### MONETARY REFORM

QUESTION: Mr. President you have often talked recently about the necessity of a monetary reform, more so in the light of tile serious crisis which confronts the developing countries. Have you discussed this question with Mrs. Gandhi? Could you kindly elaborate on this subject?

THE PRESIDENT: One must not forget that there existed a monetary system for a quarter of a century, since the end of tile war till 1911, it was known as the Bretton Woods system. Powers which established this agreement based it on principles of liberal economy. They, however, had accepted certain common rules. Hence one cannot oppose the fact there was a dominance of liberal ideas in the West and the fact that there could exist a monetary system. I have heard several times that argument. I have advocated the Organisation of an International Monetary System based on the Dollar, the European moneys and the Yen, speaking oil behalf of the part of the world where I exert my action with my usual partners.

I may add, that the situation in France is special, since it is linked, as is normal, on the one hand specific rules which limit the fluctuations, where as on the other hand the Dollar knows no law. We have in the Western world a damaging contradiction.

However, all the countries, including this one where we are, are suffering and have suffered from the variations of the Dollar. In my opinion an International Monetary System would be welcome in order to righten the situation, and to make sure that one currency does not dominate World economy, in any case two-thirds of the world, if not more. One cannot let the economy go wild, as is the case today and that is what I wished to say.

### BILATERAL RELATIONS

QUESTION: I would like to ask a question on bilateral relations between cpg-296>

France and India. How to differentiate between a commercial

agreement, which is very important between two countries like France and India, and a lasting contract for cooperation, with transfer of technology, be it in the field of aeronautics, telecommunications or nuclear technology?

THE PRESIDENT: There are agreements in the cultural field, for example, in the field of science as well, and cooperation has taken on because of French politics since the end of the colonial era a particular significance.

The term cooperation applies in general to relations between France and African countries, Madagascar and some others, who were in the past. Members either of the Franco-African Community, or of the colonial empire. This is proved by the fact that there exists a special organisation at the ministerial level to deal with these questions. All that was related to past imperialism or to expansionism has been done away with. This is a very good thing and relations between France and the states we are talking about are very good. The term cooperation is not generally used even though gramatically it would be quite appropriate, for the kind of agreement we make with countries having a totally different history.

But, really speaking, it is commercial cooperation between India and France that has seen serious development in the past few months and specially during the last few days. I think that between all the agreements already signed and those under discussion, despite the slow procedure of our two countries - the field open to us is vast.

One can hope that commercial cooperation, alongside cultural cooperation and others will prove beneficial for our economy. You know that this is so, for example, in the field of telecommunications, aeronautics with some transfer of technology, that is to say, in clearer terms that plants are set up in India under Indian authority with Indian workers, but that France is at the source of this technology, and can ensure its follow-up.

This kind of fruitful agreement seems quite desirable to me so that the countries involved may fully benefit from it. One has opted for this direction but I do not wish to influence agreements which have not yet been signed, it is this direction that we have chosen to take and that is all I can say for the time being.

QUESTION: Mr. President, to what extent are you satisfied with the results of the discussions in Geneva, which have come to an end today?

THE PRESIDENT: I have not yet the latest information on this crucial conference. I think that one may feel justifiably happy at this expression of the solidarity between European countries, who have succeeded in placing their common interest before their

divisions and long-standing competition. I feel that a kind of front of commercial resistance was created, to resist the domination of those more powerful than us. In this sense it is a good thing.

When I say more powerful than us, I mean more powerful than each of the countries of Western Europe. Because one must note that the European community represents the foremost commercial power in the world. She does not always fully use this advantage, however, it was a reality and it continues to be a potentiality. The Europe about which I am talking represents the biggest commercial power in the world. In this affair, I am, however, waiting for more information, to be able to make an assessment when I would have gone back to my country. It seems that Europe has given proof of its existence.

#### COLLECTIVE SECURITY

QUESTION: Your Excellency, before Parliament, you spoke of the necessity of the concept of collective security, upholding at the same time that of non-alignment. Could you please cpg-297>

elaborate. Especially concerning the guarantees for the security of nations who do not have nuclear weapons, who are dominated by nuclear arms. Do you think that security can be increased by providing nuclear facilities?

THE PRESIDENT: I shall firstly speak to you about France. That was one of the issues raised in my speech to the Indian Parliament. France must be able to safeguard her security in a world which is not an ideal one, where relationships are based on strength. We are in the vicinity of two great powers who possess atomic weapons capable of destroying each other seven or eight times over, consequently this gives them the possibility of destroying whoever it be in the world. France has necessarily to take this fact into account.

However, if disarmament were to mean the end of any threat to a country like mine, (there is no question of it for the time being, since the talks in Geneva are only about limitations on over armament and operations of eventual control) naturally I would follow suit. However, that is not the case.

To safeguard our security, we the French, have two principal elements: we have our nuclear force and the autonomy to decide what to do with this force. Secondly, we belong to the Atlantic Alliance about which I spoke a few minutes ago. It is clear that for many years, this security has been based on the possession of the nuclear weapon and on the role that France plays in this field.

This, in itself is not desirable. The political parties to which

I belonged did not wish for such a situation. As a political leader, before becoming the Head of State, I have often expressed my views on this issue. However, since things are what they are, France's defence is based on the possession of atomic weapons.

No one would attribute, besides no one does attribute to France any aggressive intentions. No one would believe that France, since she possesses atomic weapons would take the risk, a risk which would in any case prove fatal, of picking a quarrel with anyone. But it is a form of security, as it gives us the power to dissuade, it is a strategy of dissuasion. We have enough means at our disposal to cause irreparable damage to any eventual aggressor, so that he would not attack us.

That is our reasoning. A reasoning which has been translated into action and which makes France one of the few countries who possess atomic weaponry. Herein arises the, problem which you have just underlined, of dissemination. It is true that, of nuclear arms multiply all over the globe the risk of witnessing an explosion, one day or the other, will also increase, it is a serious problem, a very serious problem. At the same time, I think of India for example, who was capable through her own efforts to proceed to a nuclear explosion, and France, at no point, was involved. Which reasoning to follow? A country with 700 million inhabitants: hence the fact that India, through her own efforts, now belongs to the group of countries possessing nuclear means, creates a special situation.

It is to this effect that India and the U.S. had signed an agreement in 1963, an agreement later endorsed by a complementary agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1971. France, after an agreement with the U.S. and with India has substituted to the U.S. within the framework of this Treaty. That is to say, that from now on till 1993, there will be a series of conversations, France and India will discuss all issues which may seem important to them.

I would like to add that India in accordance with her principles, her character and her ideals is committed to using these means only for peaceful purposes, I mean purposes which result from the 1963 agreement. All this has contributed, to India and France entering into an arrangement, as has been done in the last few days.

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# ARMS RACE

QUESTION: Mr. President, concerning the arms race we continue to be perplexed. You see, the Soviet Union and the Americans claim that it is the others who have more arms, and that they are compelled to produce new ones. In the capacity of a member of the Atlantic Alliance, what is your opinion? Who ought to take the initiatives in the reduction of armaments, the Soviet Union or

# the United States?

THE PRESIDENT: It is an important controversy like everything which concerns nuclear armament. I talked about India a little while ago, it is true that India carried out a nuclear explosion on her own. I must say, and I have no reason to doubt India's good faith, that it was for peaceful purposes.

It is also true that a country like France, is it necessary to repeat, cannot but have a defensive attitude. However as you asked me to do so, let us talk of the two most powerful countries, that is to say the Soviet Union and the United States of America. You asked me which of the two has superior strategic power, I do not know, for each contradicts the other. I have every reason to believe that the United States has vast means at her disposal which are not at the mercy of any form of aggression, and vice versa, because they have, as I said earlier, the potential to destroy each other many times over, and one might ask, why many times?

Therefore, my answer to your question regarding Pershing 2 and SS 20, not mentionning cruising Missiles, is that I am interested in Europe, or in the European continent where France - allow me to remind you - is situated. And I see that in Europe the imbalances of strength is real and in favour of the Soviet Union. It is a sea-saw game. Conventional Soviet Armament is for superior to any other; now onwards the Soviet Union with her tanks, her planes, her artillery and her infantry will have at her disposal means, if she had the intention (I am not attributing this intention to her but one should be prepared for any eventuality) to, infact, dominate Europe. Hence confronted with this situation, it is true that the Americans have installed sophisticated units of their strategic forces in Europe.

It is clear that this semantic distinction between strategic armament and tactical armament is fictitious as, in fact, this distinction is only a geographical one. Strategic armament is that which can cross the Atlantic, while tactical armament cannot. But for us, the French, who are in Europe, in relation to the Soviet Union, tactical armament has the same effects as strategic armament. And for the Russians, if the United States installs Pershing 2, tactical armament will have a similar power over the vital Soviet centres, in Europe at least than strategic armament

Therefore I refuse to make this distinction. To counter the superiority of conventional Soviet armament, the Americans have placed on European soil, a certain number of tactical forces, to maintain the balance of power. which is to say that the American and Russian strategic forces balance each other insofar as it concerns the time necessary for one to reach the other, say about 25 minutes to cross the Atlantic. They would no longer balance each other as soon as. forces having strategic strength,

installed on European soil, could reach, for example Moscow in six to seven minutes. The time ratio would be deeply changed.

However, let us continue the reasoning: with Soviet conventional superiority, the European countries are worried, as well as those close to the Alliance. The Americans are installing sophisticated units. Russia is worried; she says: these sophisticated tactical nuclear units have an advantage over me, dominate clearly my conventional army.

I must therefore counterbalance and thus they replace their outdated SS 4 or 5 with SS 20, an improved weapon; 150 of which would be capable of destroying all military installations in West Europe, <pg-299>

from the North of Norway to the South of Italy. 150 would be enough, and there are more than 300 of them. One is worried, one asks oneself: but why does the Soviet Union have such powerful weapons on the European soil, weapons which would not be able to reach America and therefore can only reach European countries? We are one such European country, we tell the Russians: reduce your military power, shift them further, or accept control. As we are the allies of the United States of America, they say: well, we shall do something else, and announce that if the Russians one do not revert to what Mr. Reagan calls the "zero point", then the famous Pershing 2 will be installed, as I said earlier, the Pershing 2 would be able to reach Moscow in six or seven minutes, that is to say, in much less time than the Soviet strategic forces would ever reach New York. At which point the Russians say, and rightly so: a new imbalance, forgetting that if they, were not installed, there would be an imbalance in their favour.

Hence, I repeat, it is a sea-saw game. There is no reason for it to stop like this. Yes there is a reason, common sense, wisdom, the cost of these expenses, the material cost and finally the cost in terms of human life. And then, one knows, in many of these countries, the areas where these weapons would be deployed, there are public opinion movements as in the case of the Federal Republic of Germany, or Holland or Denmark.

These are the points of the debate. As far as France is concerned this matter is closely observed by her. She is not participating in the Geneva negotiations. Moreover, she refuses to let her nuclear forces be taken into consideration in the US - USSR negotiations because of reasons you will well understand: we do not reject disarmament, but this discussion falls under the heading that I mentioned at the beginning of my explanation. Even if they stop arming themselves excessively, the US and the USSR will have at their disposal a colossal force; they will have a big margin of security. If we, the French were to disarm our nuclear force, we would not be able to safeguard our national security. We have no margin and we have no inclination to expose

our country to aggression, which we would not be in a position to counter. It is, therefore, a problem related to security, national independence and survival.

So you ask me for my assessment, where is the truth? I am in search of it also, I am not an expert, but I feel that the best experts belonging to both sides Americans and Russians, should discuss seriously in Geneva. Because the middle path cannot be the freeze announced by Brezhnev which would imply that no more SS 20's would be installed. As there are already twice the number required for the security of Europe, that does not say much. They could be withdrawn a little further, but as you know, the means of transport are swift, and the range of the missiles increases every day; it would therefore be imperative that the issue be discussed seriously and armament be controlled.

On the other hand, the "zero point" suggested by Mr. Reagan cannot be considered a solution, for this "zero point" would imply that the Russians abandon all their SS 20's, that is to say, their modem tactical arms, whereas the Western tactical advanced nuclear units Would remain in place.

There is a middle path, which, I believe, the wisdom of the negotiators will find. Moreover, one does not think that one of the two negotiators can entirely impose his will on the other. That is what I feel about this matter and I would not be in a position to show you exactly where lies the dividing line beyond which the imbalance begins.

#### TARAPUR AGREEMENT

QUESTION: Mr. President, as regards the Tarapur agreement: does India have the right to use the spent fuel piled up in Tarapur, or can she hold it till after 1993 and use it in the manner she likes?

anything In the Indo-American agreement of 1963, nor any aspect of the complementary agreement of 1971 with the International Atomic Energy Agency, that is the point. France is bound by a certain number of international obligations, particularly the 1978 London guidances.

These are fulfilled; till 1993, and India has decided to maintain her independence of decision-making thereafter. And France has put herself in a position, vis a vis India, of a mutual consultation, eventually a permanent one, to decide of future convenient engagements.

I add, and this is a deciding factor, that India, a vast country

in which I have faith, is committed, and here I quote the exact words, to use the delivered products only for peaceful purposes. It is therefore, the question of being true to one principle. It was under these circumstances that France signed the arrangement.

QUESTION: Mr. President:, this afternoon you talked about Gandhi who, as you said, gave its letters of nobility to passive resistance and to non-violence. At the same time, in your speech, you shared with us your impressions of your numerous travels and you declared: I know that the people of the world will be more and more dissatisfied with the present day situation. Is there not a contradiction between this and the tribute you just paid to the message of Gandhi?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes so it seems, but where is the contradiction? Is the fact that France is arming herself? France lives in a world where she has to ensure her survival. Do you see a contradiction there? Yes, this contradiction can be . . .

#### RELEVANCE OF NON-VIOLENCE

QUESTION: No, you said. "I know that the people of the world will be more and more dissatisfied with the present day situation". Can the result of this attitude ever be non-violence?

THE PRESIDENT: I pay tribute to the extraordinary example and the principles of Mahatma Gandhi, these have been proven, in India in any case, even if all aspects of violence have not yet been obliterated. He himself was a victim of violence. But the teachings of Gandhi have not yet seen their full application. I would consider it desirable that. Gandhian thought become law of the world, I am ready to subscribe to it but the fact that the most powerful countries do not take this step forces me to think of my duty towards my country and arm her. I do not encourage, because therein lies your real question, other people to create situations which would lead to violent revolutions in the world. I am simply saying that, where they are confronted with domination, exploitation, it is difficult for them to do otherwise, and that I often understand their committment even if I find it deplorable.

This problem exists particularly in Central America, where people are being subjected to the exploitation of an oligarchy on one hand and on the other to the consequences of imperialism. These people want to live, to assert themselves. Undoubtedly they have not yet been influenced by the teachings of the Mahatma, but they have only the reflex of a people who wants to live free. There is a basic contradiction between action and thought, one must work to reduce more and more the gap which separates the two, and this is just what civilisation means, to go forward resolutely but prudently, so that gradually the principle triumphs, without considering from the beginning, which would be a purely intellectual exercise that the principle has triumphed.

#### PALESTINE ISSUE

QUESTION: Mr. President, you have had long discussions with President Mubarak on the Palestine issue, you had a long discussion on the same subject with Mrs. Gandhi. President Mubarak will arrive here tomorrow and there is a lot of talk about a Franco-Indo-Egyptian proposal to find a solution to the same. Could you please elaborate?

THE PRESIDENT: I think it is too early to say anything. We have not <pg-301>

decided with Mr. Mubarak on a tripartite agreement, because we ignored what the third partner would do. We have only said that a Franco - Egyptian proposal exists and that anyone is free to join or support it, but at no point have we made decisions for others, neither have we worked out a detailed diplomatic strategy which would enlarge this bipartite agreement into a tripartite one.

Therefore the coincidence of our visits, and Mr. Mubarak informed me of his, as well as the conformity and the harmony of our theses, which I feel are not far from those of the Indian government, and it is in this background that we meet today. Form this to talk about a tripartite agreement for the Near East is a step which has not yet been taken. If it does happen, I shall not complain, but it is not on the agenda.

QUESTION: Mr. President, will France be in a position to supply fuel for the fast breeder - reactor, for which we have an agreement since a long time, and in which the Americans are not involved?

THE PRESIDENT: We are, aware of our capacities and we are not in the least involved in a ruthless competition with the United States of America. The issue should not be presented in this manner. What I said to you about this agreement suffices, I have nothing to add. We decided upon a specific point, not on any other, this being in agreement with the United States of America. There is no particular point of disagreement to be discussed.

QUESTION: Mr. President, this has nothing to do with the United States. Will you be in a position to supply fuel for the fast breeder - reactor?

THE PRESIDENT: But the United States is not involved, except that we discussed the matter together. That is, to say that this substitution was done in a friendly manner. Can you imagine France taking the place of the United States of America through a diplomatic manoeuvre? No, the United States withdrew because of their internal laws and France was asked to substitute for the United States, this was, done harmoniously. Now, it is too early

to answer your question on the fast breeder - reactor, I will do so during my next visit.

QUESTION: Mr. President, are you happy with the Mirage deal, and was the supply of uranium to India linked in anyway to the purchase of arms by this country?

THE PRESIDENT: No, there has never been any link. In any case the Mirage deal interests us. Whatever may be the outcome of the nuclear discussion, the Mirage deal definitely interested France. I would like to add that instead of discussing the Mirage agreement already signed, we should discuss the agreement on the remaining 110. Talks on this subject are still going on, whereas the nuclear arrangement has already been concluded.

QUESTION Mr. President, concerning specifically the agreement on Mirage, your visits to India as well as to Egypt seem to indicate France's willingness to encourage the installation of an industry of modem armament, based on French technology, in these two countries. Why this extensive cooperation with precisely India and Egypt, and then can we envisage that France will be taking similar initiatives with other countries as well?

THE PRESIDENT: Certainly, moreover, we have started with Mexico, a different kind of agreement but nevertheless in the same category, on automobiles. I think that it follows the general course of French diplomacy to favour similar agreements but of course the agreement with India is more extensive.

QUESTION:No, but concerning armaments, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: Since you use specifically the term, yes, we are quite willing to do the same with countries in whom we have confidence. It is not an undifferentiated confidence. cpg-302>

QUESTION: And why do you have confidence specially in India and Egypt?

THE PRESIDENT:Like that. One can feel it.

WEST ASIA

QUESTION: Mr. President, what is France's position concerning Israel, the P.L.O. and West Asia in general?

THE PRESIDENT: Let us recapitulate: France wishes that the right of the existing States in this region, West Asia, be respected. Which is to say that France believes in the implementation of all international agreements which guarantee the existence and security of Israel, and wishes that the States of this region recognise its existence. Secondly - that comes after only in the course of the speech - I shall say to you that France upholds the

peoples' right to self-determination, which raises the problem of the Palestinian people. There is here, truly speaking, an historical contradiction. One must try to resolve it. That is to say, the Palestinians should have a homeland where they will be able to build their own institutions and exercise their right to self-determination.

Here are two postulates, easy to express, but difficult to apply. One must look for the right procedure. We consider that -, but we are speaking in theoretical terms, knowing fully well the obstacles which obstruct its application - that a mutual and preliminary recognition is essential. And, I repeat, we know well the obstacles which confront this course. In the meanwhile, we make do with what we have. Therefore we never approve those attitudes, those actions which put into question Israel's existence, in the context of the international right it was granted in 1948, and which was later restated in a number of resolutions, the most famous of which being, I think, 242 and some others.

With regard to Lebanon, we disapproved Israel's action in Lebanon, a country which should be sovereign. We disapproved even more the military action on Beirut, particularly West Beirut with the will to destroy physically the P.L.O. and destroying by the same token the lives of many Lebanese. We expressed our views in a resolution forwarded by France to the Security Council of which she is a permanent member, which was supported by 14 votes out of 15, with one veto, that of the United States. With this, our resolution tried on the one hand to affirm, or to reaffirm, Lebanon's right to sovereignty and unity.

Secondly, to consider that the P.L.O., the P.L.O. fighters were not to be exterminated, and were to be allowed to withdraw with dignity.

Thirdly to consider that a peace keeping force seemed essential to us, atleast a neutral force which would place itself between the opponents. This did not find immediate acceptance, however, it was the course taken atleast for Beirut, I do not say for Lebanon, but for Beirut. That is to say, the United States of America, who had vetoed this resolution finally accepted it in the context of the situation. This is, in my opinion, one of the causes of the Israeli Prime Minister's irritation towards France, which is unfair. Because my first words at the beginning of the invasion of Lebanon were to say that all foreign armies should leave Lebanese territory.

Well, you know what happened later, and what are our views. Naturally we have studied the proposal made by the Prince, now King, Fahd, the proposals of Fez, of all the Arab countries, Reagan's proposal and we are keeping in mind, in reserve, the Franco-Egyptian proposal. All these proposals do not say the same thing, but all of them indicate procedures for negotiation, that

is what is important.

Therefore we do not agree blindly to the eight Fez proposals or to all the Fahd proposals. We would like to progress cautiously and if the Reagan proposal succeeds, all the better. We do not think that Palestinian autonomy can be easily defined. I would like to say that Pales-

tinian autonomy, according to us, necessarily implies the consent of the Palestinians themselves. Naturally this consent is not granted. And these are our proposals and you will excuse me for being so succinct.

#### INDO-FRENCH RELATIONS

QUESTION: Mr. President, you have just concluded two days of political talks with Mrs. Gandhi. Could you tell us. to what extent there has been an identity of views, on what specific issues and in what direction? Briefly, what is your reaction, after this fresh round of talks with our leader?

THE PRESIDENT: Ever since these talks began, we had shared the feeling that things are going well and that they could go better. Things are going well. There are no problems. There is no antagonism between us. Wherever we have common interests, we, generally, hold the same views. Geography, history, as well as our commitments have placed us in different contexts. We are near the Atlantic; India is in Asia. But the convergences are many and we - along well go together.

Hence things are going well. But they could be improved. Why? Because exchanges between our countries are still modest. Therefore, we have tried, during these talks to increase the exchanges between India and France. I say this, ladies and gentlemen, having made the point, that a certain number of principles concerning international actions have once again proved to what extent our views were identical on several problems raised by you, for instance the Near East or say, the general drive to build up World peace and if possible to achieve disarmament.

As for bilateral relations, we have sought to give them a deeper significance and wider dimensions. I think France accounts for just 3% of India's foreign trade. This could be improved, considering the fact that we have a favourable balance of trade with- your country. It must be more beneficial to India. The vistas which we have thrown open are substantial. They have already received a good start with the first Mirage as also in the field of telecommunications, for instance.

This will be followed up in several other fields, especially in the cultural field. I mean by this, that things were going well, it is already understood that they will go better, and we shall strive to make things go better. Seen from this angle we are on the right track.

QUESTION: Mr. President, will France participate in some way, in the Non-Aligned Summit?

THE PRESIDENT:I think that my remarks on this point have not been translated. I have already said that, speaking from the point of view of military blocs, France is not a Non-Aligned country. We deplore the continuation of these blocs but we belong to one of them, because, first and foremost, we need to ensure our security. Hence this is my stand-point. As for anything which does not concern military alliance, and which is not universal in character our stand-point is one of total independence. These are my views, and it is upto you to evaluate.

QUESTION: (inaudible) If it were so, will not a diplomatic imbalance between France and other countries of Asia arise?

THE PRESIDENT: We strive to maintain our balance. It is true that the many affinities and interests between France and India are bringing us together. But we would not like this fact to create conflict with other countries

I can see what you have in mind. India's stand-point towards Afghanistan, Kampuchea and perhaps towards China, does not exactly correspond to ours. Neither of the negotiators expected a complete alignment of positions, but concertation, fructuous exchange of views and the increase in trades, will definitely help our two countries to become good companions on the international scene.

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This does not mean that we would automatically espouse the cause of one another in the eventuality of a conflict with a third party. This is a matter of political wisdom, India is a very good partner of France, she should become an even better one. At no point of time, was it mentioned that she would be an exclusive partner. Ladies and gentlemen, thank you.

ANCE INDIA USA AFGHANISTAN EGYPT CHINA IRAN PAKISTAN RUSSIA POLAND CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MADAGASCAR SWITZERLAND ITALY NORWAY DENMARK GERMANY UNITED KINGDOM MEXICO ISRAEL LEBANON

**Date**: Nov 29, 1982

# Volume No

# **FRANCE**

Agreement for French Assistance for Development Projects Signed

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Nov 18, 1982:

As part of the financial assistance of I billion French Francs, for the year 19821983 from the French Government to India, a new Agreement was signed between the two Governments here today, under which India will receive 575 million French Francs (Rs. 793.5 million).

The Agreement was preceded by negotiations on economic cooperation which began here today morning in a friendly atmosphere of mutual trust. Shri S.V.S. Juneja, Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Finance led the Indian delegation. The French delegation was led by Mr. Philippe Jurgensen, Deputy Head of the Treasury for International Affairs, Ministry of Economy.

The financial assistance received from France will be used for purchase of French goods and services, including consultancy charges. The financial facilities provided represent a mix of French Treasury Loans and Banks Credits. The credit will be utilised to the extent of Francs 485 million (equivalent of Rs. 669.3 million) for Industrial Projects and consultancy and, to the extent of Francs 90 million (equivalent of Rs 124.2 million), for purchase of light equipment and other commodities.

ANCE INDIA USA

**Date**: Nov 18, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# **FRANCE**

Indo-French Agreement on Enriched Uranium

Following is the text of Indo-French Agreement on Enriched Uranium signed by Dr. Homi N. Sethna, Principal Secretary, Department of Atomic Energy and Mr. Andre Ross, Ambassador of France, in New Delhi on Nov 26, 1982:

Within the framework of the 1963 agreement for cooperation between India and U.S., France in lieu of the USA has agreed to supply enriched uranium for the Tarapur plant. India shall use the special nuclear material supplied by France or by-products derived from it only for peaceful purposes and research in and production of electrical energy as had been provided for in the said agreement.

This commitment shall be subject to the safeguards provided for in the 1963 cooperation agreement between India and US and in the 1971 trilateral agreement between U.S., India and IAEA.

During the life of the 1963 agreement France and India shall consult with a view to agreeing on the arrangements to ensure the implementation as may be necessary of the provisions of the preceding paragraphs.

ANCE INDIA USA

**Date**: Nov 26, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **MEXICO**

Agreement on Economic Cooperation between India and Mexico

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Nov 12, 1982:

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United Mexican States, hereinafter referred to as the Parties, considering the traditional links of friendship between the two countries and the conviction that the development of economic cooperation between India and Mexico is of mutual benefit and constitutes an example of fruitful cooperation among developing countries.

The decision of the Prime Minister of India and the President of Mexico expressed in the Joint Communique of the 29th of January 1981, to subscribe to an Agreement on Bilateral Economic Cooperation between India and Mexico with an objective to widen, diversify and strengthen bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, industry, agricultural development, production, distribution and technology of food products, energy, science and technology, tourism, transport and communications and financial

cooperation.

The inter-relation of the factors which incluence the development and the need to adopt a global approach to the different areas of cooperation in a framework which will integrate and coordinate other minor agreements in the area of economic cooperation. Have agreed on the following:

#### ARTICLE I

The Parties decide to develop their cooperation on the basis of the existing complementarity of their economies and to strive to build their bilateral economic relations on a dynamic long term basis, encouraging a permanent and growing cooperation among the different economic sectors of each party.

#### ARTICLE II

Given the priority that each party attaches to its agricultural livestock and fisheries sector, projects of economic cooperation in this area, particularly in 'the alimentary aspect, will be encouraged through corresponding organisations of India and Mexico.

#### ARTICLE III

To promote development of trade between the two countries, the Parties will provide necessary facilities for the organisation of fairs, exhibitions and commercial missions which one Party may promote in the other in accordance with their own laws and regulations.

In conformity with their respective internal legislation, the Parties will permit necessary facilities for:-

- a) The import of samples of publicity material.
- b)The temporary import of products and merchandize for fairs and exhibitions.
- c)The temporary import of equipment and machinery for the mounting and construction of works, as long as the work is executed by the personnel assigned to the job.

In order to import the above mentioned products permanently, established legal requirements of each country must be met.

The Parties agree to provide the necessary facilities to official representatives, businessmen and experts of each country to stay in the other country to conduct their activities for the development of mutual commercial exchanges.

The Parties agree to promote, through their corresponding

organisations, the ex-<pg-306>

change of commercial information specially with reference to market opportunities in each country.

### ARTICLE IV

All payments related to commercial transactions between the two countries will be made in free convertible currencies, acceptable to both Governments in accordance with their current laws and regulations.

# ARTICLE V

In the field of industrial cooperation, the Parties will promote through their corresponding organisations, the following actions:

- a)Joint Indo-Mexican investments.
- b)Transfer and development of technology.
- c)Training of personnel.
- d)Cooperation between small and medium scale industries.

The following will be areas of priority:

- a)Agro-Industry
- b)Energy
- c)Machine tools
- d)Fertilizers
- e)Capital Goods Industry.

# ARTICLE VI

In accordance with their national plans and programmes, the Parties will promote cooperation in the field of energy, particularly in the area of petroleum exploration. The basis for such cooperation will be specifically defined in each case.

# ARTICLE VII

With the object of expanding bilateral economic cooperation, the Parties will analyse and promote cooperation in the field of communications and transport.

In order to facilitate maritime trade, sea going vessels, their crews and cargoes will receive the same treatment in the seaports or within the waters of national jurisdiction of the other Party

as in their own.

These provisions will not apply to the activities reserved by each Party, according to its own legislations, in regard to coastal trading, fishing, towing and pilotage.

The Parties will consider valid all documents issued or approved by the competent authorities of the other Party in reference to nationality of the vessel, certificates of tonnage, identify of crew and other facts related to such ships and their cargoes.

# ARTICLE VIII

The Parties will take necessary steps to promote tourist traffic between the two countries.

They will also develop for mutual benefit, programmes of technical cooperation in the field of tourism with particular emphasis on projects of infrastructure.

The Parties will encourage public and private organisations of each country engaged in tourist activities to have contracts of association or agreements on cooperation.

#### ARTICLE IX

Both the Parties will adopt measures to find necessary means to develop financial cooperation between the two countries for which separate protocols will be negotiated and agreed upon.

# ARTICLE X

To coordinate the actions flowing from this Agreement and to assure their proper implementation and follow up, the Parties agree to constitute the Indo-Mexican Joint Commission for Economic Cooperation.

The Joint Commission will comprise of sub-commissions or sectoral working groups which could meet separately but who will report their activities and agreements to the Joint Commission. The Joint Commission will meet periodically, alter-epg-307>

nately in India and Mexico on dates fixed through diplomatic channels.

# ARTICLE XI

To implement this agreement, the Joint Commission will prepare annual working programmes for the various items of cooperation. Such programmes will be adjusted annually taking into account results achieved.

The Joint Commission will periodically review the functioning of

this Agreement and evaluate its implementation.

# ARTICLE XII

This Agreement will be subject to the legal formalities of each Party before it comes into effect and will enter into force on the day the exchange of instruments of ratification takes place.

The present Agreement will have a duration of five years in the first instance and will automatically be extended for similar durations unless one of the Parties gives notice in writing at least six months before the date of the expiry, expressing its wish to terminate the present Agreement.

Done in New Delhi on 12th day of November, 1982 in three original versions in the Hindi, Spanish and English languages,, all the texts being equally valid.

XICO INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC MALI

**Date**: Nov 12, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

# **PAKISTAN**

President Zia Thanks Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Nov 01, 1982

The Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi, has received the following message of thanks from His Excellency General Zia-ul Haq, President of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan:-

I would like to convey to Your Excellency and to the Government of India. my gratitude for the warm welcome and gracious hospitality extended to me and members of my delegation during our stop over in New Delhi.

I appreciated the opportunity of exchanging view-, with Your Excellency on matters of mutual concern which has strengthened me in my belief that our joint endeavours to build a relationship of trust and amity between our two countries would be crowned with success to the mutual benefit of both countries, and in the interests of peace and stability in the region.

Please accept, Excellency, my best wishes for your good health and for the progress and prosperty of the people of India.

#### KISTAN INDIA USA

**Date:** Nov 01, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **PAKISTAN**

India-Pakistan Joint Press Statement

Following is the text of India-Pakistan Joint Press Statement issued in New Delhi on Nov 01, 1982:

The two leaders agreed to the establishment of an India-Pakistan Joint Commission. Accordingly, they issued instructions for the rapid conclusion of modalities and formalities in this regard. In pursuance of this decision, officials of the two countries will meet in New Delhi in December 1982. They will also consider the Pakistan draft of a Non-Aggression Pact and the Indian draft of a Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.

The two leaders looked forward to continuing their discussions at the time of the Non-Aligned Summit meeting in New Delhi in March 1983.

KISTAN INDIA USA MALI

**Date**: Nov 01, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **PAKISTAN**

#### Indo-Pak Protocol on Consular Access

Following is the text of India-Pak protocol on Consular Access signed in New Delhi on Nov 02, 1982:

The Government of India and the Government of Pakistan, desirous of furthering the objective of humane treatment to nationals of either country arrested, detained or imprisoned in the other, have agreed to reciprocal consular facilities as follows:-

- 1)Each Government will make a determined effort to draw up a comprehensive list of the nationals of the other country under its arrest, detention or imprisonment until the date of this protocol. The lists shall be exchanged as soon as possible.
- 2)Lists of persons arrested, detained or imprisoned after the date of this protocol shall be exchanged at regular intervals.
- 3)Each Government shall give consular access on a reciprocal basis to nationals of one country under arrest, detention or imprisonment in the other country provided they are not apprehended for political or security reasons offences. Requests for such access and the terms thereof shall be considered on the merits of each case by the Government arresting the persons or holding the detenus/prisoners and the decision on such requests shall be conveyed to the other Government within four weeks from the date of receipt of the request.
- 4)Both Governments agree to discuss modalities of release and repatriation of persons who are under their arrest, detention or imprisonment and who have not been convicted on trial or have completed their sentences.

KISTAN INDIA USA

**Date**: Nov 02, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### TUNISIA

Vice President M. Hidayatullah's Speech at Dinner for Mrs. Wassila Bourguiba

Following is text of the speech by the Vice President, Shri M.

Hidayatullah, at the dinner in honour of the First Lady of Tunisia Mrs. Wassila Bourguiba in New Delhi on Nov 03, 1982

It gives me great pleasure to welcome H.E. Madame Wassila Bourguiba and other distinguished members of her party this evening. We have been looking forward to this visit and are happy that it was possible for Your Excellency to accept our invitation. We would have greatly welcomed the President, H.E. Mr. Habib Bourguiba, but appreciate and understand <pg-309>

his inability to come. President Bourguiba is highly admired and respected in India as a valiant fighter for Independence and a champion of the cause of the oppressed and the downtrodden. I hope Your Excellency will convey our warmest regards and good wishes to him.

Tunisia and India share many things in common. Our two peoples are no strangers. Both our countries have struggled to obtain independence and have faced the gigantic task of bestowing the benefits of Independence and modernisation to our peoples. India has watched with admiration the successful Tunisian efforts to build their country, You have progressed not only in industrial and economic but also in social and cultural spheres. The friendly and cordial relations that have existed between our two countries have been strengthened by the signing of Indo-Tunisian Trade Agreement and the establishment of a Joint Commission. The Indo-Tunisian Cultural Exchange Programme signed in November, 1978 has brought the peoples of the two countries culturally closer still.

#### COMMON IDEALS

Tunisia and India share a common political outlook and ideal and both are devoted to peace and the principles of Non-alignment. Our support for Arab cause, comes from principles and values dear to us and has been firm and consistent. We are confident that Indo-Arab friendship based on shared ideals will promote mutual interests and continue to thrive in the years to come.

Your Excellency, we hope that your visit will lead to a better understanding between our peoples and will be an important step in consolidating the already warm relations we share with each other.

Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, may I now request you to join me In raising your glasses in a toast for the health and happiness of His Excellency Mr. Habib Bourguiba, Her Excellency Madame Wassila Bourguiba, to the progress and prosperity of the Tunisian people and to the continued strengthening of the ties of friendship that bind us together.

**Date**: Nov 03, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **TUNISIA**

Text of Mrs. Bourguiba's Speech

The First Lady of Tunisia, Mrs. Wassila Bourguiba said:

Mr. Vice-President, your generous hospitality, your words of welcome, the tribute you have just paid President Bourguiba, and through him, the Tunisian people, honour us greatly and go straight to our hearts. It strengthens our conviction that distance means little when esteem and friendship are as strong and constant as they are between our two peoples, and when the foundations of the bonds which unite our countries are as solid and unalterable as was the wish of the founders of our two Nations, Pandit Nehru and President Habib Bourguiba.

The thoughts and actions of these two men who were not only leaders and liberators; but also founders of modem States have left their imprint on the course of the Century and continue to guide us and illuminate the pathway to the future.

Bourguiba, as Nehru, built a modern State which was the culmination of a long and bitter struggle.

#### PEACE AND SECURITY

The vision of these two men and their choice of a socialism based on the advancement of man, a model for development which does not restrict independence, and a strategy which does not hinder the vital interests of peace and international security - these three options are living proof of a profoundly fraternal and conciliatory vision of human destiny.

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The historical bonds woven between them by a common struggle grew stronger with the passage of time, through the choice of Non-Alignment, one of the cornerstones of Tunisian and Indian Policy.

This choice, which assumes its significance through the trials to which the people of the Third World are constantly subjected, has allowed us to conceive and maintain a wide-open cooperation based on a common interest with all nations of the globe.

Excellency, India and Tunisia have at all times defended just causes, advocating dialogue and negotiation for the settlement of conflicts. This principle has served as a common denominator in their, support for the Palestinian cause which is at the heart of the Middle East problem and which constitutes a major concern of the international community and more particularly of the Non-Aligned Movement.

#### PALESTINE PROBLEM

The Palestinian problem, which President Bourguiba has dubbed the "greatest injustice of the 20th Century" has matured today: indeed, at the height of a most cruel and abominable ordeal, President Yasser Arafat never ceased to proclaim his willingness to bring about peace through negotiation and in accordance with the United Nations Resolutions. Today more than ever, he appeals for the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian People within the framework of international legality that is within the framework of a solution which takes into account the dignity of all concerned parties.

This is what has been advocated all along by the Non-Aligned Movement. Beyond substance, this approach is vivid proof of the greatness of Mahatma Gandhi's eternal teachings.

We in Africa have not forgotten this path, either. The drama which afflicts millions of Africans in the Southern part of our continent has always been a great preoccupation for us as well as for India. Indeed, it was Mahatma Gandhi himself who was the first to denounce the legality of the racial discrimination which was instituted as a State-supported system in South Africa and Namibia. This case for the defense of a flouted right clearly demonstrates the common stand of our two countries and the community of struggles which unite India and Africa.

#### NON-ALIGNMENT

Excellency, one of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement, Tunisia, like India, has not ceased to strive for its development, integrity and unity. Through the principles of Non-Alignment, to which we remain faithful and which inspire our action, it is a common vision of our own destiny and that of humanity which we strive to express. We in Tunisia are therefore particularly pleased that the next Non-Aligned Summit will be held in New Delhi: this return to grassroots will no doubt contribute, under the clairvoyant guidance of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to instilling our Movement with renewed strength.

Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, I invite you to raise your glasses to His Excellency Mr. Mohammad Hidayatullah and Mrs. Hidayatullah, to the health of Mrs. Indira Gandhi, to the wellbeing of the great Indian Nation and to the friendship between

the Indian and Tunisian peoples. <pg-311>

### NISIA USA INDIA SOUTH AFRICA NAMIBIA

**Date**: Nov 03, 1982

## **December**

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**Date**: Dec 01, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### **ALGERIA**

Indo-Algerian Cultural Exchange Programme Signed

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Dec 09, 1982:

The Indo-Algerian cultural exchange programme was signed today by D. S. Misra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Education and Mr. Cherif Derbal, Assistant Secretary General of the Algerian foreign office. The programme lays down specific mutual activities between the two countries in the fields of education, scientific research, culture, information, health, environment, agriculture, sports, tourism etc. In his opening remarks, Mr. Derbal spoke of raising the level of cultural contacts between the two countries to the same high level at which the political and economic relations exist. He mentioned the growing contacts between the two countries, and praised the numerous Indians who have helped in Algeria's development and given their know-how so freely - which concretely symbolises south-south cooperation. He mentioned that closer cultural understanding will help the two countries to cooperate in their joint struggle against common world problems.

GERIA INDIA USA

**Date**: Dec 09, 1982

# **Volume No**

1995

### **NORWAY**

### Norwegian Assistance Agreements

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Dec 27, 1982:

Norway will provide assistance worth Rs. 7 crores approx. (Norwegian Kroner 49 million) to India for Integrated Child Development Services and Women's employment. Two agreements to this effect were signed here today.

These agreements were signed by Shri B. M. Oza, Joint Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance on behalf of the Government of India and H.E. Mr. Tancred Ibsen, Ambassador of Norway to India on behalf of the Government of Norway.

These two specific agreements were made under the Umbrella Agreement for economic cooperation signed recently between Norway and India for the period 1983-1986.

Under one agreement Norway will provide assistance worth Rs. 122 million (N. Kr. 40 million) for Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme and under the second agreement will give assistance worth Rs. 39 million (N. Kr. 9 million) for projects for women's employment.

The financial contribution of Rs 122 million (N. Kr. 40 million) will be utilised exclusively to cover costs connected with cpg-313>

the implementation of the Scheme of Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in 20 development blocks in Uttar Pradesh during the years 1982-83 to 1984-85. This scheme aims at raising the general standard of living of children in economically backward areas by providing integrated package of social services, including health services, nutrition and education.

The Norwegian contribution of Rs. 39 million (N. Kr. 9 million) will be used for implementing projects for vocational training, employment, income generating production and other activities for women, the aim of the programme is to raise the status and living conditions of women by increasing facilities for their training and employment possibilities.

RWAY INDIA USA

**Date**: Dec 27, 1982

## **Volume No**

#### **PAKISTAN**

### Indo-Pak Agreement on Joint Commission

Following is the text of Indo-Pak Agreement on Joint Commission initialed in New Delhi on Dec 24, 1982:

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, committed to the Principles of Peaceful Co-existence, Mindful of the need to strengthen goodneighbourly relations; and desirous of strengthening mutual understanding, and of promoting their bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields; have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

An Indo-Pakistan Joint Commission is established to strengthen understanding and to promote cooperation between the two countries for mutual benefit in economic, trade, industrial, education, health, cultural, consular, tourism, travel, information, scientific and technological fields.

#### ARTICLE II

The Joint Commission will submit mutually agreed reports and recommendations within the area of its competence to the appropriate authorities of the two Governments. Both Governments will consider taking such legal and administrative measures as will facilitate the-fulfilment of the task entrusted to the Joint Commission.

#### ARTICLE III

The Joint Commission may appoint sub-commissions as may be deemed necessary to deal with specific areas of cooperation. The sub-commissions will submit reports of their work to the Joint Commission at each session.

#### ARTICLE IV

The Joint Commission will normally meet once a year alternately at New Delhi and Islamabad. The respective delegations will be led by the Minister of External Affairs of India and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Pakistan and will include in addition, representatives designated by each Government.

### ARTICLE V

The sub-commissions will meet as often as mutually considered necessary and may invite, to such meetings as may be a-greed,

official or non-official experts and advisers.

#### ARTICLE VI

The Joint Commission and its sub-commissions may adopt such rules of procedure as may be necessary for their cpg-314>

functioning in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

#### ARTICLE VII

The decisions and other conclusions of the Joint Commission will be drawn up in the form of reports or agreed minutes.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The agenda for each session will be prepared after exchanging proposals through diplomatic channels, at the latest in the month preceding the opening of the session, and will be adopted on the opening day of the session.

#### ARTICLE IX

This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of five years and shall be automatically renewed for each subsequent period of five years unless either party gives a written notice to the other six months in advance of its intention to terminate the Agreement this agreement may be modified by mutual consent.

#### ARTICLE X

The present Agreement is subject to ratification. It shall enter into force provisionally on the date of signing and definitely on the date of exchange of instruments of ratification.

Signed at -----on this----day of 1983 in duplicate in Hindi, Urdu and English language. All the texts being equally authentic except in case of doubt when the English text shall prevail.

KISTAN INDIA USA

**Date**: Dec 24, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

#### Protocol on Indo-Soviet Cooperation in Power Development

Following is the text of Press Release issued in New Delhi on Dec 14, 1982:

India and the Soviet Union have agreed to further develop their mutual cooperation in the field of power following intensive discussions between delegations of the two countries at the second meeting of the Indo-Soviet Working Group which concluded its deliberations here today.

A protocol was signed between the two countries and the working programme of cooperation in the area of power was delineated for the next three years under the overall cooperation programme covering 1981-85.

The protocol was signed on behalf of the Soviet side by Mr. N. A. Lopatin, Deputy Minister for Power and Electrification and on behalf of the Indian side by Shri T. R. Satish Chandran, Secretary, Department of Power.

The two sides reviewed their cooperation in the construction of the Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station and the 400 KV transmission lines associated with the project.

The first unit of the six - 210 MW units of the Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station is scheduled to be commissioned by June, 1987. The subsequent units will be coming at an interval of six months each.

The work is also expected to commence on the 400 KV transmission line stretched over a distance of approximately 900 Km. The transmission line would be ready for operation in time for power cpg-315>

evacuation from the Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station.

The two sides have also identified further areas of cooperation in hydro power and power systems and possibilities of cooperation in new areas have been considered.

During the discussions, stress was laid on the timely import of spares from the USSR for 50 MW and 100 MW units already installed in India with Soviet assistance.

Both India and the Soviet Union also expressed their interest in design construction and commissioning of power projects in third countries..

#### WORKING PROGRAMME

The working programme for power, which is being coordinated under the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, is directed at increasing, the ouput of electrical energy in India and the efficiency and reliability of power stations.

The programme includes construction of power projects in the country, creation of unified power system in India, organisation of centralised service for repair of power equipment of Soviet design and possible joint construction of power stations in third countries.

The working programme also provides for development of programmes to improve professional skills of various categories of specialists at projects in which the Soviet Union was cooperating and also training of Indian specialists at the power plants in the USSR.

DIA USA

**Date**: Dec 14, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

### India and USSR Trade Protocol Signed

Following is an extract from Press Relase issued in New Delhi on Dec 24, 1982:

India and USSR signed here today a Trade Protocol for 1983, which provide for a total turn over of Rs. 36,257 million as against Rs. 32,600 million provided in the Trade Plan for 1982. This represent a growth of 11.2 per cent in the two way trade. Exports from India are expected to be of the order of 18,802 million rupees and exports from USSR are expected to be Rs. 17,455 million, leaving a balance of 1347 million rupees in favour of India.

The Protocol was signed by Mr. 1. T. Grishin, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade on behalf of USSR and by Commerce Secretary, Shri Abid Hussain on behalf of India.

DIA USA

**Date**: Dec 24, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

#### **VIETNAM**

External Affairs Minister P. V. Narasimha, Rao's Speech at Dinner for Foreign Minister of Vietnam

Following is text of the Speech by the Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs, at the dinner hosted by him in honour of Mr. Nguyen Co Thach, Foreign Minister of Vietnam in New Delhi on Dec 18, 1982:

It gives me great pleausre to welcome this evening my friend and colleague the colleague

Foreign Minister of Vietnam. In the year 1982 we have been able to meet both in Hanoi and in New Delhi. We have thus been able periodically to review international developments and possibilities of peace in this uncertain and troubled world, and to work for ever stronger ties between Vietnam and India.

Our present meeting is in many ways a continuation of what we began in Hanoi in February when we decided to create a framework for planned, far-sighted and vigorous cooperation. I am hopeful that we will now not only be able to give the finishing touches to this framework, in the shape of the Joint Commission, but plan to diversify further our mutual cooperation.

#### DURABLE TIES OF FRIENDSHIP

In a large measure, the credit for this happy friendship between our two countries belongs to you, Excellency, to your affection for India mirrored in mutual confidence and durable ties of friendship. Your contribution to Indo-Vietnam friendship has been evident ever since your first stay in Delhi as the diplomatic repersentative of your country almost a generation ago. Many are the friends and admirers left behind in India by you and your charming wife, who had favoured us with her presence on your previous visit to Delhi, but seems to have forgotten as this time! Everyone here, incidentally, also knows that your two sons were born in India. And thus will pass the torch of friendship to the next generation.

Talking of passing the torch cannot but remind me of the recently concluded Asian Games in Delhi. Like all spectacles, the Games have left behind many varied impressions. But the strongest impression is one of resurgent Asia, a young Asia, still uncertain, troubled and often doubtful, but clearly yearning for

a future of tranquillity, growth and fraternity among nations. Over its long history Asia has seen much strife, conflict and consequent human misery. Even today conflicts and threats of conflict are present in many different corners of this continent of ours. We cannot wish them away, howsoever strongly we may desire a natural, rational and humane relationship among countries of Asia. But we have to continue our search for solutions to problems, for elimination of the roots of conflict, for the establishment of conditions of peace. And we have to carry out this search without abandoning principles, for no lasting peace can be built on foundations of unprincipled expediency.

In recent months, India has striven hard, in cooperation with its neighbours to create a new regional order based on trust, confidence and cooperation among the countries of the region. We still have a long way to go. But we have no doubt that we are following the right path.

We have, likewise, watched with deep interest Vietnam's initiatives in recent months to create a better understanding in its neighbourhood region through bilateral dialogues. We earnestly hope that these efforts will eventually succeed in assuring peace and harmony in Asia.

#### COOPERATION WITH SOUTH EAST ASIA

India, as I have had occasion to say before, will be willing and ready to be of whatever service it can in South East Asia at the appropriate time. We have always held feelings of great affection and regard for all the peoples of South East Asia and would like to have close and friendly relations with each and every country of the region.

It will be India's privilege to have, in a few months, the leaders of the nonaligned countries as our honoured guests. Our movement has come a long way since its inception and its growing ranks testify to its vitality and relevance. It is no discovery to say that millions and millions of people the world over wish to live in harmony and peace. Given this essential premise, the absurdity of aggression and of the arms race becomes self-evident. Yet this simple truth remains unrealised.

Sophistication and refinement were once attributes of human excellence.

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Today they are being employed very often as means to destroy. Human folly is now engaged in fashioning war as an art of instantaneous and total annihilation. And nations and peoples who have neither the means nor the inclination to practise this art remain helpless witness and sometimes unwilling participants in the relentless race.

Excellency, we in India, have a particular investment in the happiness and well-being of the friendly Vietnamese people. Like tempered steel, our ties are unbreakable and could always be shaped for mutual benefit and the general good of humanity

May I now request you, ladies And gentlemen, to join me in offering a toast:-

to the health,- happiness and long life of our honoured guest His Excellency, the Foreign Minister of Vietnam;

to the increasing cooperation and friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and India;

to the establishment of conditions of durable peace and stability in South and South East Asia.

ETNAM USA INDIA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Dec 18, 1982

## **Volume No**

1995

### **VIETNAM**

Text of Vietnamese Foreign Minister's Speech

Following is text Of the speech by the Foreign Affairs Minister of Vietnam, Mr. Nguyen Co Thach:

As we have agreed early this year I and due to it I have now another opportunity to visit this great country. I would like to express our sincere thanks to Your Excellency for the kind words and profound sentiments reserved to Vietnam and to us. Words fail me in equally describing the generosity that the Government and people of India have been showing for Vietnam, and the keen interest taken by Her Excellency the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Your Excellency personally in India-Vietnam cooperation.

We are immensely delighted to note that the friendship and cooperation between our two countries have been unceasingly developed in various fields. As a testimony to this, I would like to mention that it is now the fourth time we meet within one year. In this context, the New Delhi meeting of the India-Vietnam Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation is of great significance. This important event constitutes a new landmark in the development of planned and long-term cooperation between our two countries in the interests of the people of our countries and for the sake of peace, friendship and cooperation among the developing nations. We are confident in the bright prospects of the green buds of today and are determind to nurture them so that they will blossom and bear fruits in the future.

We also come to New Delhi this time to share with you the joy at the brilliant successes of ASIAD-82. This achievement is a demonstration of India's high standard of organisation and great potentialities in every field.

#### NON-ALIGNED SUMMIT

In Spring 1983, the 7th Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries will be held in India in the homeland of her great founding-father Jawaharlal Nehru. The great consensus on the venue of 7th Non-Aligned Summit testified to India's prestige and her great role in the Movement. This is an expression of the member States' confidence and respect toward the esteemed Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi as well as to you and your experienced colleagues. We wish to warmly congratulate you on your assuming this important task and firmly believe that the 1983 Non-Aligned Summit Conference will mark a new development in the Movement toward the accomplishment of its lofty objectives. cpg-318>

Your Excellency, Dear Friends, allow me, on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to express our sincere thanks to Your Excellency the Minister, and to you all for your cordial hospitality and friendly collaboration during the first session of our Joint Commission. May I now propose a toast to: the friendship and promising cooperation between Vietnam and India, the good health of Your Excellency and our friends here.

ETNAM USA INDIA

**Date**: Dec 18, 1982

# Volume No

1995

VIETNAM

Indo-Vietnamese Joint Commission Agreement

Following is the text of Indo-Vietnamese Joint Commission signed by Foreign Ministers of India and Vietnam in New Delhi on Dec 18, 1982:

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, considering the encouraging results already achieved through bilateral cooperation in economic, scientific and technological fields, desiring to further strengthen the cooperation between the two countries on the basis of respect for the principles of independence, equality and mutual benefits, have agreed as follows:

#### ARTICLE I

The two sides will support measures aimed at consolidation of existing cooperation and at development of planned and long-term cooperation and shall encourage the concerned organisations in their respective countries to undertake mutually beneficial cooperation in the fields Of Transport and communications, chiefly railway transport, Industry (textile industry and others), Geology, mineral exploration and exploitation, Agriculture (this includes animal breeding and industrial crops including processing), Science and Technology, Commerce and trade and other fields of mutual interest.

#### ARTICLE II

The Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam hereby constitute a Commission for promoting economic, scientific and technical cooperation to be commonly known as the India-Vietnam Joint Economic, Scientific and Technical Commission hereinafter referred to as "the Commission".

#### ARTICLE III

The objective of the Commission shall be to explore, examine and recommend measures which would enable the. two countries to develop their future economic, scientific and technical cooperation in a planned manner on long term basis, especially in the fields enumerated in Article I.

## ARTICLE IV

The Commission shall endeavour to facilitate the implementation of the plans for economic, scientific, technological and trade cooperation which shall be agreed upon by the two countries under the provision of this Agreement.

#### ARTICLE V

The Commission shall also examine appropriate financing

arrangements for projects taken up under bilateral cooperation on a long-term basis.

#### ARTICLE VI

The Commission shall consist of representatives of the two Governments, with the representation of each Government headed by the Minister of External/Foreign Affairs, who will act as the Co-Chairman of the Commission. The Co-Chairman will designate as Co-Deputy Chairman Officers at Vice-Minister/Secretary level. The Co-Chairman shall also designate the Secretariat of the Commission in their respective countries.

#### ARTICLE VII

The session of the Commission shall be held not less than once in two years. The sessions of the Commission shall be held in each country alternately.

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Special sessions of the Commission may be convened by mutual agreement. The session of the Commission will be convened and presided over by the Co-Chairman of that side of the Commission in whose country the session will be held.

#### ARTICLE VIII

The Commission may appoint attending or temporary organs such as Sub-committees, Working Groups and others to deal with specific issues or fields of cooperation, to monitor progress of implementation of the Commission's decision and to make appropriate progress reports or recommendations for the consideration of the Commission.

#### ARTICLE IX

The Co-Chairman of both sides have the right to adopt decisions between the sessions of the Commission on urgent matters by mutual agreement.

The decision of the Co-Chairman will be brought into the Protocol at the next session of the Commission. The decision adopted by the Commission will come into force on the day of their signature unless stipulated otherwise.

Decisions which, according to the statement of one of the sides of the Commission, are subject to subsequent confirmation by the corresponding organ of its country will come into force on the day of information by the Co-Chairman of the concerned side of the Commission regarding their confirmation.

### ARTICLE X

Within its areas of competence, the Commission may submit mutually agreed findings or proposals to the respective Governments.

#### ARTICLE XI

The Secretaries of both sides of the Commission will ensure the organisation of work of the corresponding sides of the Commission, coordination of activity of its working organs, preparation of material for the session of the Commission as well as carry out other tasks of organisational character connetced with the functioning of the Commission.

#### ARTICLE XII

Expenditure on the conduct of the session of the Commission, its standing and provisional organ shall be borne by that country in whose territory the session shall be conducted,

The cost of passage and expenditure on wages of the participants of the session of the Commission, its standing and provisional organs is borne by the country which is sending its representatives to the session. Other procedural and administrative matters connected with the Commission or its Sub-Committees and their sessions, not provided for herein shall be determined by the two Governments through mutual consultations.

#### ARTICLE XIII

This Agreement shall come into force from the date of signature and shall remain valid for a period of ten years. Its validity will be automatically extended to the succeeding ten years period unless either party terminates this Agreement by giving 6 months' notice in writing to the other party.

Signed at New Delhi on the Eighteenth day of December, 1982 in two originals in English language each text being equally authentic.

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ETNAM INDIA USA CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Date**: Dec 18, 1982